Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.radio.amateur.antenna

2007-11 - 2007-12

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Date span: 2007-11-01 through 2007-12-31

Source text: rec.radio.amateur.antenna.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 4,449

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 00:15:37 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13ii6lf91lhgt30@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34804

"H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net> wrote in message
news:13ih3flm2val0f0@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:nVLVi.15921$lD6.13348@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>> H. Adam Stevens wrote:
>>> "coherent photons" It's a laser? Cool.
>>
>> Surprise! Our $100 RF transmitters emit coherent photons just
>> like a $100,000 laser. Maybe we should call them RASERs. :-)
>> Do you remember MASERs?
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> "transmitters emit coherent photons "
>
> Sure Cecil.
>
> And the laser pointer I use was a bit less expensive.
>
> MASER: Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
>
> "The fundamental physical principle motivating the MASER is the concept of
> stimulated emission, first introduced by Einstein in 1917. Before defining
> it we look at two related but more familiar phenomena involving the
> interplay between matter and radiation, absorption and spontaneous
> emission."
> http://einstein.stanford.edu/content/faqs/maser.html
>
> "MASER. In each frame, a molecule in the upper level of the MASER
> transition (that is, in the high energy, excited state) is indicated by a
> large red circle, while one in the lower level (low energy state) is
> indicated by a small blue circle. (a) All of the molecules are in the
> upper state and a photon of wavelength l (shown in green) is incident from
> the left. (b) The photon l stimulates emission from the first molecule, so
> there are now two photons of wavelength l, in phase. (c) These photons
> stimulate emission from the next two molecules, resulting in four photons
> of wavelength l. (d) The process continues with another doubling of the
> number of photons."
>
> Stimulated Emission of Radiation is a quantum mechanical effect that has
> exactly zero to do with HF radio.
> For microwaves we use molecules, for light we use atoms.
>

> 73
> H.
> NQ5H
>
>
> "Waves of average nausea" is more like it.

Come to think of it.
Coherent photons at HF would make a remarkable (laser like?) antenna
pattern.

73

Roy
Love your product.

H.
NQ5H

2. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 00:34:13 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47291f06$0$20583$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34805

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:u7_Vi.3544$Vx3.282@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> I see no other means this energy can be imparted other then via electrons
>> (ON AVERAGE) exchanging orbital states in the antenna copper (etc.) atoms
>> resulting in a release of this total energy per photon. How can photons
>> otherwise be manufactured by passing an analog wavelike-field forcing
>> function through another field?
>
> Above you are referring to tight-binding electrons. But
> Our RF antennas make use of *free electrons* which are
> thought to exist in the outer orbits of conductors.
> Instead of changing orbits within a single atom, these
> free electrons jump from atom to atom and from groups
> of atoms to other groups of atoms. When a free electron
> emits a photon, it is not associated with an orbit
> change and so is not quantized to any orbit change. The
> photon is instead quantized to the frequency of the
> energy source and is therefore coherent with that source
> which is our RF transmitters.

Thanks! That does help me understand the effect much better. I was hung up on the electrons jumping between the shells (s, p etc.) and I was having problems with that because it dawned on me that the energy levels for the tight binding electrons are associated with very specific quantum energies, depending on the type of atom, so how could we produce any desired frequency that we wanted? I considered that simultaneous "jumps" of multiple electrons could produce quantum energies for any frequency we wanted but that is too complicated and it is much more easily explained by your free electron concept.

3. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 01:21:47 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13iiahhjcc729d7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34806

```
"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:47291f06$0$20583$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:u7_Vi.3544$Vx3.282@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com...
>> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>>> I see no other means this energy can be imparted other then via
>>> electrons (ON AVERAGE) exchanging orbital states in the antenna copper
>>> (etc.) atoms resulting in a release of this total energy per photon.
>>> How can photons otherwise be manufactured by passing an analog
>>> wavelike-field forcing function through another field?
>>
>> Above you are referring to tight-binding electrons. But
>> Our RF antennas make use of *free electrons* which are
>> thought to exist in the outer orbits of conductors.
>> Instead of changing orbits within a single atom, these
>> free electrons jump from atom to atom and from groups
>> of atoms to other groups of atoms. When a free electron
>> emits a photon, it is not associated with an orbit
>> change and so is not quantized to any orbit change. The
>> photon is instead quantized to the frequency of the
>> energy source and is therefore coherent with that source
>> which is our RF transmitters.
>
> Thanks! That does help me understand the effect much better. I was hung up
> on the electrons jumping between the shells (s, p etc.) and I was having
> problems with that because it dawned on me that the energy levels for the
> tight binding electrons are associated with very specific quantum
> energies, depending on the type of atom, so how could we produce any
> desired frequency that we wanted? I considered that simultaneous "jumps"
> of multiple electrons could produce quantum energies for any frequency we
> wanted but that is too complicated and it is much more easily explained by
> your free electron concept.
>

The wave function of free electrons is uniform over the conductor.
They may be found anywhere.

73
H.
NQ5H
```

4. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 01:26:43 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <mX9Wi.309691$ax1.296257@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 34807

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> As shown, the FSU demonstration is physically impossible. There is no
>> way for two plane waves to be trucking along independently and then
>> suddenly decide to interfere.
>
> They do NOT "truck along and then suddenly decide to
> interfere". Such nonsense is just a strawman presented
> for the purpose of obfuscating the technical facts.
>
> The two independent waves are generated at a physical
> impedance discontinuity, the Z0-match point, and are
> immediately canceled at that point. The energy in the
> canceled waves is redistributed in the only other
> direction possible in a one-dimensional transmission
> line.
>
> Exactly the same thing happens when the external
> reflection is canceled by the internal reflection
> at a non-reflective 1/4WL thin-film coating on
> glass. Quoting the Melles Groit web page:
>
> "In the absence of absorption or scatter, the principle
> of conservation of energy indicates all 'lost' reflected
> intensity will appear as enhanced intensity in the
> transmitted beam."
>
> i.e. the energy re-reflected at the Z0-match joins the
> forward wave toward the load. The conservation of energy
> principle will not allow any other result. Dr. Best's
> phantom waves continuing to flow toward the source with
> zero energy is just a wet dream.

Nice. So you don't really want to refer to the FSU page at all. Why bring it up? The topic was about free space interference and had nothing to do with match points.

Same ol' Cecil; try to sneak in some irrelevancy and then get agitated when you are called on it.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

5. Re: Dumb antenna height question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 01:47:07 UTC
From: RBorowiak@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1193881627.763317.293740@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34808

On Oct 27, 5:02 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> What you need is the free demo version of EZNEC, available fromhttp://eznec.com, or any other of the currently available antenna
> modeling programs. It'll answer your questions very clearly.
>
> What happens in practice is what happens in theory. If it doesn't, then
> the theory is incorrect, incomplete, or misapplied.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> merlin-7 wrote:
> > I know the 1/4 wave height rule but I am a bit confused so maybe someone
> > can help me out here.
>
> > I have been using a parallel, 3 wire, inverted V with its feed point at 40
> > feet with good results.
>
> > I will be changing my home QTH as soon as my current home sells and will
> > need to erect another tower.
>
> > My question is, what can I expect to happen if I placed the same antenna
> > with its feed point at 50 feet? 60 feet?
>
> > I know what theory says should happen but I do not know anybody that has
> > raised a HF antenna from one height to another (other than going up over 100
> > feet or more) In my case, I will be lucky if I can get the feed point at
> > 60 -70 feet.
>
> > Can someone tell me what happens when a low antenna is raised from 40 feet
> > to 60 feet from personal experience or something similar ?
>
> > Including noise levels etc.
>
> > Thanks all
> > Most of what I have learned about antennas has been from reading posts here
> > as I am a self taught ham for the most part. You can only learn so much from
> > books and sometimes, what is supposed to happen in theory and what really
> > happens is two different things.
>
> > Thanks again...

Sorry but not everybody has the windoz operating system. So no free
demo for me.
Dare I climb higher in my tree. Guess time will tell with my 40 meter

caged dipole at 25 ft.
With a T200-2 toroid with 14 ga. wire for a 1:1 balun.
And with the SWR reading makes it look like 100 ohms.

73
N8ZU

6. Re: question about Yaesu FT-857D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 02:03:56 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1193882636.541082.63190@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34809

On Oct 31, 7:55 pm, Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6wh...@dsl.pipex.com>
wrote:
> > I notice that the FT-857D's current consumption is a maximum of 22
> > amps, but I'm guessing that this is when transmitting with maximum
> > power on HF, correct? For operating on VHF and UHF, would my Astron 20
> > amp power supply suffice? I can always upgrade power supplies later,
> > if necessary, when I upgrade my license, but I'd like to think that,
> > if I buy the FT-857D now, I won't also have to buy another power
> > supply right away.
>
> ============================
> That 22 Amperes max is highly likely for more than 100 Watts RF PEP
> (Peak Envelope Power) You rarely need that peak current ; the average
> current being approx 8 Amperes on transmit (even with audio compression)
> If you are worried that your PSU can't handle brief excursions above 20
> Amperes , causing your PSU (perhaps) to shut down or the supply voltage
> to drop (when your unit has a voltage fold back facility) ,you can
> simply put a (sealed)12 v lead acid battery with a capacity of say 10
> Amperes*Hours (AH) parallel to the PSU. The battery will then take care
> of the peak current.
> With a battery of say 18AH (golf trolley variety) your power supply
> unit (PSU) won't need a capacity higher than 8-10 Amperes since the
> battery will supply the higher current.
> On receive the current will be approx 2 Amperes ,with the PSU having
> sufficient excess capacity to charge the battery .
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

Thanks. I doubt I'll have any problem in that case. I have an Astron
13.8 volt, 20 amp supply and my guess is that it'll be all I need for
now, for VHF / UHF work.

Steve
KC2SIZ

7. get a life

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 02:14:20 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgbcq2$3gi$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 34810
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

"kb9rqz" <kornstains@homail.com> wrote in message
news:4728e034$0$26479$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> tis time the tiolet
fake

8. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 02:37:01 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <bueii39vkn7vposvtnt6o9i8aag2gob6f8@4ax.com>
Source record: 34811
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

9. Re: question about Yaesu FT-857D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 03:38:51 UTC
From: Bryan <bryan.swadenerNOSPAM@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <zLSdnbW1p7LQobTanZ2dnUVZ_qqgnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 34812

Steve wrote:
> On Oct 31, 7:55 pm, Highland Ham wrote:
> > > I notice that the FT-857D's current consumption is a maximum of 22
> > > amps, but I'm guessing that this is when transmitting with maximum
> > > power on HF, correct? For operating on VHF and UHF, would my Astron 20
> > > amp power supply suffice? I can always upgrade power supplies later,
> > > if necessary, when I upgrade my license, but I'd like to think that,
> > > if I buy the FT-857D now, I won't also have to buy another power
> > > supply right away.
> >
> > ============================
> > That 22 Amperes max is highly likely for more than 100 Watts RF PEP
> > (Peak Envelope Power) You rarely need that peak current ; the average
> > current being approx 8 Amperes on transmit (even with audio compression)
> > If you are worried that your PSU can't handle brief excursions above 20
> > Amperes , causing your PSU (perhaps) to shut down or the supply voltage
> > to drop (when your unit has a voltage fold back facility) ,you can
> > simply put a (sealed)12 v lead acid battery with a capacity of say 10
> > Amperes*Hours (AH) parallel to the PSU. The battery will then take care
> > of the peak current.
> > With a battery of say 18AH (golf trolley variety) your power supply
> > unit (PSU) won't need a capacity higher than 8-10 Amperes since the
> > battery will supply the higher current.
> > On receive the current will be approx 2 Amperes ,with the PSU having
> > sufficient excess capacity to charge the battery .
> >
> > Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH
>
> Thanks. I doubt I'll have any problem in that case. I have an Astron
> 13.8 volt, 20 amp supply and my guess is that it'll be all I need for
> now, for VHF / UHF work.
>
> Steve
> KC2SIZ

Hi Steve,

Welcome to HF! I'm guessing your power supply is the RS-20, the same as mine. It has a *peak* current capability of 20A. In continuous duty, it's rated at 16A: http://www.astroncorp.com/linear.shtml. My old Kenwood TS120S transceiver (approximately equivalent in terms of maximum current demand) will dim the pilot lamps on hard voice peaks and keydown CW at 100W output. I like Frank's idea as an interim solution, though a heftier supply is a better long-term solution.

73,
Bryan WA7PRC

10. Re: Homebrew Handheld Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 03:45:11 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1193888711.955485.262550@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34813

On Oct 30, 8:51 pm, maxpowe...@yahoo.com.au wrote:
> I am looking for plans to build some 70cm antennas for my handheld
> radios. Cannot find much on the net. Has anybody on this forum built
> their own, if so, how did they perform?
> Any suggestions or pointers would be appreciated.
> Cheers
> Max

One super simple antenna can be built using a BC to SO-239
adapter. Stick a 1/4 wave length of thick wire or rod that will fit
snug into the SO 239 end hole of the adapter. Screw onto radio.
Presto! Instant antenna. You can change bands too if you change
the rod or wire to another one of different length.
MK

11. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 03:54:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <R5cWi.2280$yV6.434@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34814

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Nice. So you don't really want to refer to the FSU page at all. Why
> bring it up? The topic was about free space interference and had nothing
> to do with match points.

As much as you like to deny it, Gene, EM waves *are*
EM waves, no matter where they are.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

12. Re: question about Yaesu FT-857D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 03:57:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <89cWi.2281$yV6.1935@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34815

Bryan wrote:
> I like Frank's idea as an interim solution, though a heftier supply is a
> better long-term solution.

I run an RS-20 paralleled with a deep discharge
marine battery. I not only run my IC-756PRO from
that configuration but I run my SG-500 amp at
the same time - never had any problems.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

13. Re: Homebrew Handheld Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 05:05:32 UTC
From: The Shadow <Repose@Zilch.com>
Message-ID: <Q6dWi.21$pr6.9@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 34816

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:1193888711.955485.262550@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
> On Oct 30, 8:51 pm, maxpowe...@yahoo.com.au wrote:
>> I am looking for plans to build some 70cm antennas for my handheld
>> radios. Cannot find much on the net. Has anybody on this forum built
>> their own, if so, how did they perform?
>> Any suggestions or pointers would be appreciated.
>> Cheers
>> Max
>
> One super simple antenna can be built using a BC to SO-239
> adapter. Stick a 1/4 wave length of thick wire or rod that will fit
> snug into the SO 239 end hole of the adapter. Screw onto radio.
> Presto! Instant antenna. You can change bands too if you change
> the rod or wire to another one of different length.
> MK
>

In the 1980's, Bruce Brown W6TWW came up with a similiar scheme for 2M using thick copper wire in a BNC connector. Half way up the rod, the wire was shaped into a coil. On top of the wire was a copper circular plate for a top hat. The antenna was compact, worked well, and of course was an eye-catcher. Maybe some gurus can model it for dimensions and you can try it out.

Lamont

14. Re: question about Yaesu FT-857D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 06:46:34 UTC
From: Rick Frazier <rickf@rickfrazier.com>
Message-ID: <47297604$0$32476$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34817

Steve wrote:

> I'm a new ham, looking to buy a transceiver that I'll use as a base
> station. I want something that won't break the bank, but that will
> give me room in which to "grow" as I upgrade my license. I have my eye
> on the Yaesu FT-857D right now and it's gotten some good reviews on
> the web.
>
> I notice that the FT-857D's current consumption is a maximum of 22
> amps, but I'm guessing that this is when transmitting with maximum
> power on HF, correct? For operating on VHF and UHF, would my Astron 20
> amp power supply suffice? I can always upgrade power supplies later,
> if necessary, when I upgrade my license, but I'd like to think that,
> if I buy the FT-857D now, I won't also have to buy another power
> supply right away.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve
>

Don't worry about it... If the power supply doesn't handle the peak current, you can always add a parallel battery. Even a small 7MAH (motorcycle size) would help.

I've got an 957 (before D, but with the DSP option) in my truck and it's provided very faithful service despite the typical voltage variations of a vehicle. Yaesu doesn't recommend running it below 12.0 volts, and there used to be warnings from newsgroups and such that it could lose the factory settings if you try to run it below that, but I've seen dips as low as 10.5 volts with the radio on while cranking the motor to start the truck, and never lost the settings. Just in case, I'd google the three button "secret" menu that shows the factory settings and write them down (Can't recall, but it's something like hold down abc while pressing the on button.). I've got them somewhere, but it's been so long I doubt I could find them, and I've not had a problem anyway. The rig gets great reports and does fine, even on a pickup truck with either an ATAS-120 or Ironhorse hamstick antennas... It's a great choice of radio, versatile and sturdy. The worst issue is mounting the head where I can reach it without stretching while I drive, but that won't be an issue for you if you're going to use it at your QTH. It certainly doesn't have some of the choices and options of a big rig like an Icom 756Pro2, but doesn't cost that much either... Because it is a small rig, you will need to bet used to selecting various menus, but most of your operating will likely center on three or four, at most, with only rare use of the others (except for fine adjustments for maximum power

out of a linear, who ever changes the power output, for example? I know the one in my truck has only been below 100 watts when someone once bet me I couldn't get across the state on less power, and that was sitting still. Running mobile, you want something you can operate without looking, and the 857 has fit the bill there very well.

Astron supplies are pretty hefty, compared to a lot of them, and it should do just fine in normal service. On the other hand, if you intend to run high duty-cycle rtty or similar, get the bigger supply or add a battery in parallel right away. For voice (ssb) or CW, you shouldn't have much of a problem, if my experience with the 857 is any indication.

Good Luck and 73.
--Rick AH7H

15. Re: Distance between beams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 12:08:42 UTC
From: Barrett <barrett@blueyounder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <eljWi.4741$7_4.3726@fe3.news.blueyonder.co.uk>
Source record: 34818

Ok, on all the info. I will do some experiments and find out what works best in this location.

Thanks all

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message news:13id495ksiaci1c@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Bryan" <bryan.swadenerNOSPAM@comcast.net> wrote in message > Pipe is
> supplied in various "schedule" sizes, starting at 10. Common iron
>> plumbing pipe is malleable (low carbon steel) and usually Schedule 40.
>> So,
>> what are the actual dimensions? Try here:
>> http://www.engineersedge.com/pipe_schedules.htm. So, commonly available
>> 1-1/2" (1.90" OD) Schedule 40 would have a 0.145" wall thickness.
>> Bryan WA7PRC
>>
>
> It is Schedule 40 pipe..This is not the best pipe to use, but should be
> strong enough for me. The tribander is just over the top of the tower and
> I doubt the other antennas will have much wind load. I live in the
> middle of North Carolina so we do not usually get much ice or very high
> winds.
>
>
>

16. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 17:28:44 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgd2vhlak1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34819

Cecil Moore wrote:

> They [waves] do NOT "truck along and then suddenly decide to
> interfere".

Nor do they interfere and then suddenly decide to truck along in a
different direction.

73, ac6xg

17. Re: Dumb antenna height question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 17:42:42 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <IMCdnS93jY6DjbfanZ2dnUVZ8vednZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34820

> Sorry but not everybody has the windoz operating system. So no free
> demo for me.
> Dare I climb higher in my tree. Guess time will tell with my 40 meter
> caged dipole at 25 ft.
> With a T200-2 toroid with 14 ga. wire for a 1:1 balun.
> And with the SWR reading makes it look like 100 ohms.
==========
Indeed , Linux operating system users are often still left in the cold
with most progs not (as yet) available for Linux ; although there are
some emulators permitting 'some' Windows progs to be run on a Linux
system. However ,Linux is catching -up especially thanks to the popular
Ubuntu Linux distribution.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH a 98% Linux user

18. WLW - 700 kHz, 500 kW, 100% modulation, no limiter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 20:57:02 UTC
From: "John, N9JG" <john@Xremove.MeYgotwals.com>
Message-ID: <y4rWi.39754$G23.9698@newsreading01.news.tds.net>
Source record: 34822

http://www.ominous-valve.com/wlw.html

19. Re: WLW - 700 kHz, 500 kW, 100% modulation, no limiter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 21:29:38 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <6zrWi.34$Rd.8@trndny08>
Source record: 34823

only 100%???

"John, N9JG" <john@Xremove.MeYgotwals.com> wrote in message
news:y4rWi.39754$G23.9698@newsreading01.news.tds.net...
> http://www.ominous-valve.com/wlw.html
>

20. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 21:37:49 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <NGrWi.105$Sd.24@trndny02>
Source record: 34824

```
"H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net> wrote in message
news:13ii6lf91lhgt30@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net> wrote in message
> news:13ih3flm2val0f0@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>> news:nVLVi.15921$lD6.13348@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>>> H. Adam Stevens wrote:
>>>> "coherent photons" It's a laser? Cool.
>>>
>>> Surprise! Our $100 RF transmitters emit coherent photons just
>>> like a $100,000 laser. Maybe we should call them RASERs. :-)
>>> Do you remember MASERs?
>>> --
>>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>>
>> "transmitters emit coherent photons "
>>
>> Sure Cecil.
>>
>> And the laser pointer I use was a bit less expensive.
>>
>> MASER: Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
>>
>> "The fundamental physical principle motivating the MASER is the concept
>> of stimulated emission, first introduced by Einstein in 1917. Before
>> defining it we look at two related but more familiar phenomena involving
>> the interplay between matter and radiation, absorption and spontaneous
>> emission."
>> http://einstein.stanford.edu/content/faqs/maser.html
>>
>> "MASER. In each frame, a molecule in the upper level of the MASER
>> transition (that is, in the high energy, excited state) is indicated by a
>> large red circle, while one in the lower level (low energy state) is
>> indicated by a small blue circle. (a) All of the molecules are in the
>> upper state and a photon of wavelength l (shown in green) is incident
>> from the left. (b) The photon l stimulates emission from the first
>> molecule, so there are now two photons of wavelength l, in phase. (c)
>> These photons stimulate emission from the next two molecules, resulting
>> in four photons of wavelength l. (d) The process continues with another
>> doubling of the number of photons."
>>
>> Stimulated Emission of Radiation is a quantum mechanical effect that has
```

>> exactly zero to do with HF radio.
>> For microwaves we use molecules, for light we use atoms.
>>
>> 73
>> H.
>> NQ5H
>>
>>
>> "Waves of average nausea" is more like it.
>
> Come to think of it.
> Coherent photons at HF would make a remarkable (laser like?) antenna
> pattern.
>
> 73
>
> Roy
> Love your product.
>
> H.
> NQ5H
>
>

just because a source of photons is coherent doesn't mean the photons are
collimated.

21. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 21:42:51 UTC
From: smokey <waveform@allstream.net>
Message-ID: <oLqWi.133$M56.4@newsfe16.lga>
Source record: 34821

Hello Roy...

The definition of a committee is a dark alley down which you lead ideas
so that you can strangle them. My impression is that the QST editorial
process is riddled with committees, and they're quite effective (hi).

I've given up writing for them due to the many problems you recounted -
I don't say forever, but for the time being. I'm very tired of
objections that don't make any real sense, while seeing this kind of
article (which also makes no real sense) published as is.

QST used to be a respected technical journal. It's grown inbred,
inflexible, inaccurate and inconsistent. It no longer really serves the
amateur community - it seems to largely serve itself.

Maybe a (metaphorical) bomb will go off or someone will start a
revolution and it'll change. Not likely, but maybe.

Perhaps a group of (former) writers could prepare a joint "declaration
of limited support" to present directly to the ARRL brass (bypassing the
editors) to call for action/changes.

Nice to run into you here.

Best regards - Robert Victor VA2ERY

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> QST editors can't be expected to be experts on all the topics they have
> to deal with. Over the years, they've dealt with the problem in various
> ways. One was to establish a pool of "Technical Advisors" -- volunteers
> who had particular expertise in various areas. Some manuscripts being
> considered for publication were sent to the appropriate TAs for comments
> and review. This practice slowly died out, but I don't know why. I
> suspect it was because the editors seldom had the time for this step in
> the process due to erratic scheduling.
>
> Eventually, they adopted a solution which was easy on the editors and
> their schedules: post the proposed articles to a restricted web site
> where the TAs could review them and leave comments. This saved the time
> of communicating with individual TAs, and made it unnecessary to wait
> for a response --
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

22. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 21:48:18 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <CQrWi.1188$HR6.1175@trnddc04>
Source record: 34825

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I haven't read the article, but are different mobile antennas being
> compared on different vehicles, or the same vehicle? It's amazing how
> many people don't realize that the vehicle is fully half the antenna,
> and may in many cases play a more important role in determining overall
> radiating efficiency than the supposed "antenna". So it's impossible to
> draw any conclusions about mobile antennas based on comparisons done
> when they're mounted on different vehicles. It's as much a test of the
> vehicle's effectiveness as a radiator as it is the antenna's.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

OK Roy you lost me.

I'll confess that I'm one of those new no code guys that concentrated on the answer pool for three months in order to get an Extra Class license. What I'm trying to do now is relearn enough electronics to become a competent communicator for EMCOM purposes. You see back when I was last in radio your transmitter would keep you warm and provide enough light to read the manual by. Now it is thirty years since my Novice license expired and not only are the newer radios all solid state they do most of their signal processing digitally. By my point of view that only makes me as yet not fully trained rather than the devils personal representative in amateur radio.

Are you being serious when you say that much of the difference in the mobile rigs performance may be the vehicle on which it and therefore it's antenna are mounted? IS the body of my half ton cargo van doing a substantial amount of the job of radiating my signal? If I mounted the same antenna with the same mount on my Saturn should I see a difference on a field strength meter that is the same distance to the centimeter from the antenna over the same parking lot with the antenna over exactly the same spot?
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

23. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 21:52:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wUrWi.9891$Pv2.9791@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34826

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> They [waves] do NOT "truck along and then suddenly decide to
>> interfere".
>
> Nor do they interfere and then suddenly decide to truck along in a
> different direction.

I hope we can agree that EM waves do not have
the ability to decide to do anything - that they
must obey the laws of physics, some of which humans
may have not yet discovered.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

24. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 21:58:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <r_rWi.9892$Pv2.6275@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34827

Dave wrote:
> just because a source of photons is coherent doesn't mean the photons are
> collimated.

One of the requirements of wave cancellation is
collimation and it happens automatically within
a coaxial transmission line. A laser beam is
also relatively easy to collimate. Because of
that, it makes a good example source for a
1/4WL thin-film anti-reflective coating.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

25. For sell: Kenwood TS-450SAT + MC-60 + VHF DJ-190 + Pic keyer!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 22:00:51 UTC
From: m0pkz <kesux@mail.ru>
Message-ID: <n0sWi.11942$Eq.3132@newsfe3-gui.ntli.net>
Source record: 34828

at eBay: http://cgi.ebay.co.uk/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=320177560839

Check bellow what you are getting for one
price!!!

Kenwood TS-450SAT Review at eHam : http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/989
Lovely Kenwood. Superb condition. Tunes any antenna. Covering 160 through 10 meters including the WARC bands with 100 watts output. From Non-smoking environment.
---> with YK-88C1 CW Filter 500 Hz [8.83 MHz IF !!!
---> Power Cord
---> Instruction, external control & Service manual's!!!

Kenwood MC-60 desk mic Review at eHam :
http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/1112
The Kenwood MC-60A has been a popular desk mic among Kenwood owners for many years. It has a communication type dynamic unidirectional moving coil type mic element. It features UP-DOWN tuning plus a built-in pre-amp. There is a switch for PTT (push to talk) and also a lock feature. The mic impedance may be set for 50K ohms or 500 ohms. The frequency response is 150 Hz to 10 kHz (-6dB) with the Preamp off and 200 Hz to 7 kHz (-6 dB) with the Preamp on. The heavy zinc die-cast base provides extra stability. The mic terminates to a standard 8 pin mic plug. The preamp requires two AA cells which are mounted through the bottom of the base.

VHF Alinco DJ 190 Review at eHam : http://www.eham.net/reviews/detail/3076
Alinco DJ-191 Hand-Held 2m Transceiver with extra battery and antenna. Fully working condition!!!

DL4YHF Pic Keyer with memory!!! More info at:
http://freenet-homepage.de/dl4yhf/pic_key.html
Record & Play up to 2 cw messages. The Speed range from 20 to 300 letters per minute. With full manual and schematic.

26. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 22:03:09 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <x2sWi.1191$HR6.105@trnddc04>
Source record: 34829

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Jimmie D wrote:
>>
>> I once saw a demonstration that "BIG UGLY" cb antennas, these are
>> approximately 1/8 wl and have a huge loading coil, have more gain than
>> a 1/4 wl radiator. This certainly appeared to be the case when both the
>> antenna being test and the field strength meter's antenna were both
>> the "big ugly" variety and relatively close together(50'). Could this
>> "gain" be a result of magnetic coupling between the coils or was some
>> other trickery being performed.
>
> There's no doubt this was some sort of trickery. I'd bet any amount of
> money that if properly measured, the loaded 1/8 wave antenna would be
> shown to have less gain due to lower efficiency. Even moderately
> accurate antenna gain measurements are much more difficult to make than
> most people realize, and there are many ways to be fooled. I couldn't
> begin to list the all ways you could set up a demonstration like that to
> get whatever result you desired.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy
For the sake of my continuing education what would I need in terms of
minimum equipment to make a meaningful comparison between antennas?
Just to keep it simple I'm working on two meters and seventy five
centimeters so far in my EMCOM prep work.
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

27. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 22:04:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ikjb9ijobn24e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34830

Tom Horne wrote:
>
> OK Roy you lost me.
>
> I'll confess that I'm one of those new no code guys that concentrated on
> the answer pool for three months in order to get an Extra Class license.
> What I'm trying to do now is relearn enough electronics to become a
> competent communicator for EMCOM purposes. You see back when I was last
> in radio your transmitter would keep you warm and provide enough light
> to read the manual by. Now it is thirty years since my Novice license
> expired and not only are the newer radios all solid state they do most
> of their signal processing digitally. By my point of view that only
> makes me as yet not fully trained rather than the devils personal
> representative in amateur radio.

Fortunately, antennas still operate the same way they did back when rectifiers glowed blue. In fact, the same as they did when you had to poke a catwhisker around your rectifier.

> Are you being serious when you say that much of the difference in the
> mobile rigs performance may be the vehicle on which it and therefore
> it's antenna are mounted?

Yes.

> IS the body of my half ton cargo van doing a
> substantial amount of the job of radiating my signal?

Yes.

> If I mounted the
> same antenna with the same mount on my Saturn should I see a difference
> on a field strength meter that is the same distance to the centimeter
> from the antenna over the same parking lot with the antenna over exactly
> the same spot?

Yes.

Declaring a vehicle to be "ground" doesn't give it magic properties. It's a conductor, just like the antenna. Exactly the same current that flows upward on your antenna flows downward along your vehicle. The vehicle and "antenna" comprise an asymmetrical dipole, and neither half is inherently more or less important than the other.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

28. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 22:09:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <28sWi.40851$eY.6686@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34831

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Nor do they interfere and then suddenly decide to truck along in a
> different direction.

But during wave cancellation, as described by the Melles-Groit
and FSU web pages, the conservation of energy principle leaves
them no choice but that their energy be redistributed in a
different direction toward which constructive interference
can occur.

www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/oc_2_1.htm

"Clearly, if the wavelength of the incident light and the thickness
of the film are such that a phase difference exists between reflections
of p, then reflected wavefronts interfere destructively, and overall
reflected intensity is a minimum. If the two reflections are of equal
amplitude, then this amplitude (and hence intensity) minimum will be
zero." (Referring to 1/4 wavelength thin films.)

"In the absence of absorption or scatter, the principle of conservation
of energy indicates all 'lost' reflected intensity will appear as
enhanced intensity in the transmitted beam."

micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html

"... when two waves of equal amplitude and wavelength that are
180-degrees ... out of phase with each other meet, they are not actually
annihilated, ... All of the photon energy present in these waves must
somehow be recovered or redistributed in a new direction, according to
the law of energy conservation ... Instead, upon meeting, the photons
are redistributed to regions that permit constructive interference, so
the effect should be considered as a redistribution of light waves and
photon energy rather than the spontaneous construction or destruction of
light."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

29. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 22:50:31 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgdl7n$af3$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34832

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Nor do they interfere and then suddenly decide to truck along in a
>> different direction.
>
>
> But during wave cancellation, as described by the Melles-Groit
> and FSU web pages, the conservation of energy principle leaves
> them no choice but that their energy be redistributed in a
> different direction toward which constructive interference
> can occur.

How energy redistribution is described on those web sites in not a
matter of contention.

73, ac6xg

30. Re: For sell: Kenwood TS-450SAT + MC-60 + VHF DJ-190 + Pic keyer!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 23:02:35 UTC
From: Spam Trap <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfikmob.2b39.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 34833

```
On Thu, 01 Nov 2007 22:00:51 GMT, m0pkz wrote:
> at eBay: http://cgi.ebay.co.uk/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=3217560839
>
> Check bellow what you are getting for one
> price!!!

We are _not_ getting ANYTHING related to antennas, spammer!

Additionaly,
"eBay users may not post on Usenet groups (Internet newsgroups) to
advertise eBay or an eBay listing that is inappropriate or violates
the Usenet board policy. If Usenet abuse is reported to eBay, we may
among other remedies remove the listing, issue a warning, or suspend
the user's eBay account."
-- http://pages.ebay.com/help/usenet_policy.html
```

31. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 23:03:51 UTC
From: Jerry <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <DXsWi.688$di.26@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34834

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ikjb9ijobn24e@corp.supernews.com...
> Tom Horne wrote:
>>
>> OK Roy you lost me.
>>
>> I'll confess that I'm one of those new no code guys that concentrated on
>> the answer pool for three months in order to get an Extra Class license.
>> What I'm trying to do now is relearn enough electronics to become a
>> competent communicator for EMCOM purposes. You see back when I was last
>> in radio your transmitter would keep you warm and provide enough light to
>> read the manual by. Now it is thirty years since my Novice license
>> expired and not only are the newer radios all solid state they do most of
>> their signal processing digitally. By my point of view that only makes
>> me as yet not fully trained rather than the devils personal
>> representative in amateur radio.
>
> Fortunately, antennas still operate the same way they did back when
> rectifiers glowed blue. In fact, the same as they did when you had to poke
> a catwhisker around your rectifier.
>
>> Are you being serious when you say that much of the difference in the
>> mobile rigs performance may be the vehicle on which it and therefore it's
>> antenna are mounted?
>
> Yes.
>
>> IS the body of my half ton cargo van doing a substantial amount of the
>> job of radiating my signal?
>
> Yes.
>
>> If I mounted the same antenna with the same mount on my Saturn should I
>> see a difference on a field strength meter that is the same distance to
>> the centimeter from the antenna over the same parking lot with the
>> antenna over exactly the same spot?
>
> Yes.
>
> Declaring a vehicle to be "ground" doesn't give it magic properties. It's
> a conductor, just like the antenna. Exactly the same current that flows
> upward on your antenna flows downward along your vehicle. The vehicle and
> "antenna" comprise an asymmetrical dipole, and neither half is inherently
> more or less important than the other.

>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy is certainly right! The vehicle is the other half of the "dipole". It is why if you stick a bugcatcher at random on a broomstick, it won't work: SWR will be thru the roof.. Or you could hang a dipole for a given band (your choice), then snip off the side that went to the coax shield (or vice versa). So, yes, the vehicle is the other half of the antenna. You could even look at it as an right-side up "L"! :)

73

Jerry
K4KWH

32. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-01 23:49:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ikpghkpbt9j59@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34835

Jerry wrote:
>
> Roy is certainly right! The vehicle is the other half of the "dipole". It
> is why if you stick a bugcatcher at random on a broomstick, it won't work:
> SWR will be thru the roof.. Or you could hang a dipole for a given band
> (your choice), then snip off the side that went to the coax shield (or vice
> versa). So, yes, the vehicle is the other half of the antenna. You could
> even look at it as an right-side up "L"! :)

You have to look at where the currents go. If you had a completely symmetrical vehicle and put the antenna at the very center of the top, the horizontal currents along the top would produce fields that almost completely cancel, just like a bunch of radials. But when they reach the edge and flow downward, the fields are all in the same direction and add. So it radiates just like a very fat wire.

But if you put an antenna on the edge of the roof, then the fields from the horizontal currents won't cancel and you'll have some radiation from the top as well as the sides. And so forth.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

33. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 00:00:36 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <MMtWi.81$aG7.53@newsfe10.lga>
Source record: 34836

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ikjb9ijobn24e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> Declaring a vehicle to be "ground" doesn't give it magic properties. It's
> a conductor, just like the antenna. Exactly the same current that flows
> upward on your antenna flows downward along your vehicle. The vehicle and
> "antenna" comprise an asymmetrical dipole, and neither half is inherently
> more or less important than the other.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

That is rather simplistic and not reality reflecting explanation.
Like saying that ground plane, vertical antenna is a dipole.
Vehicle body represents "ground plane" similar to two or more radials. The current flows along the surface of the vehicle, just as along the more elaborate ground plane consisting of more than say 8 radials. Cancellation of current along the body happens, just like in opposite radials in GP.
Radiation pattern is formed between the RADIATOR (whip) and GROUND PLANE (vehicle body).
Additional effect is that vehicle "ground plane" is capacitively coupled to the ground and this is reflected in changes in efficiency depending on the surroundings ground conditions (salty, wet ground, reinforced concrete bridges, etc.)

As far as I understand, dipole refers to dual pole antenna with symmetrical current distribution. Vertical antenna mounted on conducting body of vehicle has current distribution in the "other pole" far from symmetrical. This can be seen in modeling in EZNEC. Try to compare vertical whip mounted on vehicle, with dipole that has one leg horizontal and you will see the difference, far from "nice dipole" antenna.

So as soon as we have more than one radial, and some (horizontal) cancellation is happening it ain't no dipole. It is monopole forming vertical pattern against the ground plane (radials, vehicle body).

That's the way I understand it, without involving photons, Gaussss and other farticles :-)

73 Yuri, K3BU

34. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 00:56:16 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472a75a7$0$8797$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34837

"Jim Kelley" <jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote in message
news:fg5jao$kn8$1@news.service.uci.edu...
>
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Tam/WB2TT wrote:
>>
>>> What it really is is an impedance matching network. You adjust the
>>> antenna tuner so that the transmitter sees 50 Ohms. If your SWR meter is
>>> calibrated for 50 Ohms, that means an SWR of 1:1 (between the tuner and
>>> the radio).
>>
>>
>> Yes, and that is a Z0-match to 50 ohms. What happens
>> at a Z0-match is wave cancellation of reflected waves
>> through destructive interference which redistributes
>> the reflected energy back toward the antenna in the
>> form of constructive interference energy that joins
>> the forward wave.
>
> Correct, except for the part about destructive interference redistributing
> reflected energy. Please note the absence of any such claim in the cited
> (or any other) reference.

The energy cannot just disappear by destruction. Photons cannot annihilate
each other; the energy must go somewhere, therefore it must redistribute to
another location. The reference you are looking for is simply stated within
the law of conservation of energy.

35. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 00:58:44 UTC
From: W2RAC <w2racNOSPAM@cfl.rr.com>
Message-ID: <nppki3l4escg0d3olg6sedif1dk5br913l@4ax.com>
Source record: 34838

http://www.freeantennas.com/

On Sat, 27 Oct 2007 22:25:35 +0100, a <me@privacy.net> wrote:

>I'm looking at making a parabolic reflector for a wifi link.
>
>I'm trying to work out the distance required between the radiating
>element and the reflector.
>Should it be an odd number of quarter wavelengths, or an even number?
>
>(An odd number of quarter wavelengths would be required if there is a
>180 degree phase change on reflection, and
>and even number would b required if there is no phase change).
>
>So... is there a 180 degree phase change at the reflector?
>
>TIA
>

36. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 01:21:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ikutgjp7mlr67@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34839

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>
> That is rather simplistic and not reality reflecting explanation.
> Like saying that ground plane, vertical antenna is a dipole.
> Vehicle body represents "ground plane" similar to two or more radials. The
> current flows along the surface of the vehicle, just as along the more
> elaborate ground plane consisting of more than say 8 radials. Cancellation
> of current along the body happens, just like in opposite radials in GP.

It appears that you missed my explanation, so I'll try again.

The currents flowing different directions don't cancel. If they flow in equal amounts, in phase, in opposite directions, then the fields they create nearly cancel. And that's the case along the roof of a car if the car and roof are symmetrical and the antenna is at the center. But it's not the case where it flows vertically along the sides of the car. There, the currents are in the same direction.

> Radiation pattern is formed between the RADIATOR (whip) and GROUND PLANE
> (vehicle body).

The radiation pattern is formed by the sum of all the fields which are created by currents flowing on conductors. The antenna is one such conductor. The body of the car is another.

> Additional effect is that vehicle "ground plane" is capacitively coupled to
> the ground and this is reflected in changes in efficiency depending on the
> surroundings ground conditions (salty, wet ground, reinforced concrete
> bridges, etc.)

That's true. And the coupling of the car body to ground alters the amount of current flowing along the body of the car. This current equals the current flowing into the antenna.

> As far as I understand, dipole refers to dual pole antenna with symmetrical
> current distribution.

Suit yourself. I called the system an "asymmetrical dipole". But like "ground", putting a name on it doesn't change its properties.

> Vertical antenna mounted on conducting body of vehicle
> has current distribution in the "other pole" far from symmetrical. This can
> be seen in modeling in EZNEC. Try to compare vertical whip mounted on
> vehicle, with dipole that has one leg horizontal and you will see the
> difference, far from "nice dipole" antenna.
>
> So as soon as we have more than one radial, and some (horizontal)

> cancellation is happening it ain't no dipole. It is monopole forming
> vertical pattern against the ground plane (radials, vehicle body).

Certainly a whip mounted on a vehicle can be expected to have a
different pattern than a symmetrical dipole, and nothing I've written
has attempted to make a claim that it does. But it sounds like you've
grabbed onto the "asymmetrical dipole" label as a basis for argument. So
please go back over my postings but substitute "Yuri special" for
"asymmetrical dipole" and see if then you find anything I've written
which isn't correct.

> That's the way I understand it, without involving photons, Gaussss and other
> farticles :-)

If you say so.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

37. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 01:40:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21414-472A8002-364@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34692

me wrote:
"So...is there a 180 degree phase change at the reflector?"

Yes. The incident and reflected components of electric field exactly
cancel at the surface of a perfect reflector due to the short-circuit.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

38. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 01:53:40 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <EqvWi.1679$a01.1366@trnddc06>
Source record: 34691

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Jerry wrote:
>>
>> Roy is certainly right! The vehicle is the other half of the
>> "dipole". It is why if you stick a bugcatcher at random on a
>> broomstick, it won't work: SWR will be thru the roof.. Or you could
>> hang a dipole for a given band (your choice), then snip off the side
>> that went to the coax shield (or vice versa). So, yes, the vehicle is
>> the other half of the antenna. You could even look at it as an
>> right-side up "L"! :)
>
> You have to look at where the currents go. If you had a completely
> symmetrical vehicle and put the antenna at the very center of the top,
> the horizontal currents along the top would produce fields that almost
> completely cancel, just like a bunch of radials. But when they reach the
> edge and flow downward, the fields are all in the same direction and
> add. So it radiates just like a very fat wire.
>
> But if you put an antenna on the edge of the roof, then the fields from
> the horizontal currents won't cancel and you'll have some radiation from
> the top as well as the sides. And so forth.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I think I know the answer but I need to be sure. The information you
have provided suggest that I should move the antenna from the clip on
mount at the back left corner of the van to through hole mount in the
middle cross bar of my ladder rack in order to get a more omni
directional pattern out of it right? Since the antenna is a fold over
type that I can fold to go under obstructions I think I'll still be all
right if I move it there. I have a traffic directing arrow on the back
cross bar and a full sized strobe beacon on the front cross bar. Are
there any other mobile operation pit falls that anyone would care to
point out?
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

39. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 02:01:01 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472a84de$0$15371$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34693

"James Barrett" <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:Z42dnXdMWoZLernanZ2dnUVZ_oSnnZ2d@comcast.com...
> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
> Hash: SHA1
>
> Hi, I am learning about antennas, and and wondering about how antenna
> tuners work. I've read you can use anything as an antenna as long as you
> have a tuner. Well, If I put up a wire dipole, and then use a tuner,
> what is the best length of wire to use? If I use an 80 meter dipole with
> a tuner, is that better than using a 10 meter dipole with a tuner?

As a rule, more wire is "said" to be better. Theoretically, you can make a different case but just try transmitting at 160m with a tuner and 80m dipole. At that MF frequency, your tuner will try to reflect so much energy that you will probably hear the crackling and may see a corona, no matter if it is rated at 3KW and your are transmitting at 100W. I have heard of people using tuners to tune their rain gutters and even chain link fences (that worked to some degree at 80 meters). However, I will note that unless you have access to a nearby 8 foot grounding rod to a good moist soil, make sure that the antenna you use is balanced. If you use coax as a transmission line, use a voltage balun with your non-resonant antenna (I would even recommend a voltage balun with a resonant antenna if you must use coax). If your SWR is not too bad, below 6:1 or so, you can make a crude voltage balun by winding 20 turns of coax around a 6 inch PVC pipe and it will function OK for most ham bands. Without the balance or damn good ground, you will make the radio part of your antenna system and may damage it and sustain several RF burns from your microphone.

40. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 02:18:08 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472a88db$0$19609$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34694

"Christopher Cox" <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com> wrote in message
news:472a8042$0$28853$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> There's always heat....

Yes, but I think they are not discussing ohmic effects. Interference is a
radiation effect only.

41. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 02:22:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13il2ftp3a5ds2c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34695

Guess it's time to re-post a posting I made on this newsgroup on April 9. Here it is:

I'd vowed that I wouldn't hit this tarbaby yet again. But here I go.

Among the junk science being bandied about here is the following supposition:

Suppose you have beams from two identical coherent lasers which, by a system of (presumably partially reflective and partially transmissive) mirrors, are made to shine in exactly the same direction from the same point (which I'll call the "summing point"). Further, suppose that the paths from the two lasers to this summing point differ by an odd number of half wavelengths. So beyond the summing point, where the laser beams exactly overlie each other, there is no beam because the two exactly cancel. Or, in other words, the sum of the two superposed fields is zero. The recurring argument is that because each laser is producing energy and yet there is no net field and therefore no energy in the summed beams, something strange has happened at the summing point (or "virtual short circuit"), and creative explanations are necessary to account for the "missing energy". One such proposed explanation is that the mere meeting of the two beams is the cause of some kind of a reflection of energy, and that each wave somehow detects and interacts with the other.

Well, here's what I think. I think that no one will be able to draw a diagram of such a summing system which doesn't also produce, due solely to the reflection and transmission of the mirrors, a beam or beams containing exactly the amount of energy "missing" from the summed beam. No interaction(*) of the two beams at or beyond the summing point is necessary to account for the "missing" energy -- you'll find it all at other places in the system. Just as you do in a phased antenna array, where the regions of cancelled field are always accompanied by complementary regions of reinforced field. Somewhere, in some bounce from a mirror or pass through it, the beams will end up reinforcing each other is some other direction. My challenge is this: Sketch a system which will produce this summation of out-of-phase beams, showing the reflectivity and transmissivity of each mirror, and showing the beams and their phases going in all directions from the interactions from each mirror. Then show that simple interaction of the beams with the mirrors is insufficient to account for the final distribution of energy.

Next, do the same for a transmission line. Show how two coherent traveling waves can be produced which will propagate together in the

same direction but out of phase with each other, resulting in a net zero field at all points beyond some summing point. But also calculate the field from waves reflected at the summing point and elsewhere in the system due to simple impedance changes. Show that this simple analysis, assuming no interaction between the traveling waves, is insufficient to account for all the energy. A single case will do.

Until someone is able to do this, I'll stand firm with the unanimous findings of countless mathematical and practical analyses which show superposition of and no interaction between waves or fields in a linear medium.

(*) By "interaction" I mean that one beam or wave has an effect on the other, altering it in some way -- for example, causing it to change amplitude, phase, orientation, or direction. I'm not including superposition, that is the fact that the net field of the two waves is the sum of the two, in the meaning of "interaction".

As far as I know, nobody has been able to do this. But I see that hasn't done anything to dampen Cecil's claims. Apparently having waves be able to detect other waves and bounce off of them when need be is necessary in order to get some other creative theories to work out. So I can understand why it's hard to let go of such a compelling idea.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

42. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 02:42:31 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <472a8042$0$28853$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34840

There's always heat....

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Nor do they interfere and then suddenly decide to truck along in a
>> different direction.
>
>
> But during wave cancellation, as described by the Melles-Groit
> and FSU web pages, the conservation of energy principle leaves
> them no choice but that their energy be redistributed in a
> different direction toward which constructive interference
> can occur.
>
> www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/oc_2_1.htm
>
> "Clearly, if the wavelength of the incident light and the thickness
> of the film are such that a phase difference exists between reflections
> of p, then reflected wavefronts interfere destructively, and overall
> reflected intensity is a minimum. If the two reflections are of equal
> amplitude, then this amplitude (and hence intensity) minimum will be
> zero." (Referring to 1/4 wavelength thin films.)
>
> "In the absence of absorption or scatter, the principle of conservation
> of energy indicates all 'lost' reflected intensity will appear as
> enhanced intensity in the transmitted beam."
>
> micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html
>
>
> "... when two waves of equal amplitude and wavelength that are
> 180-degrees ... out of phase with each other meet, they are not actually
> annihilated, ... All of the photon energy present in these waves must
> somehow be recovered or redistributed in a new direction, according to
> the law of energy conservation ... Instead, upon meeting, the photons
> are redistributed to regions that permit constructive interference, so
> the effect should be considered as a redistribution of light waves and
> photon energy rather than the spontaneous construction or destruction of
> light."

43. Re: WLW - 700 kHz, 500 kW, 100% modulation, no limiter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 02:49:33 UTC
From: yea right <spam@spam.spam>
Message-ID: <pan.2007.11.02.02.49.33.570684@spam.spam>
Source record: 34696

On Thu, 01 Nov 2007 21:29:38 +0000, Dave wrote:

> only 100%???
>
Actually...
Most AM broadcasters utilize asymmetrical modulation where they often
allow %115 positive peaks

44. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 03:32:25 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fge5ockmg1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34697

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://www.reghardware.co.uk/2007/11/01/ieee_p1901_votes_for_homeplug/

JS

45. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 03:51:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <F8xWi.16209$ID6.1253@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34698

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> As far as I know, nobody has been able to do this.

Good grief - the *interaction* between two waves that causes
wave cancellation is what makes non-reflective glass work
and has been described tens of times on this newsgroup. Here
it is again:

www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/oc_2_1.htm

"Clearly, if the wavelength of the incident light and the thickness of
the film are such that a phase difference exists between reflections of
p, then reflected wavefronts interfere destructively, and overall
reflected intensity is a minimum. If the two reflections are of equal
amplitude, then this amplitude (and hence intensity) minimum will be
zero." (Referring to 1/4 wavelength thin films.)

"In the absence of absorption or scatter, the principle of conservation
of energy indicates all 'lost' reflected intensity will appear as
enhanced intensity in the transmitted beam. The sum of the reflected and
transmitted beam intensities is always equal to the incident intensity.
This important fact has been confirmed experimentally."

micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html

"... when two waves of equal amplitude and wavelength that are
180-degrees ... out of phase with each other meet, they are not actually
annihilated, ... All of the photon energy present in these waves must
somehow be recovered or redistributed in a new direction, according to
the law of energy conservation ... Instead, upon meeting, the photons
are redistributed to regions that permit constructive interference, so
the effect should be considered as a redistribution of light waves and
photon energy rather than the spontaneous construction or destruction of
light."

Two waves interact and their combined energy is redistributed in a
new direction. In a transmission line, the two waves of equal amplitude
and opposite phase cease to exist in one direction. Their energy is
redistributed in the only other direction possible, i.e. the opposite
direction. The conservation of energy principle will allow nothing else.
If reflected energy stops flowing in one direction at a Z0-match in a
transmission line, it must flow in the only other direction possible.

Superposition does not always result in interference but sometimes
it does. Interference does not always result in wave cancellation
but sometimes it does. Wave cancellation is a subset of interference.
One wave cannot be canceled. It takes the interaction of two waves

in order to cancel both and the energy has to go somewhere.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

46. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 03:52:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1axWi.16210$lD6.3112@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34699

Christopher Cox wrote:
> There's always heat....

I suspect the heat generated at the surface of non-reflective
glass is negligible.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

47. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 05:22:07 UTC
From: "Roger (K8RI)" <validaddress@my.com>
Message-ID: <jscli3lvh816a0v7gf452g8mu71cg4qmdq@4ax.com>
Source record: 34700

On Thu, 01 Nov 2007 20:58:44 -0400, W2RAC <w2racNOSPAM@cfl.rr.com>
wrote:

>http://www.freeantennas.com/
>
>On Sat, 27 Oct 2007 22:25:35 +0100, a <me@privacy.net> wrote:
>
>>I'm looking at making a parabolic reflector for a wifi link.
>>
>>I'm trying to work out the distance required between the radiating
>>element and the reflector.
>>Should it be an odd number of quarter wavelengths, or an even number?
>>
>>(An odd number of quarter wavelengths would be required if there is a
>>180 degree phase change on reflection, and
>>and even number would b required if there is no phase change).
>>
>>So... is there a 180 degree phase change at the reflector?

Do like we do with he big C and Ku band dishes. Point it at the signal
source, adjust the polarity for max, and then move the feed horn in
and out slightly for max on a signal meter.

Roger (K8RI)
>>
>>TIA
>>

48. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 05:28:50 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <oAyWi.50$pr6.19@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 34701

"Jerry" <joxendi@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:DXsWi.688$di.26@bignews9.bellsouth.net...

>
> Roy is certainly right! The vehicle is the other half of the "dipole".
It
> is why if you stick a bugcatcher at random on a broomstick, it won't work:
> SWR will be thru the roof.. Or you could hang a dipole for a given band
> (your choice), then snip off the side that went to the coax shield (or
vice
> versa). So, yes, the vehicle is the other half of the antenna. You could
> even look at it as an right-side up "L"! :)

Ditto.

I worked Navy EMI for many years. The US Navy uses a variety of antennas
for HF transmissions on its ships. The hull of the ship and everything in
it conduct the HF, no matter what the antenna. Everything on a ship is
conducting HF at such levels that they're often high enough to interfere
with other equipment.

If Paul Harvey were here, he'd say, " ... and now you know the rest of the
antenna."

49. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 07:17:06 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iljnpaqdp7c4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34702

Tom Horne wrote:

> Roy
> For the sake of my continuing education what would I need in terms of
> minimum equipment to make a meaningful comparison between antennas? Just
> to keep it simple I'm working on two meters and seventy five centimeters
> so far in my EMCOM prep work.

That's a tall order. What characteristics of the antennas are meaningful to you? Gain in some particular direction and elevation angle, minimum gain at any azimuth at some elevation angle, pattern circularity, mechanical ruggedness, corrosion resistance, portability, size, weight, SWR at some specific frequency or over some particular band, efficiency? Does it have to have some characteristic(s) when mounted on some particular vehicle? Some point on some vehicle? Some class of vehicles?

What sort of accuracy would make the results meaningful?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

50. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 07:24:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ilk5rtka70rdf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34703

Richard Harrison wrote:
> me wrote:
> "So...is there a 180 degree phase change at the reflector?"
>
> Yes. The incident and reflected components of electric field exactly
> cancel at the surface of a perfect reflector due to the short-circuit.

But the incident and reflected components of the magnetic field don't.
Is that cool or what?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

51. Re: Homebrew Handheld Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 10:24:34 UTC
From: maxpowervk@yahoo.com.au
Message-ID: <1193950234.817739.192980@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34704

Thanks to all that replied. What I am wanting to build is an antenna that will replace the "rubber duckie" one that came with the radio. It is a 2m/70 cm hand held and I found when I replaced the original antenna with a telescoping one on 2m my transmitting distance on 2m improved dramatically. So I am trying to do the same thing on 70cm. I would like to make an antenna that will connect directly to the BNC socket on the radio. Not one that is connected to coax and the antenna erected higher or whatever. I will probably just try a 1/4 wave length connected to the centre of a BNC plug and see how it goes.
Cheers
Max

52. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 11:14:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eEDWi.10149$Bk.1935@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34705

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
>> The incident and reflected components of electric field exactly
>> cancel at the surface of a perfect reflector due to the short-circuit.
>
> But the incident and reflected components of the magnetic field don't.
> Is that cool or what?

It's simply another example of the conservation of
energy principle in action.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

53. Re: question about Yaesu FT-857D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 11:23:13 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <zd2dnQlAbOc-lbbanZ2dnUVZ_hCdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 34706

Correct. On 2M it draws about 8 Amps on Transmit...less on 70cm. HF
and 6M will draw 20 Amps or so. One thing you can do...power it from a
car battery in the ham shack. Take the battery out to the garage and
charge it every couple days (depending on how much you use the radio for
TX)...that would get you by until you upgrade to a bigger power supply.
Or...go into the setup menu and set the RF Power adjustment to
something like 50 (about half power) when you're on HF or 6M.

Scott
N0EDV

Steve wrote:

> I'm a new ham, looking to buy a transceiver that I'll use as a base
> station. I want something that won't break the bank, but that will
> give me room in which to "grow" as I upgrade my license. I have my eye
> on the Yaesu FT-857D right now and it's gotten some good reviews on
> the web.
>
> I notice that the FT-857D's current consumption is a maximum of 22
> amps, but I'm guessing that this is when transmitting with maximum
> power on HF, correct? For operating on VHF and UHF, would my Astron 20
> amp power supply suffice? I can always upgrade power supplies later,
> if necessary, when I upgrade my license, but I'd like to think that,
> if I buy the FT-857D now, I won't also have to buy another power
> supply right away.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve
>

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die
Building RV-4 (Super Slow Build Version)

54. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 13:27:22 UTC
From: Karl Beckman <karl.beckman@motorola.com>
Message-ID: <fgf8jrltl1@engnntp2.cig.mot.com>
Source record: 34642

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ikjb9ijobn24e@corp.supernews.com...
> Tom Horne wrote:
>>
>> FIRST QUERY/ANSWER SNIPPED (call it digital compression, Tom)
>>
>
>> Are you being serious when you say that much of the difference in the
>> mobile rigs performance may be the vehicle on which it and therefore it's
>> antenna are mounted?
>
> Yes.
>
>> IS the body of my half ton cargo van doing a substantial amount of the
>> job of radiating my signal?
>
> Yes.
>
>> If I mounted the same antenna with the same mount on my Saturn should I
>> see a difference on a field strength meter that is the same distance to
>> the centimeter from the antenna over the same parking lot with the
>> antenna over exactly the same spot?
>
> Yes.
>
> Declaring a vehicle to be "ground" doesn't give it magic properties. It's
> a conductor, just like the antenna. Exactly the same current that flows
> upward on your antenna flows downward along your vehicle. The vehicle and
> "antenna" comprise an asymmetrical dipole, and neither half is inherently
> more or less important than the other.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Further, since Tom said his "B" vehicle in the test is a Saturn, I would not even go so far as to claim that the vehicle is a conductor. The side panels are plastic, though the frame on which they are mounted is metal. Check with a magnet before you drill a hole to mount the base of the antenna!!

55. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 17:29:42 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194024582.336804.147120@k35g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34707

On Nov 1, 8:51 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:

> Good grief - the *interaction* between two waves that causes
> wave cancellation is what makes non-reflective glass work

Ah, very interesting. So you're saying that the "non-reflective
glass" is a non-linear medium, then. I'm very happy to have learned
that little tidbit. Thank you.

Cheers,
Tom

56. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 17:37:47 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgfnfrfti1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34708

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> My challenge is this: Sketch a system
> which will produce this summation of out-of-phase beams, showing the
> reflectivity and transmissivity of each mirror, and showing the beams
> and their phases going in all directions from the interactions from each
> mirror. Then show that simple interaction of the beams with the mirrors
> is insufficient to account for the final distribution of energy.

That is the crux of the issue. The problem as I see it Roy, is that a very well respected (and deservedly so) member of the group has written an otherwise excellent book in which it is proposed that reflectivity is dependent to an extraordinarily large extent upon the way reflective surfaces are irradiated. And further, that these surfaces can change from being partially reflective in both directions to being 100% reflective in one direction and totally non-reflective in the other dependent upon the relative phase of waves impinging upon the surface. I believe that, to a large extent, it is from this idea that the whimsical explanations may have derived.

73, ac6xg

57. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 19:24:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2QKWi.61747$Um6.50639@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34709

K7ITM wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Good grief - the *interaction* between two waves that causes
>> wave cancellation is what makes non-reflective glass work
>
> Ah, very interesting. So you're saying that the "non-reflective
> glass" is a non-linear medium, then.

I am saying no such thing!

If there were anything non-linear about wave cancellation
the result would be harmonic generation but we know that
no harmonics are generated by the *linear* phasor addition
of two coherent sine waves of equal amplitude and opposite
phase collinear in the same direction. In a transmission line,
the energy involved in wave cancellation of two coherent waves
is "redistributed to regions that permit constructive
interference" (per the FSU web page). In a transmission
line, only one other direction is available for the
"redistribution of energy", i.e. the direction opposite from
the direction of the canceled waves, and the resultant
redistributed energy wave continues to be coherent with the
original two canceled waves. There is no non-linearity!

If two waves traveling in one direction in a transmission
line are canceled, their energy cannot continue in the
same direction and that energy cannot be destroyed. Since
there are only two directions available in a transmission
line, it is a no-brainer to figure out which direction the
energy goes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

58. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 19:44:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <G6LWi.23361$%13.3123@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34710

Jim Kelley wrote:
> That is the crux of the issue. The problem as I see it Roy, is that a
> very well respected (and deservedly so) member of the group has written
> an otherwise excellent book in which it is proposed that reflectivity is
> dependent to an extraordinarily large extent upon the way reflective
> surfaces are irradiated. And further, that these surfaces can change
> from being partially reflective in both directions to being 100%
> reflective in one direction and totally non-reflective in the other
> dependent upon the relative phase of waves impinging upon the surface.
> I believe that, to a large extent, it is from this idea that the
> whimsical explanations may have derived.

I agree 100% with the above. Given the surfaces, they
cannot change from being partially reflective. Reflections
from those surfaces are fixed by the *physical* mediums
chosen which result in a fixed *physical* reflection
coefficient. Any reflection coefficient that deviates
from the *physical* reflection coefficient is a
virtual result and is not needed. The virtual reflection
coefficient looking forward into a Z0-match is 0.0.
The virtual reflection coefficient looking backward
into a Z0-match is 1.0. That is the crux of the
problem. Neither one of those virtual reflection
coefficients bare any relationship to *physical*
reality. They are the resulting artifacts of the model
being used and not causes of anything. Virtual reflection
coefficients cannot cause anything. Virtual impedances
cannot cause anything.

I am preparing a picture that hopefully will be worth
a thousands words. I'll try to have it posted to my
web page by tomorrow.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

59. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 19:50:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21415-472B7F98-61@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34711

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"But the incident and reflected components don`t. Is that cool or what?"

Cecil wrote:
"it`s simply another example of the conservation of energy principle in action."

Yes. When a radio wave encounters a short-circuit, a reflection takes place with reversal in phase of the voltage but with no change in phase of the current. Voltage cancels and current doubles at the short-circuit. Reflection reverses the wave`s direction of travel because only one of the wave`s components has had a phase reversal but not both. Sinultaneously reversing the phase of both wave components has no effect on the direction of wave travel.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

60. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 20:14:06 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgg0md$p60$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34712

Cecil Moore wrote:

> The virtual reflection
> coefficient looking forward into a Z0-match is 0.0.
> The virtual reflection coefficient looking backward
> into a Z0-match is 1.0. That is the crux of the
> problem. Neither one of those virtual reflection
> coefficients bare any relationship to *physical*
> reality. They are the resulting artifacts of the model
> being used and not causes of anything. Virtual reflection
> coefficients cannot cause anything. Virtual impedances
> cannot cause anything.

You've just dismissed the only plausible mathematical support for your
theory, Cecil.

> I am preparing a picture that hopefully will be worth
> a thousands words.

There are far too few such pictures in the world in my opinion.

> I'll try to have it posted to my
> web page by tomorrow.

Thanks. I am interested in seeing it.

73, ac6xg

61. Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 20:54:36 UTC
From: Tim Shoppa <shoppa@trailing-edge.com>
Message-ID: <1194036876.131326.69740@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34713

I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet above my QTH last week.

But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book about fan dipoles came to mind.

I looked in the ARRL antenna book, it told me that the seperation of wires was not all that important. So I sort-of duplicated one of the sketches in the book, and hung the 40 meter wire from an tiny little egg insulator on the 80 meter wire.

Result: DID NOT WORK AT ALL. No indication of any kind of antenna resonance anywere from 5 to 9 MHz. Sky-high SWR over the whole range. It didn't mess up 80-meter operation, though.

Looked at W4RNL's "My Top 5 Backyard Multi-Band Antennas". The fan dipole is in there, but not in the way it looked in the ARRL book. He says you need a big spacer at the end of the line, like 10 feet, to get consistent results. He has some other notes about modeling Fan dipoles at http://www.antennex.com/w4rnl/col0507/amod111.html I give it a shot, and holy moly, it looks like this should work. Maybe some bigger spacing would result in a bit more bandwidth but I'm mostly working at the bottom of the CW band.

So I'm going to find some skinny 10-foot fiberglass poles and try re-rigging this weekend.

Tim N3QE

62. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 20:58:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dcMWi.3532$nN3.970@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34714

Jim Kelley wrote:
> You've just dismissed the only plausible mathematical support for your
> theory, Cecil.

That just proves that you do not understand it
(and never have).

It is the many reflections from the *physical*
impedance discontinuity with its physical-based
reflection coefficient during the transient state
that add up to the final steady-state result. No
reflection coefficients are required besides the
original single fixed physical reflection coefficient.

The first transient internal reflection reduces the
magnitude of the external reflection an amount predicted
by the irradiance/interference equation. The same thing
happens for subsequent transient internal reflections.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

63. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 21:00:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <deMWi.3534$nN3.504@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34715

Tim Shoppa wrote:
> I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet
> above my QTH last week.
>
> But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I
> already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book
> about fan dipoles came to mind.

Feed it with 450 ohm ladder-line and you can cover 40m
simply by changing the length of the ladder-line with
no tuner required. Please reference:

http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

64. rf pulse width measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 21:14:55 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194038095.582435.282590@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34716

I am trying to measure the width of an S band pulse. The circirt consist of a transmitter wave guide and the dummy load with two identical directional couplers mounted abot 4 ft apart. The pulse width measured at the DC closest to the transmitter is measured at 1.05uS Measure ment is made through the 20 db port on the coupler a 20 db pad, doide detector good from .1MHz to 12Ghz. 100Mhz scope calibrated in the last week.. Same results with another scope.

the other point of measurement uses the same type DC, connection to the 20db port then a 3db splitter then 20 db pad then the detector and pulsewidth measure .96uS. VSWR is 1.17
Other port on the 3db splitter has a 30 db pad

What could account for the difference in pulsewidths at the two ports.

Jimmie

65. Re: rf pulse width measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 21:30:01 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <tFMWi.11$sN.8@trndny02>
Source record: 34717

"JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
news:1194038095.582435.282590@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>I am trying to measure the width of an S band pulse. The circirt
> consist of a transmitter wave guide and the dummy load with two
> identical directional couplers mounted abot 4 ft apart. The pulse
> width measured at the DC closest to the transmitter is measured at
> 1.05uS Measure ment is made through the 20 db port on the coupler a 20
> db pad, doide detector good from .1MHz to 12Ghz. 100Mhz scope
> calibrated in the last week.. Same results with another scope.
>
> the other point of measurement uses the same type DC, connection to
> the 20db port then a 3db splitter then 20 db pad then the detector and
> pulsewidth measure .96uS. VSWR is 1.17
> Other port on the 3db splitter has a 30 db pad
>
> What could account for the difference in pulsewidths at the two ports.
>
> Jimmie
>

so on the 2nd port there is an extra 3db splitter. have you tried it
without the splitter so the same load is on both ports? Do the pulses both
look the same shape? more rolloff on the one on the second port maybe?
perhaps a lower sample power is changing the diode response, that is the
detector may not be completely linear. when you measure the 2nd one do you
remove the detector from the first port and move it? or do you have a 2nd
detector that is always hooked up on the 2nd port? If you move the detector
maybe it changes the load at that point enough to affect the pulse shape at
the 2nd port?

66. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 21:55:32 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194040532.251326.314230@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34718

On Nov 2, 12:24 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Good grief - the *interaction* between two waves that causes
> >> wave cancellation is what makes non-reflective glass work
>
> > Ah, very interesting. So you're saying that the "non-reflective
> > glass" is a non-linear medium, then.
>
> I am saying no such thing!
>

Ah, so then you're saying that there is not any actual interaction,
only summation in the normal way. Thank you for that clarification.

67. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 21:59:56 UTC
From: merlin-7 <merlin-7@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472b9e6b$0$25113$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34719

I found that if you spread the wires apart 12 inches, as close to the feed point as possible and keep them apart 12 inches (there will be some saging between spreaders, I use 1/2 inch pvc) I have no problems with a 3 wire fan. One note: I do not run A true fan, my wires are hung under each other with the longest, roughly a 66 footer, each side from the feed point. I hung my next longest wire under that one and so on.
I also use an airwound choke at the feed point.

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message news:deMWi.3534$nN3.504@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
> Tim Shoppa wrote:
> > I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet
> > above my QTH last week.
> >
> > But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I
> > already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book
> > about fan dipoles came to mind.
>
> Feed it with 450 ohm ladder-line and you can cover 40m
> simply by changing the length of the ladder-line with
> no tuner required. Please reference:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

68. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 22:07:30 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194041250.001237.165720@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34720

On Nov 2, 2:54 pm, Tim Shoppa <sho...@trailing-edge.com> wrote:
> I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet
> above my QTH last week.
>
> But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I
> already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book
> about fan dipoles came to mind.
>
> I looked in the ARRL antenna book, it told me that the seperation of
> wires was not all that important. So I sort-of duplicated one of the
> sketches in the book, and hung the 40 meter wire from an tiny little
> egg insulator on the 80 meter wire.

I've been running those for years. Placing the wires closely together
is a problem as far as coupling, and it almost always effects the
higher of the used bands.
The best way to orient is at right angles, if looking from overhead.
At right angles, there is basically no interaction at all, and the
dipoles act pretty much the same as if separate.
In fact, I've had legs fall down and have no effect on the other
bands. The closer the wires, the more coupling, and the more
tweaking you will have to do to get the higher band tuned.
I've even seen cases where the higher band would tune
a higher frequency by adding more wire. Exactly the opposite
from normal. I don't really like having the wires in the same plane
at all, but if no choice, I would use as large a spreader as possible.
I often have multiple bands.. Here at the house, I presently have
an 80m turnstile, and a 40 dipole on the same feedline.
At my place in OK, I have 160,80,40 and 20m on the same coax
feed. All wires spread as far apart as possible. Looks like a big
spider from overhead.
MK

69. RE:Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 22:51:27 UTC
From: VK2KCE <vk2kce@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <PRNWi.7990$CN4.6461@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 34721

Hello Group,
I am currently restoring a Hygain 18AVt vertical antenna for our local AR club.

I have dis-assembled the bracket on which the feedpoint is mounted. I have discovered that the centre conductor of the SO239 to the first vertical member is fed with a short length of braided copper.

My question is, should I use a piece of braid or stranded copper wire, or a piece of solid copper wire in a 1/2 turn coil to minimise any strain on the joints?

I was led to believe that braid isn't a good earthing medium and wonder if the same applies for feeding RF.

The maximum transmitting power won't be over 200 watts.

I would appreciate some input here.

73
John
VK2KCE

70. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 22:58:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cYNWi.3548$nN3.1082@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34722

K7ITM wrote:
> Ah, so then you're saying that there is not any actual interaction,
> only summation in the normal way. Thank you for that clarification.

If you want to argue technical points, please stop
the obvious mind fornicating techniques. There is
actual interaction, i.e. permanent wave cancellation.
Do you know of any way to achieve permanent wave
cancellation without any interaction between the
waves?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

71. Re: antenna reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 23:11:42 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fggarf$1v9$2@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34726

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
>
>> me wrote:
>> "So...is there a 180 degree phase change at the reflector?"
>>
>> Yes. The incident and reflected components of electric field exactly
>> cancel at the surface of a perfect reflector due to the short-circuit.
>
>
> But the incident and reflected components of the magnetic field don't.
> Is that cool or what?

Just falls out of the fact that while there's no voltage (the perfect
conductor enforcing a constraint of E=0) there can be current flowing,
so there can be a net magnetic field.

of such cool stuff are things like the reversal of CP sense made.

72. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 23:12:48 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13inbnmn6urfr5b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34723

Here's the deal. If you put the wires close together you get a lot of interaction. The manifestation of the interaction is that the higher-frequency dipoles end up considerably shorter than normal, and they'll have a narrower bandwidth than an isolated dipole. The longest one will also be affected by the others, but not nearly so much. You'll also find that small differences in spacing can have quite an effect on the dipole resonant frequencies, which is why a cookbook approach usually doesn't work unless the writer is very careful to document the antenna accurately and you're extremely careful to exactly duplicate it. But you just about always end up having to tune it.

Tuning a close-spaced multiple dipole like this is time consuming. You begin by adjusting the length of the longest one to resonance. Then you adjust the next shorter one, and so forth. It might be necessary to repeat the process after the first time through. And, as I mentioned, you'll end up with some pretty narrowbanded antennas, and the lengths won't be what common formulas predict.

The interaction decreases rapidly as you spread the dipoles apart. If you can get them around 30 degrees apart, the interaction is minimal and you can just about treat them like separate dipoles. A lot of installations fall between these extremes, so the dipoles have some interaction but it's not as severe as it is when they're very closely spaced.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

73. Re: Dumb antenna height question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 23:20:54 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <472BB0D6.1080606@jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34727

Highland Ham wrote:
>> Sorry but not everybody has the windoz operating system. So no free
>> demo for me.
>> Dare I climb higher in my tree. Guess time will tell with my 40 meter
>> caged dipole at 25 ft.
>> With a T200-2 toroid with 14 ga. wire for a 1:1 balun.
>> And with the SWR reading makes it look like 100 ohms.
>
> ==========
> Indeed , Linux operating system users are often still left in the cold
> with most progs not (as yet) available for Linux ; although there are
> some emulators permitting 'some' Windows progs to be run on a Linux
> system. However ,Linux is catching -up especially thanks to the popular
> Ubuntu Linux distribution.

I believe a sufficiently motivated amateur could compile and run NEC2
under Linux. You won't necessarily get the nice graphic front ends one
gets with Windows programs incorporating the NEC engine, but, hey, the
command line isn't bad.

http://www.si-list.net/swindex.html

74. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 23:23:06 UTC
From: charlie <wehatespam@wymsey.co.uk>
Message-ID: <a4-dnclKmY3ZLLbaRVnytQA@pipex.net>
Source record: 34724

Tim,

I run a fan dipole from 6 to 40 metres in my loft, I only run QRP
but with my 10 watts of SSB I have worked Canada, America and North
Africa from England.

There is no reason why the aerial could not be outside at some other
QTH.

You will find details here:
http://www.radiowymsey.org/FanDipole/fandiploe.htm .

Charlie.

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

75. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 23:32:24 UTC
From: charlie <wehatespam@wymsey.co.uk>
Message-ID: <erSdnTaY-sDpLrbanZ2dnUVZ8saonZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34725

Roy Lewallen wrote:
<SNIP>
>
> Tuning a close-spaced multiple dipole like this is time consuming. You
> begin by adjusting the length of the longest one to resonance. Then you
> adjust the next shorter one, and so forth. It might be necessary to
> repeat the process after the first time through. And, as I mentioned,
> you'll end up with some pretty narrowbanded antennas, and the lengths
> won't be what common formulas predict.
>
> The interaction decreases rapidly as you spread the dipoles apart. If
> you can get them around 30 degrees apart, the interaction is minimal and
> you can just about treat them like separate dipoles. A lot of
> installations fall between these extremes, so the dipoles have some
> interaction but it's not as severe as it is when they're very closely
> spaced.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy,

My experience confirms what you report except for the bandwidth but
I did use a balun. My elements are spaced about 7 inches apart and
run parallel to each other. The elements are for 10, 15, 17, 20 & 40
metres with pretty effective operation on 6 and 12.

You can see the figures for the elements here:
http://www.radiowymsey.org/FanDipole/FanDipole.html

Charlie.

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

76. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-02 23:33:17 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fggc3tfps1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34728

Tom Horne wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
>> I haven't read the article, but are different mobile antennas being
>> compared on different vehicles, or the same vehicle? It's amazing how
>> many people don't realize that the vehicle is fully half the antenna,
>> and may in many cases play a more important role in determining
>> overall radiating efficiency than the supposed "antenna". So it's
>> impossible to draw any conclusions about mobile antennas based on
>> comparisons done when they're mounted on different vehicles. It's as
>> much a test of the vehicle's effectiveness as a radiator as it is the
>> antenna's.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

>
> Are you being serious when you say that much of the difference in the
> mobile rigs performance may be the vehicle on which it and therefore
> it's antenna are mounted? IS the body of my half ton cargo van doing a
> substantial amount of the job of radiating my signal? If I mounted the
> same antenna with the same mount on my Saturn should I see a difference
> on a field strength meter that is the same distance to the centimeter
> from the antenna over the same parking lot with the antenna over exactly
> the same spot?

You betcha...

In fact, move that antenna around on the SAME vehicle and you'll get
huge differences in field strength in any particular direction.

The vehicle is more than half the antenna. Not only does it sort of
form the "other half" of the dipole, it's also a big capacitor coupling
to the earth underneath.

Figure a car is about 3 meters long and 2 meters wide (6 square meters)
and it sits about 15 cm off the ground.

C = epsilon * A /d
We can use the permittivity for free space, 8.8 pF/m
C = 8.8 * 6/.15 = 350 pF (approx)

On 40m, that's an impedance of about 11 ohms, which is fairly small,
when you think about it.

On 10m, the impedance to the ground is even lower (3-4 ohms), so it
starts to look like a vertical over a ground plane.

77. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 00:02:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13inek8kkm9oh17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34729

VK2KCE wrote:
> Hello Group,
> I am currently restoring a Hygain 18AVt vertical antenna for our local AR
> club.
>
> I have dis-assembled the bracket on which the feedpoint is mounted. I have
> discovered that the centre conductor of the SO239 to the first vertical
> member is fed with a short length of braided copper.
>
> My question is, should I use a piece of braid or stranded copper wire, or a
> piece of solid copper wire in a 1/2 turn coil to minimise any strain on the
> joints?
>
> I was led to believe that braid isn't a good earthing medium and wonder if
> the same applies for feeding RF.
>
> The maximum transmitting power won't be over 200 watts.
>
> I would appreciate some input here.

From an electrical standpoint, any of those are equally good, with the possible exception of the half turn option. Braid has more RF resistance than an equivalent flat or round conductor, but it'll be negligible in this application. Putting a half turn in the wire will add some reactance, which might possibly be noticeable on 10 meters depending on the wire length and size of the half turn. If it is, it'll affect resonance but won't have an appreciable effect on efficiency.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

78. Re: Dumb antenna height question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 00:40:01 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ingr77035vs67@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34730

Jim Lux wrote:
> Highland Ham wrote:
>>> Sorry but not everybody has the windoz operating system. So no free
>>> demo for me.
>>> Dare I climb higher in my tree. Guess time will tell with my 40 meter
>>> caged dipole at 25 ft.
>>> With a T200-2 toroid with 14 ga. wire for a 1:1 balun.
>>> And with the SWR reading makes it look like 100 ohms.
>>
>> ==========
>> Indeed , Linux operating system users are often still left in the cold
>> with most progs not (as yet) available for Linux ; although there are
>> some emulators permitting 'some' Windows progs to be run on a Linux
>> system. However ,Linux is catching -up especially thanks to the popular
>> Ubuntu Linux distribution.
>
> I believe a sufficiently motivated amateur could compile and run NEC2
> under Linux. You won't necessarily get the nice graphic front ends one
> gets with Windows programs incorporating the NEC engine, but, hey, the
> command line isn't bad.
>
> http://www.si-list.net/swindex.html

And I understand that EZNEC will run under some versions of the Wine
emulator.

It's refreshing to see a Linux user who realistically understands the
price of using a non-mainstream operating system, rather than expecting
software developers to spend the time and resources to develop products
for a very small market.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

79. Re: Homebrew Handheld Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 00:43:42 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <2vPWi.796$pr6.199@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 34731

<maxpowervk@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
news:1193950234.817739.192980@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com...
> Thanks to all that replied. What I am wanting to build is an antenna
> that will replace the "rubber duckie" one that came with the radio. It
> is a 2m/70 cm hand held and I found when I replaced the original
> antenna with a telescoping one on 2m my transmitting distance on 2m
> improved dramatically. So I am trying to do the same thing on 70cm. I
> would like to make an antenna that will connect directly to the BNC
> socket on the radio. Not one that is connected to coax and the antenna
> erected higher or whatever. I will probably just try a 1/4 wave length
> connected to the centre of a BNC plug and see how it goes.
> Cheers
> Max
>

Proceed, certainly. But know that while the ever-present rubber duckie is a serious compromise at 2m, it is more nearly appropriate for 70 cm. Thus, improvement over the rubber duck is more likely to be seen at 2m than at 70cm.

You might try using a small capacity hat -- at the risk of poking yourself with it, so be careful, there.

80. Re: rf pulse width measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 01:15:53 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194052553.320478.189840@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34732

On Nov 2, 5:30 pm, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
>
> news:1194038095.582435.282590@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> >I am trying to measure the width of an S band pulse. The circirt
> > consist of a transmitter wave guide and the dummy load with two
> > identical directional couplers mounted abot 4 ft apart. The pulse
> > width measured at the DC closest to the transmitter is measured at
> > 1.05uS Measure ment is made through the 20 db port on the coupler a 20
> > db pad, doide detector good from .1MHz to 12Ghz. 100Mhz scope
> > calibrated in the last week.. Same results with another scope.
>
> > the other point of measurement uses the same type DC, connection to
> > the 20db port then a 3db splitter then 20 db pad then the detector and
> > pulsewidth measure .96uS. VSWR is 1.17
> > Other port on the 3db splitter has a 30 db pad
>
> > What could account for the difference in pulsewidths at the two ports.
>
> > Jimmie
>
> so on the 2nd port there is an extra 3db splitter. have you tried it
> without the splitter so the same load is on both ports?

Cant do that

Do the pulses both
> look the same shape? Yes

more rolloff on the one on the second port maybe? No

> perhaps a lower sample power is changing the diode response, that is the
> detector may not be completely linear.

Thats what I was thinking but i didnt think 3db would make that much
difference

when you measure the 2nd one do you
> remove the detector from the first port and move it?

yes, same detector used on both ports.

or do you have a 2nd
> detector that is always hooked up on the 2nd port? I doubt it 40db of isolation betwen
the detector and the waveguide

If you move the detector
> maybe it changes the load at that point enough to affect the pulse shape at
> the 2nd port?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

I thought about that thw extra 3db may make some difference but I cant
take it off without taking the equipment down. I have a variable 100db
attenuator and I think I may do some experiments this weekend and see
what kind of effect changes in power level will have on the measured
pulse width.

Jimmie

81. Re: Dumb antenna height question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 01:34:00 UTC
From: charlie <wehatespam@wymsey.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ubqdnZPqjoRvUrbanZ2dnUVZ8sijnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34733

Roy Lewallen wrote:
<SNIP>
> It's refreshing to see a Linux user who realistically understands the
> price of using a non-mainstream operating system, rather than expecting
> software developers to spend the time and resources to develop products
> for a very small market.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

It's a market that is growing daily and growing in the fields that
matter. As for the price of not using Windows, that's a joke right?

There is one program that keeps my box dual booting and that's Ham
Radio Deluxe. I wonder how that behaves under Wine :)

Charlie.

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

82. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 01:39:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%iQWi.3503$%Y6.3038@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34734

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I am preparing a picture that hopefully will be worth
>> a thousands words.
>
> There are far too few such pictures in the world in my opinion.
>
>> I'll try to have it posted to my
>> web page by tomorrow.
>
> Thanks. I am interested in seeing it.

OK, the graphic is at http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
It is the beginning of the transient state. The drawing
is offset for illustration purposes but assume the laser
beam and all the reflections are collinear.

There are times associated with events:
t0 is when the laser is turned on
t1 is when the laser beam first reaches the thinfilm
and the external reflection takes place
t3 is when the first internal reflection reaches the
thinfilm

Questions: What is the power reflected toward the source
between t3 and t5? What happened to the 0.01 watt of
external reflection? How did the reflected power decrease
unless there was partial wave cancellation? What is the
steady-state reflected power toward the source?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

83. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 02:57:26 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472be395$0$32519$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34735

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13inek8kkm9oh17@corp.supernews.com...
> VK2KCE wrote:
>> Hello Group,
>> I am currently restoring a Hygain 18AVt vertical antenna for our local AR
>> club.
>>
>> I have dis-assembled the bracket on which the feedpoint is mounted. I
>> have discovered that the centre conductor of the SO239 to the first
>> vertical member is fed with a short length of braided copper.
>>
>> My question is, should I use a piece of braid or stranded copper wire, or
>> a piece of solid copper wire in a 1/2 turn coil to minimise any strain on
>> the joints?
>>
>> I was led to believe that braid isn't a good earthing medium and wonder
>> if the same applies for feeding RF.
>>
>> The maximum transmitting power won't be over 200 watts.
>>
>> I would appreciate some input here.
>
> From an electrical standpoint, any of those are equally good, with the
> possible exception of the half turn option. Braid has more RF resistance
> than an equivalent flat or round conductor, but it'll be negligible in
> this application. Putting a half turn in the wire will add some reactance,
> which might possibly be noticeable on 10 meters depending on the wire
> length and size of the half turn. If it is, it'll affect resonance but
> won't have an appreciable effect on efficiency.

Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round conducor at
RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.

84. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 03:02:32 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472bee3f$0$20629$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34736

"Tim Shoppa" <shoppa@trailing-edge.com> wrote in message
news:1194036876.131326.69740@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com...
>I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet
> above my QTH last week.
>
> But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I
> already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book
> about fan dipoles came to mind.
>
> I looked in the ARRL antenna book, it told me that the seperation of
> wires was not all that important. So I sort-of duplicated one of the
> sketches in the book, and hung the 40 meter wire from an tiny little
> egg insulator on the 80 meter wire.
>
> Result: DID NOT WORK AT ALL. No indication of any kind of antenna
> resonance anywere from 5 to 9 MHz. Sky-high SWR over the whole range.
> It didn't mess up 80-meter operation, though.
>
> Looked at W4RNL's "My Top 5 Backyard Multi-Band Antennas". The fan
> dipole is in there, but not in the way it looked in the ARRL book. He
> says you need a big spacer at the end of the line, like 10 feet, to
> get consistent results. He has some other notes about modeling Fan
> dipoles at http://www.antennex.com/w4rnl/col0507/amod111.html I give
> it a shot, and holy moly, it looks like this should work. Maybe some
> bigger spacing would result in a bit more bandwidth but I'm mostly
> working at the bottom of the CW band.
>
> So I'm going to find some skinny 10-foot fiberglass poles and try re-
> rigging this weekend.

With just a few easy modifications you could change your 80 meter dipole
into a G5RV and cover nearly the whole ham band including 40m. Despite what
you may hear from some disparagers, G5RV is actually an excellent antenna.

85. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 04:19:01 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13intlrsqfrq23a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34737

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round conducor at
> RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.

Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those frequencies that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of separately insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF (or wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only on the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all the wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current moving from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under an adjacent group. Surface roughness in itself can significantly increase RF resistance (cf. Johnson and Graham, _Signal Propagation - Advanced Black Magic_, Sec. 2.11), but the braid structure increases the resistance more yet.

I know Tom, W8JI, has measured the impedance of solid strap and compared it to braided shield, and confirmed that the shield has substantially higher RF resistance. I don't see measurement results on his web site, but he briefly discusses the phenomenon at http://www.w8ji.com/skindepth.htm.

One other note - for the same surface area, a round conductor has the least RF resistance of any conductor shape. The reason is that the current is evenly distributed on the surface. On other shapes it's not, resulting in higher resistance per unit length.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

86. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 04:54:08 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194065648.224968.194920@y27g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34738

On Nov 2, 3:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:

> Do you know of any way to achieve wave
> cancellation without any interaction between the
> waves?

It's called "vector addition," not "interaction." But you already
clarified that, so I don't know why you are going on about it.

87. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 06:34:29 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <VDUWi.6912$9N6.1303@trnddc03>
Source record: 34739

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Tom Horne wrote:
>
> > Roy
>> For the sake of my continuing education what would I need in terms of
>> minimum equipment to make a meaningful comparison between antennas?
>> Just to keep it simple I'm working on two meters and seventy five
>> centimeters so far in my EMCOM prep work.
>
> That's a tall order. What characteristics of the antennas are meaningful
> to you? Gain in some particular direction and elevation angle, minimum
> gain at any azimuth at some elevation angle, pattern circularity,
> mechanical ruggedness, corrosion resistance, portability, size, weight,
> SWR at some specific frequency or over some particular band, efficiency?
> Does it have to have some characteristic(s) when mounted on some
> particular vehicle? Some point on some vehicle? Some class of vehicles?
>
> What sort of accuracy would make the results meaningful?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy
I apologize for being so cryptic. I'm interested in determining the efficiency of the antenna in projecting the available power out to local horizon in all directions. I'd rather not have to aim the vehicle in order to raise a distant station or repeater. I bought the highest gain vertical I could afford which is a Comet SBB-7. It is supposed to have a gain of 4.5 dbi. It is mounted on a lip mount on the back left door of the Chevy Express 1500 that I use for bread work and radio public service work. I'd like to know whether it is worth deploying a collinear J-pole on the roof of the van when I'm stationary. Is the mobile antenna doing it's job well enough that there is not enough to be gained? The things I'd like to be able to test are is the power actually getting to the antenna, which antenna puts out the strongest horizontal, or nearly so, circle and so forth.
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

88. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 08:19:29 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13iobomnni41m12@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34740

If individual photons interefere with one another, why is the antenna pattern independent of power?
More specifically, one gets the same pattern if photons are emitted one at a time.

In fact, when photons are coherent (MASER, LASER), the appropriate term is hologram.

I would love to have coherent photons at HF.
Infinite F/B and a beamwidth of zero.

73
H.
NQ5H

PS
Roy
Love your product.

89. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 08:27:42 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <39lFb2D+DDLHFAbo@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 34641

Roy Lewallen wrote:
>Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round
>>conducor at RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.
>
>Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the
>skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those
>frequencies that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of
>separately insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF
>(or wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only
>on the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all
>the wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current
>moving from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under
>an adjacent group. Surface roughness in itself can significantly
>increase RF resistance (cf. Johnson and Graham, _Signal Propagation -
>Advanced Black Magic_, Sec. 2.11), but the braid structure increases
>the resistance more yet.
>
>I know Tom, W8JI, has measured the impedance of solid strap and
>compared it to braided shield, and confirmed that the shield has
>substantially higher RF resistance. I don't see measurement results on
>his web site, but he briefly discusses the phenomenon at
>http://www.w8ji.com/skindepth.htm.
>
The higher RF resistance of braid is very noticeable in tube power amplifiers at HF, where the circulating currents are magnified by the Q of the tank circuit. If the connections between the coil taps and the bandswitch contacts are made from braid, they can run very hot, while thin strips of solid copper give no problems at all.

For antennas, the main concern about using braid is corrosion, which will insulate the strands from one another and greatly increase the RF resistance. This is why the loss of normal braid-covered coax increases dramatically if water gets under the jacket.

However, the original question was about a very short braid connection in a non-critical application. There must be hundreds of 18AVTs out there, all with corroded braid. Nobody notices the difference, so that proves it's non-critical, right? :-)

The purpose of this braid is to prevent failures of the solder joint to the SO-239 after a few months/years of flexing in the wind. John's original suggestion of a small loop of insulated stranded wire would do equally well - one turn around a pencil, say. Sealing the two solder joints with hot-melt glue will finish the job nicely.

The tiny additional series inductance will not be significant at HF.
When the elements are adjusted to length, it will vanish completely.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

90. Re: Cushcraft R5/R7 Matching Network (MN-7) Rebuild

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 11:41:09 UTC
From: gb <w9nogbspam@arrlspamno.net>
Message-ID: <ouKdnRg5HJ3Gw7HanZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34643

"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:47263410$0$28831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>>
>>> Anyone have a schematic of the matching network. I have two antennas and
>>> both are missing the box.
>>>
>>>
>>> Jimmie
>>
>> See URL:
>> http://www.pa0fri.geerligs.com/
>>
>> Click on ANT, then green dot next to Cushcraft R5, maintenance and repair
>>
>
> Just what I needed, I had bought two antennas at the Shelby hamfest
> getting them mostly for tubing and hardware. I may be able to get them on
> the air. The fiberglass insulators on mine are shot, Im not sure how I
> will repair them. Im thikinking about cutting back the rotten part and
> then building it back up with glass cloth and resin.
>
> Jimmie
>

With the web sites below -- you can build a new R5/R7.
Check A0FRI web page for recommendations on insulator repair.

You could also contact Tom, A9KW at ZeroFive antennas --- IF uses oil filled
nylon
for his vertical insulators
http://www.zerofive-antennas.com/

R5/R7 Matching Unit rebuild by G0WCW (photos and parts list)
http://www.mrs.bt.co.uk/mrs/r5/

R5/R7 vertical maintenance by John Tait, EI7BA
http://www.qsl.net/ei7ba/r7_vertical.htm

R5/R7 Coaxial Capacitor Trap repair by VE6LB
http://www.telusplanet.net/public/telwest/R7/cushcraft_trap.htm

R5/R7 Repair and Maintenance by A0FRI
http://www.xs4all.nl/~pa0fri/Ant/R5/onhr5eng.htm

Troubleshooting Cushcraft vertical traps (Ed Hammond)
http://www.iol.ie/~bravo/Troubleshooting%20Traps.htm

gb

91. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 12:05:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wuZWi.41025$eY.7860@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34644

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> With just a few easy modifications you could change your 80 meter dipole
> into a G5RV and cover nearly the whole ham band including 40m. Despite what
> you may hear from some disparagers, G5RV is actually an excellent antenna.

Pretty good on 80m, 40m, 20m, and 12m. Not very good
on 30m, 17m, 15m, and 10m.

http://www.cebik.com/wire/g5rv.html
http://www.vk1od.net/G5RV/
http://www.w8ji.com/g5rv_facts.htm

On 75m, putting a 1200 pF shunt cap across the 300 ohm
feedline at the balanced to unbalanced junction will put
the resonant point in the phone band and result in very
close to an SWR of 1:1 on the coax. The cap needs to
be removed for 40m operation.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

92. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 12:22:12 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <QqadnTwKz62S9bHaRVnyjAA@pipex.net>
Source record: 34645

> As a rule, more wire is "said" to be better. Theoretically, you can make a
> different case but just try transmitting at 160m with a tuner and 80m
> dipole. At that MF frequency, your tuner will try to reflect so much energy
> that you will probably hear the crackling and may see a corona, no matter if
> it is rated at 3KW and your are transmitting at 100W.
<snip>
==========
It all depends what feeder you use.
When using twin feeder and a matching unit to suit both such a feeder
and the traditional asymmetric 50 Ohms output of any
transmitter/receiver , an 80m dipole,or a dipole of any length for that
matter, can be readily used on 160 m provided that half the dipole + the
length of the feeder is roughly an odd number of quarter wavelengths at
the operating frequency (assuming the velocity factor of the feeder is 1)
In this situation the current in the twin feeder at the matching unit is
relatively high ,hence the impedance is low ,because the voltage is
relatively low (hence no crackling/corona problems.

Cecil Moore's web site shows how he adds lengths of twin feeder to suit
the different bands.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

93. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 12:22:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xKZWi.41026$eY.9487@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34646

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 2, 3:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
>> Do you know of any way to achieve wave
>> cancellation without any interaction between the
>> waves?
>
> It's called "vector addition," not "interaction." But you already
> clarified that, so I don't know why you are going on about it.

Vector (phasor) addition is necessary but *not sufficient*
for wave cancellation to occur. For wave cancellation to
occur, the two waves must be coherent, equal in magnitude,
opposite in phase, and *collinear* in the same direction.
Vector (or phasor) addition can occur with or without
"interaction". Wave cancellation cannot occur without
"interaction" between the two waves.

If the two interfering coherent waves survive the interference,
they did not "interact" probably because they were not collinear.
If the two interfering waves do not survive the interference,
they interacted, were canceled, and their energy was "redistributed
to regions that permit constructive interference" as described on
the FSU web page.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

94. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 12:41:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <F%ZWi.41027$eY.4956@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34647

H. Adam Stevens wrote:
> I would love to have coherent photons at HF.

The feedpoint impedance of a standing-wave antenna (like a dipole) is (Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref). Since the Z0 of a dipole wire is in the ballpark of 600 ohms, the interference that results in a feedpoint impedance of 72 ohms proves the photons are coherent.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

95. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 12:48:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <u6_Wi.41028$eY.13075@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34648

Highland Ham wrote:
> Cecil Moore's web site shows how he adds lengths of twin feeder to suit
> the different bands.

If the SWR on 450 ohm ladder-line is between 4.5:1 and
18:1, the impedance at a current maximum point will be
resistive between 25 ohms and 100 ohms for an SWR on
50 ohm coax of 2:1 or less with no tuner. See the Smith
Chart at: http://www.w5dxp.com/smith.htm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

96. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 13:36:19 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194096979.156155.157790@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34649

On 3 Nov, 01:27, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> >> Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round
> >>conducor at RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.
>
> >Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the
> >skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those
> >frequencies that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of
> >separately insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF
> >(or wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only
> >on the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all
> >the wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current
> >moving from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under
> >an adjacent group. Surface roughness in itself can significantly
> >increase RF resistance (cf. Johnson and Graham, _Signal Propagation -
> >Advanced Black Magic_, Sec. 2.11), but the braid structure increases
> >the resistance more yet.
>
> >I know Tom, W8JI, has measured the impedance of solid strap and
> >compared it to braided shield, and confirmed that the shield has
> >substantially higher RF resistance. I don't see measurement results on
> >his web site, but he briefly discusses the phenomenon at
> >http://www.w8ji.com/skindepth.htm.
>
> The higher RF resistance of braid is very noticeable in tube power
> amplifiers at HF, where the circulating currents are magnified by the Q
> of the tank circuit. If the connections between the coil taps and the
> bandswitch contacts are made from braid, they can run very hot, while
> thin strips of solid copper give no problems at all.
>
> For antennas, the main concern about using braid is corrosion, which
> will insulate the strands from one another and greatly increase the RF
> resistance. This is why the loss of normal braid-covered coax increases
> dramatically if water gets under the jacket.
>
> However, the original question was about a very short braid connection
> in a non-critical application. There must be hundreds of 18AVTs out
> there, all with corroded braid. Nobody notices the difference, so that
> proves it's non-critical, right? :-)
>
> The purpose of this braid is to prevent failures of the solder joint to
> the SO-239 after a few months/years of flexing in the wind. John's
> original suggestion of a small loop of insulated stranded wire would do

> equally well - one turn around a pencil, say. Sealing the two solder
> joints with hot-melt glue will finish the job nicely.
>
> The tiny additional series inductance will not be significant at HF.
> When the elements are adjusted to length, it will vanish completely.
>
> --
>
> 73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom
(RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

97. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 13:46:40 UTC
From: John Ferrell <johnferrell@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <9auoi3dgueti14mgv8dtbot56eq2iq8jt0@4ax.com>
Source record: 34650

On Fri, 02 Nov 2007 13:54:36 -0700, Tim Shoppa
<shoppa@trailing-edge.com> wrote:

>I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet
>above my QTH last week.
>
>But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I
>already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book
>about fan dipoles came to mind.
>
>I looked in the ARRL antenna book, it told me that the seperation of
>wires was not all that important. So I sort-of duplicated one of the
>sketches in the book, and hung the 40 meter wire from an tiny little
>egg insulator on the 80 meter wire.
>
>Result: DID NOT WORK AT ALL. No indication of any kind of antenna

I have had the same experience.

It turns out that more spacing is better and cut & try is better than
thinking too much about what you have. Consider extending the shorter
elements with nylon line to the end supports rather than hanging them
on separators. Fans work well as verticals too!

If you drop the end support it will tangle faster than a closet full
of coat hangers...

John Ferrell W8CCW
"Life is easier if you learn to
plow around the stumps"

98. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 14:02:41 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194098561.536383.85220@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34651

On 3 Nov, 01:27, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> >> Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round
> >>conducor at RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.
>
> >Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the
> >skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those
> >frequencies that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of
> >separately insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF
> >(or wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only
> >on the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all
> >the wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current
> >moving from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under
> >an adjacent group. Surface roughness in itself can significantly
> >increase RF resistance (cf. Johnson and Graham, _Signal Propagation -
> >Advanced Black Magic_, Sec. 2.11), but the braid structure increases
> >the resistance more yet.
>
> >I know Tom, W8JI, has measured the impedance of solid strap and
> >compared it to braided shield, and confirmed that the shield has
> >substantially higher RF resistance. I don't see measurement results on
> >his web site, but he briefly discusses the phenomenon at
> >http://www.w8ji.com/skindepth.htm.
>
> The higher RF resistance of braid is very noticeable in tube power
> amplifiers at HF, where the circulating currents are magnified by the Q
> of the tank circuit. If the connections between the coil taps and the
> bandswitch contacts are made from braid, they can run very hot, while
> thin strips of solid copper give no problems at all.
>
> For antennas, the main concern about using braid is corrosion, which
> will insulate the strands from one another and greatly increase the RF
> resistance. This is why the loss of normal braid-covered coax increases
> dramatically if water gets under the jacket.
>
Ian
Reading the two analysis on braid and RF. It seams to be missinbg
something
or I have things totaly wrong about this. With multiple wires with DC
the
resistance will go down but with RF you have competing SLOW WAVE
phenomina,
bevause each wire is now insulated from each other which prevents wire

hopping.
In other words the corrossion or insulation would DECREASE resistance
would it not? If it is used as a dipole I can see the IMPEDANCE going
up since
the radiator lengths has DOUBLED!
As far as skin depth is concerned I would imagine/think the skin depth
is some what altered
because of the compensating increase in area exposed to RF despite the
fact that
braid presented only half of its useful area!
Could you please point out the errors in my logic?
Regards
Art

> However, the original question was about a very short braid connection
>snip --
>
> 73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom
(RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

99. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 14:31:15 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194100275.069639.190550@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34652

On 3 Nov, 07:02, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 3 Nov, 01:27, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
>
>
>
> > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > >Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> > >> Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round
> > >>conducor at RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.
>
> > >Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the
> > >skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those
> > >frequencies that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of
> > >separately insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF
> > >(or wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only
> > >on the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all
> > >the wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current
> > >moving from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under
> > >an adjacent group. Surface roughness in itself can significantly
> > >increase RF resistance (cf. Johnson and Graham, _Signal Propagation -
> > >Advanced Black Magic_, Sec. 2.11), but the braid structure increases
> > >the resistance more yet.
>
> > >I know Tom, W8JI, has measured the impedance of solid strap and
> > >compared it to braided shield, and confirmed that the shield has
> > >substantially higher RF resistance. I don't see measurement results on
> > >his web site, but he briefly discusses the phenomenon at
> > >http://www.w8ji.com/skindepth.htm.
>
> > The higher RF resistance of braid is very noticeable in tube power
> > amplifiers at HF, where the circulating currents are magnified by the Q
> > of the tank circuit. If the connections between the coil taps and the
> > bandswitch contacts are made from braid, they can run very hot, while
> > thin strips of solid copper give no problems at all.
>
> > For antennas, the main concern about using braid is corrosion, which
> > will insulate the strands from one another and greatly increase the RF
> > resistance. This is why the loss of normal braid-covered coax increases
> > dramatically if water gets under the jacket.
>
> Ian
> Reading the two analysis on braid and RF. It seams to be missinbg
> something
> or I have things totaly wrong about this. With multiple wires with DC

> the
> resistance will go down but with RF you have competing SLOW WAVE
> phenomina,
> bevause each wire is now insulated from each other which prevents wire
> hopping.
> In other words the corrossion or insulation would DECREASE resistance
> would it not? If it is used as a dipole I can see the IMPEDANCE going
> up since
> the radiator lengths has DOUBLED!
> As far as skin depth is concerned I would imagine/think the skin depth
> is some what altered
> because of the compensating increase in area exposed to RF despite the
> fact that
> braid presented only half of its useful area!
> Could you please point out the errors in my logic?
> Regards
> Art
>
>
>
> > However, the original question was about a very short braid connection
> >snip --
>
> > 73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom
(RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek-Hide quoted text -
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> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
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> - Show quoted text -

Ian, to put things more clearly the model I was analysing
was for the frequency rate of 1 Mhz where the analagy was
the use of Litz wire where slow wave contra helices were introduced
and where radiation only oceres in places where the wire is
exposed to the air.
Regards
Art

100. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 15:23:36 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13ip4jspt6pp0e2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34653

Cecil flunked E&M in kindergarten.

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:xKZWi.41026$eY.9487@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
> K7ITM wrote:
>> On Nov 2, 3:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>
>>> Do you know of any way to achieve wave
>>> cancellation without any interaction between the
>>> waves?
>>
>> It's called "vector addition," not "interaction." But you already
>> clarified that, so I don't know why you are going on about it.
>
> Vector (phasor) addition is necessary but *not sufficient*
> for wave cancellation to occur. For wave cancellation to
> occur, the two waves must be coherent, equal in magnitude,
> opposite in phase, and *collinear* in the same direction.
> Vector (or phasor) addition can occur with or without
> "interaction". Wave cancellation cannot occur without
> "interaction" between the two waves.
>
> If the two interfering coherent waves survive the interference,
> they did not "interact" probably because they were not collinear.
> If the two interfering waves do not survive the interference,
> they interacted, were canceled, and their energy was "redistributed
> to regions that permit constructive interference" as described on
> the FSU web page.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

101. Re: "Balancing" versus "cancelling"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 15:27:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <9342-472C937B-71@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34655

Art, KB9MZ wrote:
"You cannot make either of them (L or C) inoperative or of no consequence----."

Perhaps when L is said to cancel C, it is a short way of saying the reactances offset and the net is ithe difference of the two.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

102. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 15:32:46 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194103966.300859.317050@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34654

On 3 Nov, 05:41, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> H. Adam Stevens wrote:
> > I would love to have coherent photons at HF.
>
> The feedpoint impedance of a standing-wave antenna (like a
> dipole) is (Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref). Since the Z0 of a dipole
> wire is in the ballpark of 600 ohms, the interference that
> results in a feedpoint impedance of 72 ohms proves the
> photons are coherent.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
Gentlemen
You guys are really screwed up with respect to radiation
A radiator has three components, capacitance, inductance and
resistance
where Maxwell states thatthe RC ratio is a constant for the material
and frequency.
All of these three components store energy in diffent forms. Now the
capacitor
stores static energy via static electrons and there is no getting away
from that.
Maxwells laws state that the LC ratio must be kept for the model used
and we
know that the expellation of energy with velocity is only by the
capacitor
and the inductance acting asd a tank circuit. We also know that a
diagmagnet
material is a radiator that has bound electrons in orbit around the
atom but it is also
one of the few materials that allow free static electons to rest upon
its surface.
Now you take it from there. A wavelength radiator with free electons
resting on its surface
and subject to two high velocity energy release explosions per one
cycle.
Now where in the heck do "protons"come into play when we are forcing
static
electrons off of the surface of a radiator by overcoming its inertia?

Another point Using Gauss's law of statics we use only static
particles in a field.
There is no reason why we cannot add to the field a resonant length of
a radiator
as long as it doesn't upset the equilibrium inside the field.

(This arbitary border system is used widely in many areas of
matematics)
You can then add to the model a time varying factor which duplicates
Maxwell's equations and solve by a Maxwell derived computor program
which
allows one to deduce that a radiator can be any shape or size or
configuration
as long as it is in equilibrium inside
the Gaussian field.
Again we see a instance of radiation where the static particle or
electron
is the main subject of radiation. Again no reference to protons!
Look up google regarding atomic explosions where it is stated that
electrons
impinged on the Hawii electrical system and crashed it. Electrons
were
ejected thru the atmosphere, again with no mention of protons.
Why O why do hams try to make things difficult? I defy anybody
to finding things to the contrary with respect to mathematics
other than just hand waving so what is ham radios problem?
Art Unwin.....KB9MZ...XG

103. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 16:04:49 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <fgi67a$b45$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34656

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ikutgjp7mlr67@corp.supernews.com...
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>>
>> That is rather simplistic and not reality reflecting explanation.
>> Like saying that ground plane, vertical antenna is a dipole.
>> Vehicle body represents "ground plane" similar to two or more radials.
>> The current flows along the surface of the vehicle, just as along the
>> more elaborate ground plane consisting of more than say 8 radials.
>> Cancellation of current along the body happens, just like in opposite
>> radials in GP.
>
> It appears that you missed my explanation, so I'll try again.
>
> The currents flowing different directions don't cancel. If they flow in
> equal amounts, in phase, in opposite directions, then the fields they
> create nearly cancel. And that's the case along the roof of a car if the
> car and roof are symmetrical and the antenna is at the center. But it's
> not the case where it flows vertically along the sides of the car. There,
> the currents are in the same direction.
>
>> Radiation pattern is formed between the RADIATOR (whip) and GROUND PLANE
>> (vehicle body).
>
> The radiation pattern is formed by the sum of all the fields which are
> created by currents flowing on conductors. The antenna is one such
> conductor. The body of the car is another.
>
>> Additional effect is that vehicle "ground plane" is capacitively coupled
>> to the ground and this is reflected in changes in efficiency depending on
>> the surroundings ground conditions (salty, wet ground, reinforced
>> concrete bridges, etc.)
>
> That's true. And the coupling of the car body to ground alters the amount
> of current flowing along the body of the car. This current equals the
> current flowing into the antenna.
>
>> As far as I understand, dipole refers to dual pole antenna with
>> symmetrical current distribution.
>
> Suit yourself. I called the system an "asymmetrical dipole". But like
> "ground", putting a name on it doesn't change its properties.
>
>> Vertical antenna mounted on conducting body of vehicle has current

>> distribution in the "other pole" far from symmetrical. This can be seen
>> in modeling in EZNEC. Try to compare vertical whip mounted on vehicle,
>> with dipole that has one leg horizontal and you will see the difference,
>> far from "nice dipole" antenna.
> >
>> So as soon as we have more than one radial, and some (horizontal)
>> cancellation is happening it ain't no dipole. It is monopole forming
>> vertical pattern against the ground plane (radials, vehicle body).
>
> Certainly a whip mounted on a vehicle can be expected to have a different
> pattern than a symmetrical dipole, and nothing I've written has attempted
> to make a claim that it does. But it sounds like you've grabbed onto the
> "asymmetrical dipole" label as a basis for argument. So please go back
> over my postings but substitute "Yuri special" for "asymmetrical dipole"
> and see if then you find anything I've written which isn't correct.
>
>> That's the way I understand it, without involving photons, Gaussss and
>> other farticles :-)
>
> If you say so.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

104. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 16:28:30 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <-6CdnTgzEY4kPLHanZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34657

Tim Shoppa wrote:
> I am very very proud that I hung a 80-Meter dipole about 100 feet
> above my QTH last week.
>
> But I also had a hankering to cover 40 Meters with it too (although I
> already had a 40 Meter dipole). So the section in the antenna book
> about fan dipoles came to mind.
>
> I looked in the ARRL antenna book, it told me that the seperation of
> wires was not all that important. So I sort-of duplicated one of the
> sketches in the book, and hung the 40 meter wire from an tiny little
> egg insulator on the 80 meter wire.
==========
Your 80m dipole can be effectively used on ALL bands if you use twin
feeder. See another recent thread on this NG.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

105. Re: "Balancing" versus "cancelling"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 17:06:17 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194109577.264903.250040@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34658

On 3 Nov, 08:27, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art, KB9MZ wrote:
>
> "You cannot make either of them (L or C) inoperative or of no
> consequence----."
>
> Perhaps when L is said to cancel C, it is a short way of saying the
> reactances offset and the net is ithe difference of the two.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Yes you can if you are looking at magnetic fields which is a measure
of reactance.
But the phenomina that produces the magnetic field is still there and
must be
accounted for and that is the slow wave phenomina
Art

106. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 17:13:33 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194110013.692441.88190@i13g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34659

On Nov 2, 9:54 pm, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
> On Nov 2, 3:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> > Do you know of any way to achieve wave
> > cancellation without any interaction between the
> > waves?
>
> It's called "vector addition," not "interaction." But you already
> clarified that, so I don't know why you are going on about it.

A bit more on the lack of "interaction" between two waves...

Consider two electromagnetic (EM) waves, originating from two distinct sources, that share some common volume of space*. If you wish, consider only a very narrow portion of each wave, so they might be called "beams" much as you'd get from a laser pointer. Consider where these beams cross each other at right angles. There is no "interaction." The beams do not bump into each other and scatter off in different directions as billiard balls or as streams of water would do. The net instantaneous field strength at each point in space, for both the electric and the magnetic field, is simply the sum of the components from each wave. It's a vector sum, because each component has a magnitude and a direction in space. Beyond the point of crossing, each beam is present exactly as it would be had the other beam not been there. At least, that is what I observe; perhaps I'm not observing closely enough. Perhaps there is some interaction that affects the beams in a way that I could measure if only I were measuring with enough resolution; but sensibly there is no effect on one beam from the presence of the other. The beams may be identically the same frequency in any relative phase, or may be different frequencies, or may be a complex assortment of frequencies. One could be visible light and the other a 20kHz radio wave. It wouldn't matter; there is still no observable effect on one beam from the presence or absence of the other.

If I then consider beams which cross at other angles, I observe the same (lack of) effect, one on the other. My representation of the net field as a simple vector sum of the instantaneous fields from each beam, for each point over all space, for each instant in time, still accurately describes the situation.

In fact, if the beams are identical frequencies and exactly aligned in the direction of propagation, what I observe still conforms exactly to the description where the beams crossed; the net field at every point in space for every instant in time is the vector sum of the fields of

the component waves. I didn't have to invent any new math to describe the situation. To the extent that there was no interaction in the first case considered, with crossing beams, there is also no interaction in the case of beams exactly aligned. Nothing magical happens, and no new concept needs to be introduced for this case.

We may indeed need to introduce new concepts if we discover that, at high enough amplitudes or with careful enough observation, there really is an interaction and our model of simply adding vector fields is not sufficient. But I fail to see the need to do that in the situation described here.

It is no "mind game"--it is an IMPORTANT concept that the fields do not "interact;" they simply sum. There is NOTHING NEW required to consider the case where the beams HAPPEN TO BE identical amplitudes and exactly out of phase at every point in time and space in some particular region.

*In all of the above, I have considered that the waves are travelling through space containing nothing but electromagnetic waves; there are no free electrons or ionizable molecules in this region. My observations lead me to believe that such space is a linear medium.

107. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 17:21:00 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <fgiam5pqn1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34660

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ikutgjp7mlr67@corp.supernews.com...
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>>
>> That is rather simplistic and not reality reflecting explanation.
>> Like saying that ground plane, vertical antenna is a dipole.
>> Vehicle body represents "ground plane" similar to two or more radials.
>> The current flows along the surface of the vehicle, just as along the
>> more elaborate ground plane consisting of more than say 8 radials.
>> Cancellation of current along the body happens, just like in opposite
>> radials in GP.
>
> It appears that you missed my explanation, so I'll try again.
>
> The currents flowing different directions don't cancel. If they flow in
> equal amounts, in phase, in opposite directions, then the fields they
> create nearly cancel. And that's the case along the roof of a car if the
> car and roof are symmetrical and the antenna is at the center. But it's
> not the case where it flows vertically along the sides of the car. There,
> the currents are in the same direction.
>

How do YOU make it flow vertically along the sides of the car and not
distributed along the whole conductive surface of the car's body? How do you
make the current flowing, say, towards the front of the car (or one side)
not to (partially) cancel by current flowing in opposite deirection, towards
the back (or other side)?
The currents flow from the feed point, base of the vertical in all
directions where supported by conductive sheet metal, or wire or radial.
They might not be exactly symmetrical, but they have opposite direction
portion of the current and corresponding cancellation.

>> Radiation pattern is formed between the RADIATOR (whip) and GROUND PLANE
>> (vehicle body).
>
> The radiation pattern is formed by the sum of all the fields which are
> created by currents flowing on conductors. The antenna is one such
> conductor. The body of the car is another.
>

How simple! :-)
Please model vertical resonant dipole, then monopole with one radial, then
with two radials, then with 8 radials, then with 64, then with solid sheet,
then with car body. Then move the antenna around, away from the center and
see what happens to the pattern. See how this "conductor" is "another".

Then the case of say 2m quarter wave vertical mounted in the middle of the roof, sure doesn't look like car is the other wire.

>> Additional effect is that vehicle "ground plane" is capacitively coupled
>> to the ground and this is reflected in changes in efficiency depending on
>> the surroundings ground conditions (salty, wet ground, reinforced
>> concrete bridges, etc.)
>
> That's true. And the coupling of the car body to ground alters the amount
> of current flowing along the body of the car. This current equals the
> current flowing into the antenna.
>

That is true, but portions of the current flowing in different directions from the feedpoint are in opposite direction and based on their magnitude partially cancel. The result is the interaction with monopole, radiator and forming the radiation pattern, which in practical HF mobile installation is distorted, lopsided. If it was the"other wire" then it would be symmetrical like in true vertical symmetrical di-pole.

>> As far as I understand, dipole refers to dual pole antenna with
>> symmetrical current distribution.
>
> Suit yourself. I called the system an "asymmetrical dipole". But like
> "ground", putting a name on it doesn't change its properties.
>

I am not suiting myself but describing difference between vertical monopole working against conductive surface (sheet, car body, radials) with corresponding current flow and dipole, di-pole that customarily refers to symmetrical antenna with two (similar) legs.

>> Vertical antenna mounted on conducting body of vehicle has current
>> distribution in the "other pole" far from symmetrical. This can be seen
>> in modeling in EZNEC. Try to compare vertical whip mounted on vehicle,
>> with dipole that has one leg horizontal and you will see the difference,
>> far from "nice dipole" antenna.
> >
>> So as soon as we have more than one radial, and some (horizontal)
>> cancellation is happening it ain't no dipole. It is monopole forming
>> vertical pattern against the ground plane (radials, vehicle body).
>
> Certainly a whip mounted on a vehicle can be expected to have a different
> pattern than a symmetrical dipole, and nothing I've written has attempted
> to make a claim that it does. But it sounds like you've grabbed onto the
> "asymmetrical dipole" label as a basis for argument. So please go back
> over my postings but substitute "Yuri special" for "asymmetrical dipole"
> and see if then you find anything I've written which isn't correct.
>

Sounds more like "Roy special" - everything is assymetrical or symmetrical dipole. How "dipoly" is the 2 m whip in the middle of the car roof? How can

you tune to resonance 80 m car whip by adjusting the "other wire" - car body? Implying the other half of "Roy dipole" is a "wire"?

>> That's the way I understand it, without involving photons, Gaussss and
>> other farticles :-)
>
> If you say so.
>

Other smarter people in their books and modeling in your EZNEC say so.

> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Yuri, K3BU.us

108. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 18:33:09 UTC
From: James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <WN6dnT9x6ZU6I7HanZ2dnUVZ_v-hnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34661

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Highland Ham wrote:
>> Cecil Moore's web site shows how he adds lengths of twin feeder to
>> suit the different bands.
>
> If the SWR on 450 ohm ladder-line is between 4.5:1 and
> 18:1, the impedance at a current maximum point will be
> resistive between 25 ohms and 100 ohms for an SWR on
> 50 ohm coax of 2:1 or less with no tuner. See the Smith
> Chart at: http://www.w5dxp.com/smith.htm

This thread has taken on a life of its own since I posted my first
question. I really don't understand any of this. I thought that I wanted
an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
Now it sounds like that is not always the case. I need to learn all
about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish. Is
there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me? Maybe
Ham Radio for Dummies has something about SWR and antennas?

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: GnuPG v1.4.6 (GNU/Linux)

iD8DBQFHLL7lQuDJiZ/QrH0RAuk1AJ43/vDq+FYjXRcoWRto0J2gdBpBpgCgsEX6
CB7DsY2qbV1j/efCQCQ3w3Y=
=YAty
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
```

109. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 20:25:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ipma7dr92afd9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34662

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
>>
>> The currents flowing different directions don't cancel. If they flow in
>> equal amounts, in phase, in opposite directions, then the fields they
>> create nearly cancel. And that's the case along the roof of a car if the
>> car and roof are symmetrical and the antenna is at the center. But it's
>> not the case where it flows vertically along the sides of the car. There,
>> the currents are in the same direction.
>>
>
> How do YOU make it flow vertically along the sides of the car and not
> distributed along the whole conductive surface of the car's body? How do you
> make the current flowing, say, towards the front of the car (or one side)
> not to (partially) cancel by current flowing in opposite deirection, towards
> the back (or other side)?

I don't make it flow anywhere. The field from the current flowing toward the front, along the roof, cancels the field from the current flowing toward the rear along the roof. Once the current reaches the edge of the roof, all components flow vertically. If the car is symmetrical and the antenna mounted in the center, all components are in phase. There is no field or potential gradient to induce current flow horizontally along the sides, front, and back of the car.

> The currents flow from the feed point, base of the vertical in all
> directions where supported by conductive sheet metal, or wire or radial.
> They might not be exactly symmetrical, but they have opposite direction
> portion of the current and corresponding cancellation.

Along the roof, yes, as I explained in my original posting. But they don't flow in opposite directions along the sides, front, and back of the car.

>> The radiation pattern is formed by the sum of all the fields which are
>> created by currents flowing on conductors. The antenna is one such
>> conductor. The body of the car is another.
>>
>
> How simple! :-)

Yes, it is indeed.

> Please model vertical resonant dipole, then monopole with one radial, then
> with two radials, then with 8 radials, then with 64, then with solid sheet,
> then with car body. Then move the antenna around, away from the center and

> see what happens to the pattern. See how this "conductor" is "another".
> Then the case of say 2m quarter wave vertical mounted in the middle of the
> roof, sure doesn't look like car is the other wire.

If you're saying that a car doesn't look like a 19 inch wire, you're
right. It doesn't look like the Earth, either.

>> That's true. And the coupling of the car body to ground alters the amount
>> of current flowing along the body of the car. This current equals the
>> current flowing into the antenna.
>>
>
> That is true, but portions of the current flowing in different directions
> from the feedpoint are in opposite direction and based on their magnitude
> partially cancel. The result is the interaction with monopole, radiator and
> forming the radiation pattern, which in practical HF mobile installation is
> distorted, lopsided. If it was the"other wire" then it would be symmetrical
> like in true vertical symmetrical di-pole.

Sigh. You're right, it's not like a symmetrical dipole. It's like a Yuri
Special asymmetrical dipole.

>> Suit yourself. I called the system an "asymmetrical dipole". But like
>> "ground", putting a name on it doesn't change its properties.
>>
>
> I am not suiting myself but describing difference between vertical monopole
> working against conductive surface (sheet, car body, radials) with
> corresponding current flow and dipole, di-pole that customarily refers to
> symmetrical antenna with two (similar) legs.

Ok.

>> Certainly a whip mounted on a vehicle can be expected to have a different
>> pattern than a symmetrical dipole, and nothing I've written has attempted
>> to make a claim that it does. But it sounds like you've grabbed onto the
>> "asymmetrical dipole" label as a basis for argument. So please go back
>> over my postings but substitute "Yuri special" for "asymmetrical dipole"
>> and see if then you find anything I've written which isn't correct.
>>
>
> Sounds more like "Roy special" - everything is assymetrical or symmetrical
> dipole. How "dipoly" is the 2 m whip in the middle of the car roof? How can
> you tune to resonance 80 m car whip by adjusting the "other wire" - car
> body? Implying the other half of "Roy dipole" is a "wire"?

My comments were made when envisioning an HF antenna. I believe that if
you move the same HF antenna from one car to another, or change the
mounting position, the resonance will change. Haven't you found this to
be true? At VHF the asymmetry is of course much greater, and the short,
thin part (the whip) of a structure like the VHF whip-car combination
has much more effect on the impedance than the long, fat part (the car).

>>> That's the way I understand it, without involving photons, Gaussss and
>>> other farticles :-)
>> If you say so.
>>
>
> Other smarter people in their books and modeling in your EZNEC say so.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

110. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 20:38:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ipn1ijuk5rcdd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34663

James Barrett wrote:
>
> This thread has taken on a life of its own since I posted my first
> question. I really don't understand any of this. I thought that I wanted
> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
> Now it sounds like that is not always the case. I need to learn all
> about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish. Is
> there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me? Maybe
> Ham Radio for Dummies has something about SWR and antennas?

You're not alone. SWR and transmission lines are widely misunderstood, even, I'm sad to say, among many engineers working with RF. Because of the widely held misconceptions about these topics, writers of some of the tutorials and discussions which have made it to print have also fallen victim to mistaken concepts. I'd be especially leery of explanations found on the web. While surely there are some which are entirely correct and very well done, I'm certain there are many others which aren't.

I recommend the _ARRL Antenna Book_ as a good place to start.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

111. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 20:57:50 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgincider1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34664

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://home.businesswire.com/portal/site/google/index.jsp?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=20071030006131&newsLang=en

JS

112. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 20:58:39 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99DE5126BF821nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34665

James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in
news:WN6dnT9x6ZU6I7HanZ2dnUVZ_v-hnZ2d@comcast.com:

> This thread has taken on a life of its own since I posted my first
> question. I really don't understand any of this. I thought that I
wanted
> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
> Now it sounds like that is not always the case. I need to learn all
> about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish.
Is
> there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me? Maybe
> Ham Radio for Dummies has something about SWR and antennas?

Hi James,

Little wonder.

You asked a few questions:

1. Hi, I am learning about antennas, and and wondering about how antenna
tuners work. I've read you can use anything as an antenna as long as you
have a tuner.

2. Well, If I put up a wire dipole, and then use a tuner, what is the
best length of wire to use?

3. If I use an 80 meter dipole with a tuner, is that better than using a
10 meter dipole with a tuner?

My offering is:

1. That is a very simple statement, and for instance does not address
efficiency or a host of other issues (eg EMR safety). It is a restatement
of the popular ham maxim that "anything works" or the "any antenna is
better than no antenna".

2. The elements of an antenna system have a complex interaction, and
system performance can only be understood when the entire system is
analysed as a system. That means you have to start at the element level
and gain an understanding of those and then how they interact in a
system. Another popular ham maxim is "bigger is always better", it is
easy to say, but is doesn't apply in practice and is usually stated to
mask a lack of fundamental understanding.

3. You are a bit more specific, but not specific enough to answer
definitively. A half wave dipole fed with a balun and a reasonable length
of appropriate coax is an antenna system that takes only moderate
knowledge to design, fabricate, install and set to work with a high level

of confidence that it is working reasonably efficiently. You may even wish to use an ATU (which is essentially an impedance transforming network) for small optimisation of the load impedance seen by the transmitter.

Whilst the temptation to use the antenna system described at 3 on multiple bands may be great, and it is done, the outcome is often very poor. For example, such an antenna designed for 80m (system efficiency should be greater than 80%) is likely to be well less than 10% efficient on 40m.

Be ware of simple Rules Of Thumb, there are often a plethora of unstated assumptions, which when considered make them ROT.

Owen

113. ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 21:54:36 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 34666
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of it, with your trash!

I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.

When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.

Positive comments only!

114. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 21:59:54 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194127194.139981.11510@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34667

On Nov 2, 9:02 pm, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:

>
> With just a few easy modifications you could change your 80 meter dipole
> into a G5RV and cover nearly the whole ham band including 40m. Despite what
> you may hear from some disparagers, G5RV is actually an excellent antenna.

How do you define excellent? Why would one need to change the length
of
the element, just to feed it on all bands using a tuner?
Of course, there are quite a few variations of the G5RV, but I've
never seen
on that I thought was excellent. The ones I used at field day two
years in a
row were totally pathetic. But of course, they used all the usual
garbage
between the rig and the antenna as they are usually sold.
Rig to tuner to coax to choke to twin lead to element.. What a
mess... :(
Too much loss with all that junk.
He would likely be better off keeping the same element length, and
feeding with nothing but twin lead from a tuner if one wanted to use
it on all bands.
But his current plan of separate dipoles feeding with coax is better
than either one as far as efficiency. He will also have pretty much
a dipole pattern for each band also. This is usually better when used
for lower band NVIS type paths, vs longer wires that have more gain
in
certain directions. If you have gain in certain directions, you will
lose
some in other directions. This is ok in some cases, but not so great
in
others. I'd rather have the broader pattern on the low bands for NVIS
use.
If I was Tim, I'd stick with what he has, and just get it tuned. Once
he does, he won't have to mess with it anymore, and it will outplay
most other types of multi-band setups. No tuner fiddling changing
bands either.
It will smoke the usual garden variety G5RV kits that are sold.
My experiences using the G5RV were so poor, I refuse to ever
use one again. I'll go back home and watch TV before I'd ever get
stuck on one of those again for 80/40m field day use.
It was horrible.. I felt like I was using a dummy load for an antenna.
No joke.. But like I say, these were the basic store bought G5RV's
including all the lossy junk. It's possible to dump most of that

junk and have a decent antenna, but I would still prefer the parallel coax fed dipoles. For multi band use, I don't think they can be beat for overall efficiency. I use nothing else here, and have been going that route for years. But I am kind of anal about unnecessary system losses.
MK

115. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:00:23 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgir1q$d7e$3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34668
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

John Doe wrote:

> ... Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> Positive comments only!

Using the latter, at least you would insure the antenna would NOT become
preggers! :-)

Positive regards,
JS

116. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:01:19 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <DNGdnd98UNUqcrHaRVnyjQA@bt.com>
Source record: 34669
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
> of it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
> replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it
> is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
> be.
>
> Positive comments only!
>
John

I would have thought that the felt would make the mag mount more likely to slip against the roof. You might not get any scratches, but you probably would be minus one antenna at the end of a fast drive.

I have had good results using strips of insulating tape or adhesive backed plastic type materials, similar to the stuff they print stickers on covering the magnet. For best results, you want a soft resiliant type of plastic, something that wont slip against the roof metal. Or have a look for some of that plastic sheet that sticks to glass and smooth surfaces and is used to secure licence or insurance details to car windscreens. That should protect your paintwork and be removable at a moments notice. A favourite trick for mincab or unlicensed cab drivers is to cover the antenna base with a stout sandwich bag and secure it in place with a plastic tie wrap. Take the antenna off the roof and no traces left behind.

Any of the above methods should work okay and they will all be a lot thinner than a piece of felt.

Mike G0ULI

117. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:02:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ktrpi3pilub2cnqdjmj7q77vfmommkg1g1@4ax.com>
Source record: 34670
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 3 Nov 2007 17:54:36 -0400, "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net>
wrote:

>If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
>it, with your trash!
>
>I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
>When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
>and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
>the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
>thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.

or some thin plastic but the diletric effect is going to change the
anttenas SWR

you might try severl different materails in this location and looks
for the Best SWR you can get
>
>Positive comments only!
>
although i do wonder why you posted this to RRAP

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

118. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:16:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Dq6Xi.52800$RX.21570@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34671

H. Adam Stevens wrote:
> Cecil flunked E&M in kindergarten.

How about a technical rebuttal instead of an
ad hominem attack? Take a look at the graphic
on my web page and tell me what happens when
the first internal reflection encounters the
external reflection at t3.

http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

119. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:23:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1y6Xi.52802$RX.4873@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34672

K7ITM wrote:
At least, that is what I observe; perhaps I'm
> not observing closely enough. ... but sensibly there is no effect on
> one beam from the presence of the other.

It is obviously difficult to get two light beams
traveling in a collinear path. That's the reason
you have not observed wave interaction. If it
were possible to get two coherent laser beams
of light traveling in exactly the same path in
the same direction, what would be the result?

Two coherent beams of laser light of equal amplitude
and opposite phase traveling forever in exactly the
same path. What would happen under those ideal
conditions?

Getting waves collinear in a transmission line is
easy.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

120. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:30:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OD6Xi.52803$RX.30607@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34673

James Barrett wrote:
> This thread has taken on a life of its own since I posted my first
> question. I really don't understand any of this. I thought that I wanted
> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
> Now it sounds like that is not always the case. I need to learn all
> about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish. Is
> there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me? Maybe
> Ham Radio for Dummies has something about SWR and antennas?

"The ARRL Antenna Book" is a pretty good start.
Here's a matched antenna system with an SWR of 9:1
on the ladder-line. Understanding this system will
be a step in the right direction.

50 ohm
XMTR----------1/2WL 450 ohm feedline-------50 ohm antenna
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

121. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:32:26 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194129146.456881.211410@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34674

On Nov 3, 2:25 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:

>
> My comments were made when envisioning an HF antenna. I believe that if
> you move the same HF antenna from one car to another, or change the
> mounting position, the resonance will change. Haven't you found this to
> be true?

Actually, on mine, I don't see much difference in the resonant point
of the whip from car to car. Just the degrees of loss, depending
on the mount location.
IE: I ran my usual HF antenna on a chevy monte carlo for
quite a while. It was mounted on the trunk, and the car
body forward of the whip was a good bit longer than to the
rear.
I stuck the same antenna on one of my trucks, with the whip
mounted on a piece of angle iron bolted to each side of
the toolbox/bed right behind the back window.
The tuning was basically unchanged.
But the efficiency was poor.. :(
I came to the conclusion there was not enough metal
under the antenna base, so I moved it to the side toolbox
where there is a much wider strip of metal under the
whip vs the narrow angle iron.
That pretty much cured the problem, but didn't effect
tuning much at all
Then I mounted it on another truck, but this time on a
ball mount bolted to the side of the cab.
Again, the tuning changed little. The antenna worked
great, and that truck has the highest mount, and
good metal at the base of the whip. I consider it the
best of my vehicles for mounting an HF antenna.
But then I later tried mounting it on the trunk of my
honda accord. Again, little change in tuning.
It worked fairly well. About like the monte carlo,
except maybe a tad less efficient being the car
is smaller. On those 4 vehicles, I never had to do
any drastic changes as far as tuning the whip with
the number of coil turns used.
One thing that bothers me about the mobile antenna
= a perverted dipole theory..
You would think that the amount of metal under the
whip would not matter too much in that case as long
as the connections are real good.
But.. This was not the case. The amount of metal

under the whip seems to be quite critical.
So... This makes me believe the antenna acted more
like a typical short vertical, than a offset dipole
even if trunk mounted.
As with a typical ground mount vertical, the amount
of metal under the whip seemed to be critical.
IE: most suggest more short radials, vs long ones,
as it gives more metal under the whip.
The typical HF mobile seems to act about the same
way.
I don't doubt that the pattern with a rear mount is
a good bit different than a roof center mount though
due to the "dipole" effects of the offset mount.
But I've never seen the tuning of the whip change
much between those four vehicles I mentioned..
I use the same "fixed" coil taps on all of them.
I still haven't tried mounting it on my newest car
"toyota corolla", as I'm still chicken to bugger it up
and drill holes in the car. :/
MK

122. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:32:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5G6Xi.52809$RX.49544@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34675
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

John Doe wrote:
> Positive comments only!

I use aluminum foil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

123. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:36:10 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@GayMail>
Message-ID: <1cfilt.ndg.17.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34676
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

<kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:ktrpi3pilub2cnqdjmj7q77vfmommkg1g1@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 3 Nov 2007 17:54:36 -0400, "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net>
> wrote:
>
>>If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
>>of
>>it, with your trash!
>>
>>I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>>felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>>When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
>>and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
>>replace
>>the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
>>thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
>>be.
>
> or some thin plastic but the diletric effect is going to change the
> anttenas SWR
>
> you might try severl different materails in this location and looks
> for the Best SWR you can get
> G

(this from a Lid who just recently "discovered" that it is necessary to
ground his radios...)

124. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:53:48 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <lvupi3hos1ssdpj69a395f4i39dmks2h8p@4ax.com>
Source record: 34677
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 3 Nov 2007 17:36:10 -0500, "kb9rqz@hotmail.com"
<konstans@GayMail> wrote:

>

fake

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

125. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 22:59:31 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <aavpi3h2e1gq4a74ubes8vncj8ga2eqs18@4ax.com>
Source record: 34678
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 03 Nov 2007 22:32:33 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>John Doe wrote:
>> Positive comments only!
>
>I use aluminum foil.
interesting idea

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

126. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 23:10:33 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472cffec$0$11502$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34679

"James Barrett" <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:WN6dnT9x6ZU6I7HanZ2dnUVZ_v-hnZ2d@comcast.com...
> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
> Hash: SHA1
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Highland Ham wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore's web site shows how he adds lengths of twin feeder to
>>> suit the different bands.
>>
>> If the SWR on 450 ohm ladder-line is between 4.5:1 and
>> 18:1, the impedance at a current maximum point will be
>> resistive between 25 ohms and 100 ohms for an SWR on
>> 50 ohm coax of 2:1 or less with no tuner. See the Smith
>> Chart at: http://www.w5dxp.com/smith.htm
>
> This thread has taken on a life of its own since I posted my first
> question. I really don't understand any of this. I thought that I wanted
> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
> Now it sounds like that is not always the case. I need to learn all
> about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish. Is
> there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me? Maybe
> Ham Radio for Dummies has something about SWR and antennas?

As part of the amateur license exams you will run into complex impedances
and perhaps even a few questions about what a smith chart is. My advice is,
once you learn how to graph complex impedances on a simply x-y plot, all
you need to realize is that a smith chart is a graph just like this except
but x AND Y DIMENSIONS ARE TURNED INTO THEMSELVES AS CIRCLEs OF FINITE
RADIUS rather than as circles of iinfinite radius. That circular graph lets
you perform all sorts of tricks such as plotting for SWR or plotting for
impedances that result in a certain SWR. It shops you how/where a
transmission line changes its inductive/capacitive impedance along its
length expressed in fractions of wavelength, making it easy to calculate
transmission line lengths to match certain antennas at desired frequencies.
You can go http://sss-mag.com/pdf/smithchart.pdf to download a good pdf copy
of a smith chart. Just gaze it it for a while and play around with it. You
will see that it is better than a digital computer in many ways for
achieving what otherwise would be complex calculation tasks.

127. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 23:25:12 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472d0359$0$25160$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34680

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:1194127194.139981.11510@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 2, 9:02 pm, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> With just a few easy modifications you could change your 80 meter dipole
>> into a G5RV and cover nearly the whole ham band including 40m. Despite
>> what
>> you may hear from some disparagers, G5RV is actually an excellent
>> antenna.
>
>
> How do you define excellent? Why would one need to change the length
> of
> the element, just to feed it on all bands using a tuner?
> Of course, there are quite a few variations of the G5RV, but I've
> never seen
> on that I thought was excellent. The ones I used at field day two
> years in a
> row were totally pathetic. But of course, they used all the usual
> garbage
> between the rig and the antenna as they are usually sold.
> Rig to tuner to coax to choke to twin lead to element.. What a
> mess... :(
> Too much loss with all that junk.
> He would likely be better off keeping the same element length, and
> feeding with nothing but twin lead from a tuner if one wanted to use
> it on all bands.
> But his current plan of separate dipoles feeding with coax is better
> than either one as far as efficiency. He will also have pretty much
> a dipole pattern for each band also. This is usually better when used
> for lower band NVIS type paths, vs longer wires that have more gain
> in
> certain directions. If you have gain in certain directions, you will
> lose
> some in other directions. This is ok in some cases, but not so great
> in
> others. I'd rather have the broader pattern on the low bands for NVIS
> use.
> If I was Tim, I'd stick with what he has, and just get it tuned. Once
> he does, he won't have to mess with it anymore, and it will outplay
> most other types of multi-band setups. No tuner fiddling changing
> bands either.
> It will smoke the usual garden variety G5RV kits that are sold.

> My experiences using the G5RV were so poor, I refuse to ever
> use one again. I'll go back home and watch TV before I'd ever get
> stuck on one of those again for 80/40m field day use.
> It was horrible.. I felt like I was using a dummy load for an antenna.
> No joke.. But like I say, these were the basic store bought G5RV's
> including all the lossy junk. It's possible to dump most of that
> junk and have a decent antenna, but I would still prefer the
> parallel coax fed dipoles. For multi band use, I don't think they
> can be beat for overall efficiency. I use nothing else here, and
> have been going that route for years. But I am kind of anal about
> unnecessary system losses.
> MK

I guess in my case, the G5RV is the best I can do. I live in a restricted PUD but I have a 'relatively' large attic. I could fit a bent 80m dipole up there or a bent G5RV that is just a few feet shorter. But with the G5RV, I do get some good performance on several ham bands and I think it is more efficient than the 80m dipole because the ladder line also functions as part of the antenna (as you know, according to G5RV theory). Including the ladder line gives me 'more' vertical antenna, at least of somewhat predictable radiation characteristics. I have said elsewhere that what I really have up there is a "fractal" G5RV that radiates in segments but that is just a joke of course. My neighbors are completely unaware of my 80/40/20 m antenna in my attic that also works at other frequencies with lower efficiency. I can operate at 80/40/20 at about SWR=3:1 although I use the tuner anyway to prevent my xmitter from folding back due to SWR. I am sure I have no defined lobes but I know from experience that my radiation angle is much less than 90 degress in most cases. But I also must defer to yourself and others because this is a technical group where we get into more than "how stuff works.com"...I participate if I think I can contribute in a certain area. Thanks for your comment.

128. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 23:46:30 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194133590.771200.262370@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34681

On 2 Nov, 21:19, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> > Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round conducor at
> > RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.
>
> Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the
> skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those frequencies
> that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of separately
> insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF (or
> wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only on
> the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all the
> wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current moving
> from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under an
> adjacent group. Surface roughness in itself can significantly increase
> RF resistance (cf. Johnson and Graham, _Signal Propagation - Advanced
> Black Magic_, Sec. 2.11), but the braid structure increases the
> resistance more yet.
>
> I know Tom, W8JI, has measured the impedance of solid strap and compared
> it to braided shield, and confirmed that the shield has substantially
> higher RF resistance. I don't see measurement results on his web site,
> but he briefly discusses the phenomenon athttp://www.w8ji.com/skindepth.htm.
>
> One other note - for the same surface area, a round conductor has the
> least RF resistance of any conductor shape. The reason is that the
> current is evenly distributed on the surface. On other shapes it's not,
> resulting in higher resistance per unit length.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

129. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-03 23:57:07 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194134227.895489.25930@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34682

On Nov 3, 5:25 pm, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:

>
> I guess in my case, the G5RV is the best I can do. I live in a restricted
> PUD but I have a 'relatively' large attic. I could fit a bent 80m dipole up
> there or a bent G5RV that is just a few feet shorter. But with the G5RV, I
> do get some good performance on several ham bands and I think it is more
> efficient than the 80m dipole because the ladder line also functions as part
> of the antenna (as you know, according to G5RV theory).

It's not more efficient, but there are cases where the feed radiation
could help if there is a need for some vertical polarization.
But... thats just another of what I consider a problem.
I don't want any feedline radiation. If I want vertical, I'll
run a vertical.
But I realize you are limited on room, so not a perfect world.. :/
If you are using the usual G5RV setup with the tuner to coax to
choke to twin lead, you would actually be better off running the same
antenna, but using only the tuner to twin lead all the way to the
antenna.
In cases of limited room, I usually prefer "Z" dipoles fed with coax
if for single band use. Here at home, I can't run a full length 160m
dipole on this lot. So I used a "Z" dipole fed in parallel with my
other usual dipoles.
I did tests comparing the Z dipole with loaded dipoles, and the Z
dipole always won. This was even with using heavy fat wire coils,
and optimum coil locations on the elements.
If I used a Z dipole for all band use, I would feed it with ladder
line
the whole way.. Or twin lead.. Twin lead is fairly decent indoors as
it never gets wet.
I have a 40m dipole in my attic for emergency use when it's real
stormy. I feed it with twin lead so I can run 40-10. Being it's half
size on 80m, and fed with a T-net tuner, the efficiency is poor on
80m. Lots of tuner loss..

> But I also must defer to yourself and others
> because this is a technical group where we get into more than "how stuff
> works.com"...I participate if I think I can contribute in a certain area.
> Thanks for your comment.

Ya gotta use what you can fit in.. I have no problems with anyone
using any type of antenna. If it works well enough for you, that's all
that really matters.
I'm just warning of losses you may not notice if you don't have a

coax fed dipole to A/B test them to compare..
BTW, I don't just pick on the G5RV's.. :/ I also am not crazy about
most windoms either if they are fed using the tuner to coax to choke
to wire scenario..
I did a A/B test against one of those one time on 40m.
The windom seemed to be working just great. They could hear
stations, and make contacts, and all was well in the world.
But then I hooked up a coax fed 40m dipole, and used an
antenna switch to be able to quickly A/B.
The coax fed dipole brought "everything" up 2 S units.
Noise floor, signals, the whole ball of wax.
I kid you not. The windom guy almost fell over..
He had no idea he was losing that much.
Some may say, well 2 S units ain't much..
But when you consider that the usual change of
running 100w vs 600w usually amounts to about 2 S units
on most run of the mill S meters, thats quite a
bit of loss.. :(
It was like I was getting the effects of a free 500-600 watt
amp vs the windom..
But to each his own, or to his room.. I'm not trying to
be an antenna snob, I just jibber jabber about them..
MPG will vary..
MK

130. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 00:00:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iq2setceei891@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34683

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> As part of the amateur license exams you will run into complex impedances
> and perhaps even a few questions about what a smith chart is. My advice is,
> once you learn how to graph complex impedances on a simply x-y plot, all
> you need to realize is that a smith chart is a graph just like this except
> but x AND Y DIMENSIONS ARE TURNED INTO THEMSELVES AS CIRCLEs OF FINITE
> RADIUS rather than as circles of iinfinite radius. . .

Actually, a Smith chart is just an overlay on top of a simple polar graph of reflection coefficient. (Mathematically, it's a mapping of impedance values to a reflection coefficient graph.) If you plot the value of a (complex) reflection coefficient on an ordinary polar graph having radius = 1, then place a Smith chart over it, you can read from the Smith chart the impedance that results in that reflection coefficient (normalized to the transmission line Z0). That's why, for example, a constant SWR locus is a circle on a Smith chart - it corresponds to a single magnitude of reflection coefficient.

I second Stefan's comments about the value of a Smith chart. It's an excellent tool for visualization once you learn how to use it. But first you need a basic understanding of transmission line principles.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

131. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 00:06:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194134765.497913.301930@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34684

On 2 Nov, 21:19, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> > > Actually braid has muxh less 'resistance' than a flat or round conducor at
> > > RF due to greatly increased surface area and skin effect.
>
> Sorry, that's simply not true, except at lower frequencies where the
> skin depth is comparable to the wire diameter. It's at those frequencies
> that Litz wire can provide some advantage. But it's made of separately
> insulated strands. Because of skin effect, the current at HF (or
> wherever the wire diameter is at least several skin depths) is only on
> the outside surface of the braid, not the outside surfaces of all the
> wires. The extra loss comes from the necessity of the current moving
> from one set of wires to another as the original set goes under an
> adjacent group.

I have heard this statement before but consider it just gossip
I see no reason for the so called "necessity of current moving
from one set of wires to another as the original set goes
under an adjacent group". Neither have I come across any proof
of such a thing happening. The impedance on the current carrying
wire is certainly less than that encountered by jumping a "gap"
so there is no "necessity" to creat corona of any sort, especially
when the current has to take a 90 degree turn to get the job done.
I could change my mind if actual proof was presented,
that is if any exists; otherwise I just view such statements
as a propagation of falsehoods while mismanaging a response.
A case in point, a silver contact on a relay after spending
some time in a cardboard package requires in excess of 24 volts
to break down the oxide so imagine what it would take to break
the oxide doiwn of copper!

snip.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Art

132. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 00:07:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iq3aajqcj5de0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34685

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> I guess in my case, the G5RV is the best I can do. I live in a restricted
> PUD but I have a 'relatively' large attic. I could fit a bent 80m dipole up
> there or a bent G5RV that is just a few feet shorter. But with the G5RV, I
> do get some good performance on several ham bands and I think it is more
> efficient than the 80m dipole because the ladder line also functions as part
> of the antenna (as you know, according to G5RV theory). . .

There's no theory I know of which causes a G5RV feedline to radiate more or less than any other dipole. The amount of feedline radiation depends on the amount of common mode current it carries, and its length. The amount of common mode current depends on a number of factors, including how the transmission line is fed, how it's oriented, its length, and the common mode impedance of the antenna. This is discussed in some detail at http://eznec.com/Amateur/Articles/Baluns.pdf.

Increasing the amount of vertical radiation and/or having the feedline radiate doesn't improve the efficiency of an antenna. If you prevent the feedline from radiating, the power it would have radiated ends up being radiated by the antenna instead.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

133. Re: WLW - 700 kHz, 500 kW, 100% modulation, no limiter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 00:37:38 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <so-dnUs5ENDYibDanZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34686

"yea right" <spam@spam.spam> wrote in message
news:pan.2007.11.02.02.49.33.570684@spam.spam...
> On Thu, 01 Nov 2007 21:29:38 +0000, Dave wrote:
>
>> only 100%???
>>
> Actually...
> Most AM broadcasters utilize asymmetrical modulation where they often
> allow %115 positive peaks

In case you missed it, the 500 KW was in the 1930s. 250 KW of audio was not easy to come by. Last I heard WLW was using a Harris 50 KW digital AM transmitter. See http://download.harris.com/app/public_download.asp?fid=1489 . Digital here means that the AM signal is digitally synthesized at high level. There is no modulator.

Tam/WB2TT

134. Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 00:52:26 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34687

I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's turned off and unplugged.

What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is I'm nervous about using it.

Thanks,

Steve

135. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 01:12:01 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472d1c61$0$28819$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34688

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13iq3aajqcj5de0@corp.supernews.com...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>>
>> I guess in my case, the G5RV is the best I can do. I live in a restricted
>> PUD but I have a 'relatively' large attic. I could fit a bent 80m dipole
>> up there or a bent G5RV that is just a few feet shorter. But with the
>> G5RV, I do get some good performance on several ham bands and I think it
>> is more efficient than the 80m dipole because the ladder line also
>> functions as part of the antenna (as you know, according to G5RV theory).
>> . .
>
> There's no theory I know of which causes a G5RV feedline to radiate more
> or less than any other dipole. The amount of feedline radiation depends on
> the amount of common mode current it carries, and its length. The amount
> of common mode current depends on a number of factors, including how the
> transmission line is fed, how it's oriented, its length, and the common
> mode impedance of the antenna. This is discussed in some detail at
> http://eznec.com/Amateur/Articles/Baluns.pdf.
>
> Increasing the amount of vertical radiation and/or having the feedline
> radiate doesn't improve the efficiency of an antenna.

I stated it improperly. I agree that total radiation efficieny in all
directions does not increase but I believe efficiency as a vertical radiator
(ie in the horizontal plane) does increase with G5RV at some frequencies due
to the ladder line. See http://www.roadkill.com/~unwin/G5RV.html

If you prevent the
> feedline from radiating, the power it would have radiated ends up being
> radiated by the antenna instead.

Of course, this is correct. However, when you're cramped for space and are
trying to get as much RF as possible in the horizontal plane (rather than
warmimg clouds directly overhead :-)), it is advantageous to intentionally
use the vertical ladder line as a radiator when possible. At least, that is
the theory of one who has always had to use attic antennas. Fortunately I
will retire soon and will be moving to a place where I can put up a 160m
horizontal dipole if I wish.

136. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 01:27:06 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1194139626.614391.69710@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34689
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint. Take a deep
breath, get out the hole saw or metal punch, and punch a hole in your
new car. Your radio will be happier and so will you as the paint
around your antenna will not be subjected to the inevitable damage
caused by magnet mounts. BTW, before anyone says anything about
lowering the value of the vehicle, I've sold and traded-in multiple
vehicles with holes punched in them, and not once has anyone ever said
a word about the holes. When I trade it in, I just put in a rubber
plug and no one notices.

> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> Positive comments only!

However, if you have committed yourself to using a magnetic mount, I
would suggest using ultra thin vinyl sheeting, this should give you
enough grip to keep it on the vehicle. Nevertheless, anything that
you use is going to require that you retune the antenna, a longer whip
may be also be required because of the decreased capacitance.

73, Dloyd

137. Re: rf pulse width measurement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 01:46:24 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194140784.945379.3170@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34690

On Nov 2, 9:15 pm, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
> On Nov 2, 5:30 pm, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > "JIMMIE" <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote in message
>
> >news:1194038095.582435.282590@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
> > > >I am trying to measure the width of an S band pulse. The circirt
> > > > consist of a transmitter wave guide and the dummy load with two
> > > > identical directional couplers mounted abot 4 ft apart. The pulse
> > > > width measured at the DC closest to the transmitter is measured at
> > > > 1.05uS Measure ment is made through the 20 db port on the coupler a 20
> > > > db pad, doide detector good from .1MHz to 12Ghz. 100Mhz scope
> > > > calibrated in the last week.. Same results with another scope.
>
> > > > the other point of measurement uses the same type DC, connection to
> > > > the 20db port then a 3db splitter then 20 db pad then the detector and
> > > > pulsewidth measure .96uS. VSWR is 1.17
> > > > Other port on the 3db splitter has a 30 db pad
>
> > > > What could account for the difference in pulsewidths at the two ports.
>
> > > > Jimmie
>
> > so on the 2nd port there is an extra 3db splitter. have you tried it
> > without the splitter so the same load is on both ports?
>
> Cant do that
>
> Do the pulses both
>
> > look the same shape? Yes
>
> more rolloff on the one on the second port maybe? No
>
> > perhaps a lower sample power is changing the diode response, that is the
> > detector may not be completely linear.
>
> Thats what I was thinking but i didnt think 3db would make that much
> difference

>
> when you measure the 2nd one do you
>
> > remove the detector from the first port and move it?
>
> yes, same detector used on both ports.
>
> or do you have a 2nd
>
> > detector that is always hooked up on the 2nd port? I doubt it 40db of isolation betwen
the detector and the waveguide
>
> If you move the detector
>
> > maybe it changes the load at that point enough to affect the pulse shape at
> > the 2nd port?- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> I thought about that thw extra 3db may make some difference but I cant
> take it off without taking the equipment down. I have a variable 100db
> attenuator and I think I may do some experiments this weekend and see
> what kind of effect changes in power level will have on the measured
> pulse width.
>
> Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Ok, it seems like depends on how much power you are putting into the
detector to start with whether or not another 3db matters.

Nice to know it was set up on the hairy edge like this.

Jimmie

138. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 01:51:54 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194141114.791555.286440@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34591
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 3, 9:27 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> > it, with your trash!
>
> > I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> > felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
> magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
> a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint. Take a deep
> breath, get out the hole saw or metal punch, and punch a hole in your
> new car. Your radio will be happier and so will you as the paint
> around your antenna will not be subjected to the inevitable damage
> caused by magnet mounts. BTW, before anyone says anything about
> lowering the value of the vehicle, I've sold and traded-in multiple
> vehicles with holes punched in them, and not once has anyone ever said
> a word about the holes. When I trade it in, I just put in a rubber
> plug and no one notices.
>
> > When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> > and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> > the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> > thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> > Positive comments only!
>
> However, if you have committed yourself to using a magnetic mount, I
> would suggest using ultra thin vinyl sheeting, this should give you
> enough grip to keep it on the vehicle. Nevertheless, anything that
> you use is going to require that you retune the antenna, a longer whip
> may be also be required because of the decreased capacitance.
>
> 73, Dloyd

Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.

Jimmie

139. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 01:54:27 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194141267.883627.265330@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34592
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> Positive comments only!

Lose the magmount and drill a hole in your roof. When you sale your
truck put a rbber plug in it made for that pupose. Has 0 effect on
your resale value.

140. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 02:22:22 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <I1aXi.138$2v7.7@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 34594

Exactly!
Vertical mounted on a conductive vehicle body behaves as a vertical monopole - radiator working against the ground plane - car body. It is apparent that the idea that car is the "other half" of "asymmetrical dipole" is misleading and not applicable to the case. Mobile antenna behaves like any other vertical monopole over conductive ground plane, radial field, radials - regardless of their size and definitely not as the other half of "asymmetrical dipole" and practically not affecting tuning, which is the case with any real di-pole.

73 Yuri, K3BU

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:1194129146.456881.211410@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 3, 2:25 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> My comments were made when envisioning an HF antenna. I believe that if
>> you move the same HF antenna from one car to another, or change the
>> mounting position, the resonance will change. Haven't you found this to
>> be true?
>
> Actually, on mine, I don't see much difference in the resonant point
> of the whip from car to car. Just the degrees of loss, depending
> on the mount location.
> IE: I ran my usual HF antenna on a chevy monte carlo for
> quite a while. It was mounted on the trunk, and the car
> body forward of the whip was a good bit longer than to the
> rear.
> I stuck the same antenna on one of my trucks, with the whip
> mounted on a piece of angle iron bolted to each side of
> the toolbox/bed right behind the back window.
> The tuning was basically unchanged.
> But the efficiency was poor.. :(
> I came to the conclusion there was not enough metal
> under the antenna base, so I moved it to the side toolbox
> where there is a much wider strip of metal under the
> whip vs the narrow angle iron.
> That pretty much cured the problem, but didn't effect
> tuning much at all
> Then I mounted it on another truck, but this time on a
> ball mount bolted to the side of the cab.
> Again, the tuning changed little. The antenna worked
> great, and that truck has the highest mount, and
> good metal at the base of the whip. I consider it the

> best of my vehicles for mounting an HF antenna.
> But then I later tried mounting it on the trunk of my
> honda accord. Again, little change in tuning.
> It worked fairly well. About like the monte carlo,
> except maybe a tad less efficient being the car
> is smaller. On those 4 vehicles, I never had to do
> any drastic changes as far as tuning the whip with
> the number of coil turns used.
> One thing that bothers me about the mobile antenna
> = a perverted dipole theory..
> You would think that the amount of metal under the
> whip would not matter too much in that case as long
> as the connections are real good.
> But.. This was not the case. The amount of metal
> under the whip seems to be quite critical.
> So... This makes me believe the antenna acted more
> like a typical short vertical, than a offset dipole
> even if trunk mounted.
> As with a typical ground mount vertical, the amount
> of metal under the whip seemed to be critical.
> IE: most suggest more short radials, vs long ones,
> as it gives more metal under the whip.
> The typical HF mobile seems to act about the same
> way.
> I don't doubt that the pattern with a rear mount is
> a good bit different than a roof center mount though
> due to the "dipole" effects of the offset mount.
> But I've never seen the tuning of the whip change
> much between those four vehicles I mentioned..
> I use the same "fixed" coil taps on all of them.
> I still haven't tried mounting it on my newest car
> "toyota corolla", as I'm still chicken to bugger it up
> and drill holes in the car. :/
> MK
>
>
>
>

141. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 02:24:41 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472d2d6d$0$28855$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34595
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
> of it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
> replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it
> is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
> be.
>
> Positive comments only!

The thickness of the balloon will result in a much larger capacitance to the
'ground' plane counterpoise so it should be a big improvement over the felt.

142. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 02:29:24 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472d2e84$0$9559$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34596

"Steve" <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> turned off and unplugged.
>
> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
> I'm nervous about using it.

This is an old linear supply (I have one too). It could be that due to years of non-use, the electrolyte in the big filter cap dried out. The 120 cycle hum could be the current through the transformer being overloaded by foils that are shorted in the cap. In any case, you said 'mothballs' so it probably wasn't used for a long time so it might be a good idea to replace the filter cap. Buy one of similar C and V rating online or maybe you can even find something similar at radio shack.

143. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 03:03:15 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iqdjqiaskcv1d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34597
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

JIMMIE wrote:
>
> Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.

I'm afraid you're misinformed. The dielectric constant of PTFE Teflon is 2.1, or just about twice that of air. Quite a few plastics are higher (e.g. Mylar at 3.2 and PVC around 3.5), and many materials, such as those used for capacitors, have dielectric constants that are a lot higher (e.g., barium titanate at 1500 - 2000). Of course, a lot of the latter aren't physically suited for this application. A long time ago, I had trouble with microstrip line dispersion in a high speed delay line compensation network design. So I chose Teflon for the substrate material because of its *low* dielectric constant. The previous design was on an alumina substrate having a dielectric constant of about 10.

The capacitance of two parallel plates is directly proportional to the dielectric constant and the plate surface area, and inversely proportional to the plate spacing. So putting 0.1 inch of Teflon between the plates gives you the same capacitance as putting the plates 0.05 inch apart with air between.

This isn't to say that Teflon might not be a good choice. It's a very low loss material, and chemically very inert. It's soft so won't scratch, but it's slippery which might be a disadvantage. It's also subject to cold flow, but there probably won't be enough pressure for that to be a problem.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

144. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 03:05:07 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <tFaXi.2175$di.2111@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34598
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

>
> Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.
>

But seems like teflon - being so slippery - would contribute to the antenna slipping off to roof.??

145. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 03:24:33 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472d3f35$0$15363$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34599
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13iqdjqiaskcv1d@corp.supernews.com...
> JIMMIE wrote:
>>
>> Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.
>
> I'm afraid you're misinformed. The dielectric constant of PTFE Teflon is
> 2.1, or just about twice that of air. Quite a few plastics are higher
> (e.g. Mylar at 3.2 and PVC around 3.5), and many materials, such as those
> used for capacitors, have dielectric constants that are a lot higher
> (e.g., barium titanate at 1500 - 2000). Of course, a lot of the latter
> aren't physically suited for this application. A long time ago, I had
> trouble with microstrip line dispersion in a high speed delay line
> compensation network design. So I chose Teflon for the substrate material
> because of its *low* dielectric constant. The previous design was on an
> alumina substrate having a dielectric constant of about 10.
>
> The capacitance of two parallel plates is directly proportional to the
> dielectric constant and the plate surface area, and inversely proportional
> to the plate spacing. So putting 0.1 inch of Teflon between the plates
> gives you the same capacitance as putting the plates 0.05 inch apart with
> air between.
>
> This isn't to say that Teflon might not be a good choice. It's a very low
> loss material, and chemically very inert. It's soft so won't scratch, but
> it's slippery which might be a disadvantage. It's also subject to cold
> flow, but there probably won't be enough pressure for that to be a
> problem.

I think that when considering plastic and mica type materials for high capacitance values, component engineers do not necessarily look at dielectric constant as the most important property. Mylar, mica and polyethylene are common capacitor materials and have rather low dielctic constants just a little higher than teflon. What makes them most attractive is their ability to be manufactured in very thin sheets (increased C) and their high dielectric strengths (increased V ratings). Teflon is higher cost but is very good for high voltage ratings due to superior dielectric strength.

Aluminum and tantalum oxides tend to have very high dielectric constants due to the capability of these metal oxide molecules to store electrons. What is more desirable however is their property of being very thin. What makes them a problem is their relatively low dielectric strengths thus their low voltage ratings.

146. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 03:49:39 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iqgaqfpqvg97e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34600

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> I stated it improperly. I agree that total radiation efficieny in all
> directions does not increase but I believe efficiency as a vertical radiator
> (ie in the horizontal plane) does increase with G5RV at some frequencies due
> to the ladder line. See http://www.roadkill.com/~unwin/G5RV.html

Oh, no, you've been reading Art's postings! He uses the term "efficiency" in creative and inscrutable ways.

When used with respect to antennas (and a lot of other things), "efficiency" has a universally understood, precise definition. The efficiency of an antenna is the ratio of the power radiated to the power applied. What you meant was effectiveness, not efficiency. If you do find it necessary to use "efficiency" to mean anything other than what it's universally understood to mean, you'll need to carefully point this out at the time, or people are bound to misinterpret what you've said -- as I did.

> If you prevent the
>> feedline from radiating, the power it would have radiated ends up being
>> radiated by the antenna instead.
>
> Of course, this is correct. However, when you're cramped for space and are
> trying to get as much RF as possible in the horizontal plane (rather than
> warmimg clouds directly overhead :-)), it is advantageous to intentionally
> use the vertical ladder line as a radiator when possible. At least, that is
> the theory of one who has always had to use attic antennas. Fortunately I
> will retire soon and will be moving to a place where I can put up a 160m
> horizontal dipole if I wish.

So what you're doing is intentionally making or allowing the feedline to radiate in order to get some vertically polarized radiation so you can get more radiation at lower angles from a low antenna. That's a method some of us would avoid, but in circumstances like yours it's very likely one of the best solutions available.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

147. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 03:56:16 UTC
From: James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <7LGdnYtLSOc_37DanZ2dnUVZ_j6dnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34601

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-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1

Dloyd Lavies wrote:
> On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:

> lowering the value of the vehicle, I've sold and traded-in multiple
> vehicles with holes punched in them, and not once has anyone ever said
> a word about the holes. When I trade it in, I just put in a rubber
> plug and no one notices.
>
>

don't mean to go off topic, but I bought a new hyundai in 2000, and it
came from the manufacturer with a hole in the roof! Roof antennas seem
to be popular for cell phones and GSP. It had one of those plastic
plugs, and it looked perfectly normal.

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: GnuPG v1.4.6 (GNU/Linux)

iD8DBQFHLULgQuDJiZ/QrH0RAm1WAJ9KWNU5YGOxGvq894zrLAjPMlDecgCguzfE
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=tDsG
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
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148. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 04:07:12 UTC
From: Not Dloyd <anon@anon>
Message-ID: <1cfv1n.k41.19.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34593
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194139626.614391.69710@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
>> of
>> it, with your trash!
>>
>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
> You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
> magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
> a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint. Take a deep
> breath, get out the hole saw or metal punch, and punch a hole in your
> new car. Your radio will be happier and so will you as the paint
> around your antenna will not be subjected to the inevitable damage
> caused by magnet mounts. BTW, before anyone says anything about
> lowering the value of the vehicle, I've sold and traded-in multiple
> vehicles with holes punched in them, and not once has anyone ever said
> a word about the holes. When I trade it in, I just put in a rubber
> plug and no one notices.
>
>
>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
>> mount
>> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
>> replace
>> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
>> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
>> be.
>>
>> Positive comments only!
>
> However, if you have committed yourself to using a magnetic mount, I
> would suggest using ultra thin vinyl sheeting, this should give you
> enough grip to keep it on the vehicle. Nevertheless, anything that
> you use is going to require that you retune the antenna, a longer whip
> may be also be required because of the decreased capacitance.
>
> 73, Dloyd
>
I've been down that road, too. The mag mount is OK for short term use, say
for a day or so but it is not a good idea to leave one on the vehicle for

any length of time. As Dloyd pointed out, grit WILL find a way to get under the mount and it WILL damage the paint. I learned the hard way that moisture will also linger under the mount and the paint will be further damaged. Then, too, is the possibility of the antenna striking branches, door tops and other low-hanging obstacles and when the magnet slides across the roof, guess what? You got it! More damage to the paint.
At VHF/UHF frequencies you will not see enough of a change in the standing wave to be concerned with if you use a buffer between the magnet and the body. It will be miniscule.
Dloyd is correct again when he advises you to do it the right way. Drill a hole. Mount the antenna and have fun.
Oh, as an addendum? I once had a magnetic mount antenna stolen from my car. It was a 2 meter quarter wave whip but that didn't phase the CBer who cut the coax and stole it. And before you jump on me and ask how I know it was a CBer, read on.
I had engraved part of my soc number on the underside of the antenna. I just happened to visit a local CB shop one afternoon and saw my antenna on a shelf and the owner of the shop told me it was for sale for five dollars. Without going into further detail, I arranged for a local detective to visit the shop and buy the antenna, whereupon the owner of the shop was promptly arrested for selling stolen property. The icing on the cake, so to speak, was when the detective discovered that the owner also had several stolen CB radios for sale as well. The CBer who stole the antenna was also caught and charged.

73!

name and call withheld

149. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 04:07:17 UTC
From: James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <EZadnbN4m7ml2LDanZ2dnUVZ_tGonZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34602

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-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1

Not Dloyd wrote:

> I've been down that road, too. The mag mount is OK for short term use, say
> for a day or so but it is not a good idea to leave one on the vehicle for
> any length of time.

I don't see what the big deal is. I have a mag mount on my car and
haven't noticed any scratches. It doesn't move at all. It is a 2 meter
antenna, and the magnet is very strong. Do other mag mounts typically
have week magnets?

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: GnuPG v1.4.6 (GNU/Linux)

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=VgJ5
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
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150. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 04:26:54 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iqiglj9kepma8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34603
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> I think that when considering plastic and mica type materials for high
> capacitance values, component engineers do not necessarily look at
> dielectric constant as the most important property. Mylar, mica and
> polyethylene are common capacitor materials and have rather low dielctic
> constants just a little higher than teflon. What makes them most attractive
> is their ability to be manufactured in very thin sheets (increased C) and
> their high dielectric strengths (increased V ratings). Teflon is higher cost
> but is very good for high voltage ratings due to superior dielectric
> strength.
>
> Aluminum and tantalum oxides tend to have very high dielectric constants due
> to the capability of these metal oxide molecules to store electrons. What is
> more desirable however is their property of being very thin. What makes them
> a problem is their relatively low dielectric strengths thus their low
> voltage ratings.

Actually, there are a lot more considerations yet. Some plastics are self-healing, so a momentary arc won't permanently destroy the capacitor. And some have exceptionally low leakage current. Various materials also have widely different temperature coefficients. In general, the very high k (dielectric constant) ceramics have higher temperature coefficients than lower k materials. Some ceramics, like the very high k ceramics used for Z5U and similar capacitors, are also hygroscopic, microphonic, piezoelectric, and their k varies with frequency and voltage. Many capacitors, depending largely on the dielectric, also have nonlinear properties such as "soak" (dielectric absorption) and "hook". Loss, expressed as loss tangent, ESR, or power factor, is also often an important consideration, and it can be very different for different dielectrics. Choosing the right capacitor for a particular job can be pretty demanding. This one, fortunately, is easier than some.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

151. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 05:15:57 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <kAcXi.2053$1R.81@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 34604
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:5G6Xi.52809$RX.49544@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net...
> John Doe wrote:
> > Positive comments only!
>
> I use aluminum foil.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

At least one dualband magmount, no longer offered by MFJ, came with an
aluminum foil bottom. I have used several of them and seen no adverse
effect on the paint -- and I whiz along at highway speeds a lot.

152. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 07:01:50 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 34605

"James Barrett" <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:WN6dnT9x6ZU6I7HanZ2dnUVZ_v-

< snip >

> I thought that I wanted
> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
> Now it sounds like that is not always the case.

You were mostly right; this is the theoretical ideal, but reality forces compromises on all of us.

To put it simply, yes, you want the most power to "jump off the antenna" into space. Whatever doesn't jump off is dissipated (wasted) as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears you.

A simple, inexpensive antenna that comes close to the ideal will probably work on only one band. For multiband operation you'd need several of them ($$$) and maybe need multiple poles. ($$$) ... or you could buy a multiband, combination antenna. ($$$)

The tuner is trickery to deal with the power that didn't jump off. It allows a compromise antenna -- one not perfectly suited for the intended purpose -- to be used without overheating the transmitter. (The transmitter must see a 50-ohm load to stay happy.) Changing the length of the feedline is another form of trickery to keep the transmitter happy, but it doesn't improve the antenna, either.

Tuners are very useful and not terribly expensive, which is what makes them so common in the shack.

I need to learn all
> about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish.

Maybe, but only if you want to know the _why_ of antennas. You can buy and use lots of great ready-made ham things without understanding exactly how they work. [Example: My car has fuel injection and electronic ignition; I only sort of understand how they work and could NOT fix them if I had to. I don't need to.]

> Is there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me?

Somebody said The ARRL Antenna Manual. I agree. At first, you can pick and choose what to read. As you read more of it, a coherent picture should emerge. I hope you didn't ditch too much HS math.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

153. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 08:22:45 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99DEC5224EFB4nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34608

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:

> as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
> the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter
> overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears
> you.

Here we go again!

Owen

154. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 09:00:19 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Wt5WD9HjoYLHFw$S@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 34609
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In message <1194139626.614391.69710@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>, Dloyd
Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com> writes
>On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
>> it, with your trash!
>>
>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
>magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
>a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint.

I used a 7" magmount for a 5/8 WL on 2m.
It had a rubber boot.
I used it most days to and from work, which involved putting it on and
taking it off twice each day. And then there was other use.
Each time, before I put it on, I wiped the mounting spot (in the centre
of the roof) with a soft rag (with maybe a bit of spit if nobody was
looking).
Four years later, when I got rid of the car, the mounting spot was
extremely highly polished, which (being a company car) is more than you
could say for the rest it.

>
>
>
--
Ian

155. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 09:32:41 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ir4e0g8c2ig1e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34610

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> "James Barrett" <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:WN6dnT9x6ZU6I7HanZ2dnUVZ_v-
>
> < snip >
>
>> I thought that I wanted
>> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
>> Now it sounds like that is not always the case.
>
> You were mostly right; this is the theoretical ideal, but reality forces
> compromises on all of us.
>
> To put it simply, yes, you want the most power to "jump off the antenna"
> into space. Whatever doesn't jump off is dissipated (wasted) as heat
> somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from the antenna and
> dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter overheats ($$$) or it
> reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears you. . .

As I said earlier, there's a lot of misinformation floating around.

A high SWR doesn't mean there's "reflected energy" which is going to be dissipated anywhere, least of all in your transmitter. Except for transmission line loss (which admittedly will be greater, although usually insignificantly so, if the SWR is very high -- see the Antenna Book), all the power leaving the transmitter will arrive at your antenna. Thinking of waves of energy bouncing back and forth looking for somewhere to be dissipated will lead you down paths that you won't be able to reason your way out of. As has been clearly demonstrated on this newsgroup over and over. Read the Antenna Book and other good texts, and don't try to make up additional imaginary waves.

"Sal" is right about one thing, though. Most transmitters will reduce output power if the SWR gets too high, which tells the transmitter that the impedance it's seeing is beyond the range for which it's designed. (The problem is that various places in the transmitter can encounter voltages and/or currents too far above design values, or impedances which might cause instability. It's not because there are waves of "reflected energy" which dissipate themselves in the transmitter.) So you do want to keep the SWR measured at the transmitter below that value. There's no harm in having a very high SWR on the feedline, however, as long as it has low matched loss.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

156. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 09:34:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ir4gjfi22le44@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34611

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
> news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:
>
>> as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
>> the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter
>> overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears
>> you.
>
> Here we go again!

Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the trouble continually trying to contradict it?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

157. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 11:23:31 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <TYhXi.5530$%n.4600@trndny07>
Source record: 34612

what does the voltage read when it is turned on? an rs-20a is probably not so old that caps would go bad, and the low voltage left over when you turn it off probably means the caps are holding a charge.

"Steve" <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net> wrote in message news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> turned off and unplugged.
>
> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
> I'm nervous about using it.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve
>

158. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 11:58:25 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194177505.468824.260260@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34613

On Nov 4, 6:23 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> what does the voltage read when it is turned on? an rs-20a is probably not
> so old that caps would go bad, and the low voltage left over when you turn
> it off probably means the caps are holding a charge.
>
> "Steve" <sdanie...@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
>
> news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> >I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> > 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> > noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> > output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> > turned off and unplugged.
>
> > What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
> > I'm nervous about using it.
>
> > Thanks,
>
> > Steve- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

When it's turned on the voltage reads 13.92.

Steve

159. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 12:28:08 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <0pqdnSBFpcBBJ7DanZ2dnUVZ8s2mnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34614

Steve wrote:
> When it's turned on the voltage reads 13.92.
==========
If you subsequently switch-off the unit does the output voltage rapidly decline or is the change very slow (assuming you do not have any external load)

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

160. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 12:35:09 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <usq005-qo2.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 34615

John

Nobody seems to have mentioned these...

- Tune the antenna length to allow for the change in capacitance?
- Increase the diameter of the magnet to increase the capacitance...

Cheers Bob

John Doe wrote:

> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.

161. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 13:41:23 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13irj0q99e5oa4e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34616
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
> of it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
> replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it
> is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
> be.
>
> Positive comments only!
>
>

Maybe black, electrical tape on the bottom of the mag mount (applied to that mag mount, of course.) Would be thinner, but I suspect it might still cause some problems with increased capacitance. Count paint that mag mount base with liquid electrical tape, which I get at my local ACE Hardware store. But then, you could still get some grit underneath the mount. Saran Wrap? Very thin. Might be your best bet. Tough and flexible. Maybe that would help...

Good luck.

Dave

162. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 14:01:04 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1194184864.389567.99890@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34617
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 4, 4:00 am, Ian Jackson
<ianREMOVETHISjack...@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> In message <1194139626.614391.69...@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>, Dloyd
> Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> writes
>
> >On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> >> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> >> it, with your trash!
>
> >> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> >> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> >You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
> >magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
> >a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint.
>
> I used a 7" magmount for a 5/8 WL on 2m.
> It had a rubber boot.
> I used it most days to and from work, which involved putting it on and
> taking it off twice each day. And then there was other use.
> Each time, before I put it on, I wiped the mounting spot (in the centre
> of the roof) with a soft rag (with maybe a bit of spit if nobody was
> looking).
> Four years later, when I got rid of the car, the mounting spot was
> extremely highly polished, which (being a company car) is more than you
> could say for the rest it.
>
>
>
> --
> Ian

Interesting Ian,

I suppose the fact that you removed the antenna twice a day and wiped
the spot made a substantial difference. In my experience, I did not
remove the antenna daily, but as a lot of amateurs, I used the magnet
mount in lieu of punching a hole. After a year, the paint had
terrible scratches where the magnet had been placed. Nevertheless,
this still does not solve John's problem with the detuning he is
experincing when using a rubber boot or other protective device. What
John does not say, and I would like to know, is why he is unable to
retune the antenna to compensate for the change in capacitance. Will
the antenna not resonate? or is there some physical limitation, such

as the radiating element being too short, ect.

73 Dloyd

163. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 14:06:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IlkXi.18770$JD.805@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34618

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
> news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:
>
>> as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
>> the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter
>> overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears
>> you.
>
> Here we go again!

If he said "sometimes overheats", he would be correct.
An SWR of 10:1 certainly *can* cause an over-current condition
in an unprotected transmitter assuming the reflected current
is in phase with the forward current at the transmitter.

However, just as likely is that the reflected voltage is in
phase with the forward voltage at the transmitter and an
over-voltage condition *can* result in punch-through of the
final transistor.

If over-current and over-voltage were not a problem caused
by reflected waves, protection of the finals would not be
necessary.

Note that the impedance seen by the transmitter above is a
virtual impedance, not an impedor. Virtual impedances are
only a *result* and not the cause of anything. Virtual impedances
are not the *cause* of over-current or over-voltage conditions.

Anyone who scoffs at virtual opens and virtual shorts being
the *cause* of the re-reflection of reflected energy cannot,
without contradicting himself, turn around and argue that
the virtual impedance seen by a transmitter is the *cause* of
the mismatch. One cannot have it both ways.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

164. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 14:10:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0pkXi.694$RR6.1@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34619
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ian Jackson wrote:
> I used a 7" magmount for a 5/8 WL on 2m.
> It had a rubber boot.

My Larsen mag mount came with a thin sheet of
aluminum across the bottom. After much use, the
aluminum started to tear. I replaced the factory
aluminum with ordinary aluminum foil taped to the
base. It's not as sturdy as the original but it
costs virtually nothing to replace.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

165. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 14:13:58 UTC
From: Bob Miller <NOSPAM@neosoft.com>
Message-ID: <uikri39soc4lbg8cuj3u5k037p2hbi7dkn@4ax.com>
Source record: 34620

On Sat, 03 Nov 2007 17:52:26 -0700, Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
wrote:

>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
>13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
>noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
>output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
>turned off and unplugged.

My Astron SS-30M has an adjustment screw on each meter face. Maybe the
needle just needs to be "zeroed" with no voltage applied. Or perhaps
you could check the reading with an external VOM?

bob
k5qwg

>
>What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
>I'm nervous about using it.
>
>Thanks,
>
>Steve

166. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 14:29:04 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194186544.903062.154780@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34621

On Nov 4, 7:28 am, Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6wh...@dsl.pipex.com>
wrote:
> Steve wrote:
>
> > When it's turned on the voltage reads 13.92.
> ============================
> If you subsequently switch-off the unit does the output voltage rapidly
> decline or is the change very slow (assuming you do not have any
> external load)
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

The output voltage drops slowly when the unit is switched off. In
fact, I compared the voltage drop on the RS-20A to the voltage drop on
an RS-12A that I currently have in use. The voltage drop on the RS-20A
is much slower than on the RS-12A, and when the voltage has dropped
down to around 4 or 5 volts then it really slows to a snail's pace.

Steve

167. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 14:30:16 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194186616.139361.67820@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34622

On Nov 4, 9:13 am, Bob Miller <NOS...@neosoft.com> wrote:
> On Sat, 03 Nov 2007 17:52:26 -0700, Steve <sdanie...@speakeasy.net>
> wrote:
>
> >I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> >13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> >noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> >output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> >turned off and unplugged.
>
> My Astron SS-30M has an adjustment screw on each meter face. Maybe the
> needle just needs to be "zeroed" with no voltage applied. Or perhaps
> you could check the reading with an external VOM?
>
> bob
> k5qwg
>

The RS-20A isn't metered. I'm measuring the output voltage with a
multimeter.

Steve

168. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:00:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <a8lXi.52865$RX.27944@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34624

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> A high SWR doesn't mean there's "reflected energy" which is going to be
> dissipated anywhere, least of all in your transmitter.
>
> Most transmitters will reduce
> output power if the SWR gets too high, which tells the transmitter that
> the impedance it's seeing is beyond the range for which it's designed.

Not readily apparent is the contradiction between these two statements above which needs to be resolved. Reflected energy cannot exist without energy, i.e. without ExB watts. It is the energy in the reflected waves that is the *cause* of the impedance "seen" by the transmitter. There is *zero* dissipation in that virtual impedance so it is NOT a real resistor - it is a dissipationless resistance.

The impedance seen by the transmitter is not a resistor or inductor or capacitor, but instead is a *virtual* impedance *caused by* the magnitude and phase of the reflected wave with respect to the magnitude and phase of the forward wave. The impedance seen by the transmitter is:

Z = (Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref)

where the voltages and currents are phasors, each with a magnitude and associated phase. There is NO resistor! There is NO inductor! There is NO capacitor! There is no power dissipation! Virtual impedances cannot cause anything.

It is interesting to note that the very people who support the virtual impedance seen by a transmitter as being the cause of the conditions there are the same people who rail loud and long against a virtual short being able to cause 100% re-reflection. Why does a virtual impedance cause things to happen only at a transmitter but nowhere else?

If there's no "reflected energy", the transmitter will see the characteristic impedance of the transmission line, e.g. 50 ohms. So the transmitter CANNOT see any impedance other than Z0 unless reflected energy is the cause of the deviation away from Z0.

Depending upon the phase of the reflected energy, all
or some or none of the reflected energy may make its
way into the transmitter. The exact magnitude of
joules/sec making its way into the transmitter is:

P = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

where 'A' is the phase angle between the E-fields of
EMWave1 and EMwave2 and P1 = E1xB1 and P2 = E2xB2
The last term is known as the "interference term".
If it is negative, it represents destructive
interference. If it is positive, it represents constructive
interference. It should be obvious that 'P' above, can
assume any value between zero and a maximum value so
the amount of reflected energy flowing into the transmitter
can be anything from zero to that maximum value. If the
transmitter is looking into an ideal shorted 1/4WL stub,
the reflected energy flowing into the transmitter will
be zero just as the food-for-thought example demonstrates,
i.e. none of the available power is dissipated in the
transmitter. If the transmitter is looking into an ideal
open-circuit 1/4WL stub, all of the reflected energy will
flow into the transmitter, i.e. all of the available power
will be dissipated in the transmitter. How much depends
upon the relative magnitudes and phases of the forward
and reflected waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

169. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:00:39 UTC
From: hot-ham-and-cheese@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <1194188439.747408.310810@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34623
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> Positive comments only!

Consider drilling an NMO mount and get the Larsen whip for 27-30 MHz.

170. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:10:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <phlXi.492$852.343@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34625

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the trouble
> continually trying to contradict it?

Not if all you do is trade one old-wives tale
for another. One cannot understand these concepts
without understanding the conditions that cause
EM waves to interact.

The conditions that cause interaction between EM
waves are coherency and collinearity (in the same
direction in a transmission line).

The interaction of reflected EM waves can result
in zero or maximum reflected power being dissipated
in the transmitter - and anything in between.

The interaction of reflected EM waves at a thin-
film coating on glass can result in zero or
maximum reflected energy and anything in between
depending upon the thickness of the thin-film.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

171. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:14:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6llXi.494$852.359@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34626

Dave wrote:
> what does the voltage read when it is turned on? an rs-20a is probably not
> so old that caps would go bad, and the low voltage left over when you turn
> it off probably means the caps are holding a charge.

Or if anything is externally connected to the power
supply, the left over low voltage can be coming from
that connected device. I have my RS-20 connected to
a deep discharge marine battery. If I forget to
disconnect the battery from the power supply when
I power down the supply, the meter on the supply
displays the battery voltage. I'm told that can
damage the regulator within the supply but that
has never happened to me.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

172. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:17:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wolXi.495$852.431@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34627

Steve wrote:
> The RS-20A isn't metered. I'm measuring the output voltage with a
> multimeter.

Is anything connected to the supply when you
make that measurement?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

173. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:32:55 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194190375.334420.16110@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34628

On Nov 4, 10:17 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Steve wrote:
> > The RS-20A isn't metered. I'm measuring the output voltage with a
> > multimeter.
>
> Is anything connected to the supply when you
> make that measurement?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

No, nothing is connected to the supply when the measurement is made.

Steve

174. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:38:43 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13irpsemqpp3vfe@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34631

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:6llXi.494$852.359@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
> Dave wrote:
>> what does the voltage read when it is turned on? an rs-20a is probably
>> not so old that caps would go bad, and the low voltage left over when you
>> turn it off probably means the caps are holding a charge.
>
> Or if anything is externally connected to the power
> supply, the left over low voltage can be coming from
> that connected device. I have my RS-20 connected to
> a deep discharge marine battery. If I forget to
> disconnect the battery from the power supply when
> I power down the supply, the meter on the supply
> displays the battery voltage. I'm told that can
> damage the regulator within the supply but that
> has never happened to me.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I have not done the modification to one, but here is a modification for the floating batteries.

http://www.repeater-builder.com/astron/astron-rsbattmod.html

http://www.repeater-builder.com/astron/astron-rsbatmod.jpg

There is much info on the Astrom supplies here:

http://www.repeater-builder.com/astron/astron-index.html

175. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:43:12 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <7e2dnf0Euq15e7DanZ2dnUVZ_uKpnZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 34629
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Can't Drill any holes - but thanks for the suggestion.

<hot-ham-and-cheese@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194188439.747408.310810@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
>> of
>> it, with your trash!
>>
>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
>> mount
>> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
>> replace
>> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
>> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
>> be.
>>
>> Positive comments only!
>
> Consider drilling an NMO mount and get the Larsen whip for 27-30 MHz.
>

176. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:44:10 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <9sWdnfu5zKODerDanZ2dnUVZ_qCunZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 34630
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Thanks Stefan - I will keep that in mind.

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:472d2d6d$0$28855$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
> news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
>> of it, with your trash!
>>
>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
>> mount and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want
>> to replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic
>> as it is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it
>> should be.
>>
>> Positive comments only!
>
> The thickness of the balloon will result in a much larger capacitance to
> the 'ground' plane counterpoise so it should be a big improvement over the
> felt.
>

177. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:46:06 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <uMadnTclAPMOerDanZ2dnUVZ_qKgnZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 34632
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:0pkXi.694$RR6.1@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net...
> Ian Jackson wrote:
>> I used a 7" magmount for a 5/8 WL on 2m.
>> It had a rubber boot.
>
> My Larsen mag mount came with a thin sheet of
> aluminum across the bottom. After much use, the
> aluminum started to tear. I replaced the factory
> aluminum with ordinary aluminum foil taped to the
> base. It's not as sturdy as the original but it
> costs virtually nothing to replace.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Thanks Cecil - I think that this might be the best possibility of all.

73's

178. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 15:48:32 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <7pednaC82bK5dbDanZ2dnUVZ_g-dnZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 34633
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194184864.389567.99890@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 4, 4:00 am, Ian Jackson
> <ianREMOVETHISjack...@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
>> In message <1194139626.614391.69...@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>, Dloyd
>> Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> writes
>>
>> >On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
>> >> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay
>> >> out of
>> >> it, with your trash!
>>
>> >> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece
>> >> of
>> >> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>> >You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
>> >magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
>> >a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint.
>>
>> I used a 7" magmount for a 5/8 WL on 2m.
>> It had a rubber boot.
>> I used it most days to and from work, which involved putting it on and
>> taking it off twice each day. And then there was other use.
>> Each time, before I put it on, I wiped the mounting spot (in the centre
>> of the roof) with a soft rag (with maybe a bit of spit if nobody was
>> looking).
>> Four years later, when I got rid of the car, the mounting spot was
>> extremely highly polished, which (being a company car) is more than you
>> could say for the rest it.
>>
>>
>>
>> --
>> Ian
>
> Interesting Ian,
>
> I suppose the fact that you removed the antenna twice a day and wiped
> the spot made a substantial difference. In my experience, I did not
> remove the antenna daily, but as a lot of amateurs, I used the magnet
> mount in lieu of punching a hole. After a year, the paint had
> terrible scratches where the magnet had been placed. Nevertheless,

> this still does not solve John's problem with the detuning he is
> experincing when using a rubber boot or other protective device. What
> John does not say, and I would like to know, is why he is unable to
> retune the antenna to compensate for the change in capacitance. Will
> the antenna not resonate? or is there some physical limitation, such
> as the radiating element being too short, ect.
>
> 73 Dloyd
>
Dloyd - The radiating element will be too short if it is cut, and there is a problem with it resonating.

179. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:00:09 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472dec83$0$24343$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34634

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:472d2e84$0$9559$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Steve" <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
> news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
>> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
>> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
>> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
>> turned off and unplugged.
>>
>> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
>> I'm nervous about using it.
>
> This is an old linear supply (I have one too). It could be that due to
> years of non-use, the electrolyte in the big filter cap dried out. The 120
> cycle hum could be the current through the transformer being overloaded by
> foils that are shorted in the cap. In any case, you said 'mothballs' so it
> probably wasn't used for a long time so it might be a good idea to replace
> the filter cap. Buy one of similar C and V rating online or maybe you can
> even find something similar at radio shack.
>

He doesnt say if its the power supply humming(normal) or if eqipment
connected to it is humming.

Sorry but I cant see Steve, he must have gotten on my kill file some how.

Jimmie

180. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:38:18 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194194298.899354.168340@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34635

On Nov 4, 11:00 am, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>
> news:472d2e84$0$9559$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Steve" <sdanie...@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
> >news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> >>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> >> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> >> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> >> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> >> turned off and unplugged.
>
> >> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
> >> I'm nervous about using it.
>
> > This is an old linear supply (I have one too). It could be that due to
> > years of non-use, the electrolyte in the big filter cap dried out. The 120
> > cycle hum could be the current through the transformer being overloaded by
> > foils that are shorted in the cap. In any case, you said 'mothballs' so it
> > probably wasn't used for a long time so it might be a good idea to replace
> > the filter cap. Buy one of similar C and V rating online or maybe you can
> > even find something similar at radio shack.
>
> He doesnt say if its the power supply humming(normal) or if eqipment
> connected to it is humming.
>
> Sorry but I cant see Steve, he must have gotten on my kill file some how.
>
> Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

The power supply itself is humming. It's humming fairly loudly, louder
than my other Astron supply. Still, I'm less worried about that than
by the lingering voltage after shut down. I know the Astron's tend to
make a bit of noise.

Steve

181. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:39:46 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <aetri3hfnse0vimjc16ij3m1v6ob0ap2on@4ax.com>
Source record: 34636
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 15:31:38 -0500, "kb9rqz@hotmail.com"
<konstans@hatemail.com> wrote:

>
><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:aavpi3h2e1gq4a74ubes8vncj8ga2eqs18@4ax.com...

fake

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

182. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:41:15 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2ftri350aktfd12isakfrjdsolaqhk5ivi@4ax.com>
Source record: 34637
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 3 Nov 2007 22:15:57 -0700, "Sal M. Onella"
<salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:

>
>"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>news:5G6Xi.52809$RX.49544@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net...
>> John Doe wrote:
>> > Positive comments only!
>>
>> I use aluminum foil.
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
>At least one dualband magmount, no longer offered by MFJ, came with an
>aluminum foil bottom. I have used several of them and seen no adverse
>effect on the paint -- and I whiz along at highway speeds a lot.
>
inddeed now that you mention is severl of MY magmounts cam e with
exactlythat and my paint aint scratched
on them did seem to produc some general wear where drirt could work
underit was corrected by moving the mount to flater metal

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

183. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:42:04 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <vhtri31o5o1qq6egegn1ek8kks92hi6jl6@4ax.com>
Source record: 34638
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 15:19:54 -0500, "kb9rqz@hotmail.com"
<konstans@hatemail.com> wrote:

>

yes fake we know you have as your goal;s total dirutption of any
discssion here

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

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but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

184. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:42:46 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tjtri3poh9bhj5sntm7dcnbt7v20ks6hsf@4ax.com>
Source record: 34639
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 09:31:49 -0500, "Gavrielah Hojnacki"
<gh@genderbender.com> wrote:

>

fake

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

185. Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:46:04 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194194764.149958.245640@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34640

A friend of mine wants to try out the AO program by Beazely.
The program is not in the commercial market now as it is not being
sold
He wants to make a copy of my disc to try something out that requires
AO
I suppose since it is not for sale which probably means copyrights are
now defunct
I don't see any reason to not acceed to his request.
Ofcourse so few people pay for computor programs these days but I like
to do things right,
after all if a patent is abandoned then it is a free for all since
the advance of science cannot be stopped and it becomes freeware
Comments
Art

186. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 16:56:17 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472e0810$0$9631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34549
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13irj0q99e5oa4e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
> news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
>> of it, with your trash!
>>
>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
>> mount and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want
>> to replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic
>> as it is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it
>> should be.
>>
>> Positive comments only!
>>
>>
>
> Maybe black, electrical tape on the bottom of the mag mount (applied to
> that mag mount, of course.) Would be thinner, but I suspect it might
> still cause some problems with increased capacitance. > Dave

Dave (and John Doe), the idea is to incease capacitance. Large capacitance
is a solution to the problem not a cause of problems, agree?

187. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:21:48 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <472dffad@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 34541

art wrote:
> A friend of mine wants to try out the AO program by Beazely.
> The program is not in the commercial market now as it is not being
> sold
> He wants to make a copy of my disc to try something out that requires
> AO
> I suppose since it is not for sale which probably means copyrights are
> now defunct
> I don't see any reason to not acceed to his request.
> Ofcourse so few people pay for computor programs these days but I like
> to do things right,

Why not ask? If the author is not selling it, then he might well be quite happy for you to distribute a copy.

> after all if a patent is abandoned then it is a free for all since
> the advance of science cannot be stopped and it becomes freeware

I don't think the copyright expires on a bit of software like this. I belive there is a limit on books, but that is about 30 years or so - quite a long while anyway. Should software be the same, then I doubt the copyright has expired on any of it.

> Comments
> Art
>

188. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:21:59 UTC
From: Spam Trap <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfirvtn.cu0.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 34542

On Sat, 03 Nov 2007 17:52:26 -0700, Steve wrote:
> I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> turned off and unplugged.

Yet another well thought out topic selected for posting in the *Antenna*
newsgroup.

But, then, what else is to be expected:
Message-ID: <1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>

189. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:34:02 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <1194197642.903028.94760@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34543

On Nov 4, 12:21 pm, Spam Trap <bit-buc...@config.com> wrote:
> On Sat, 03 Nov 2007 17:52:26 -0700, Steve wrote:
> > I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> > 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> > noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> > output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> > turned off and unplugged.
>
> Yet another well thought out topic selected for posting in the *Antenna*
> newsgroup.
>
> But, then, what else is to be expected:
> Message-ID: <1194137546.533253.101...@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>

It received some thoughtful, helpful replies. So yes, I'd say it was
very well thought out and wisely selected for posting here.

190. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:34:27 UTC
From: Gary wa7mlk <wa7mlk@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <1194197667.461568.92130@q3g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34544

On Nov 3, 4:52 pm, Steve <sdanie...@speakeasy.net> wrote:
> I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> turned off and unplugged.
>
> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
> I'm nervous about using it.
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve

Steve,
Most power supplies with big transformers can hum. I had an Astron
RS-20A for years, and it always hummed. If the humming is really loud
then something may be wrong.

I'm assuming that when the supply is powered up, it is putting out
close to 13.5 to 13.8v. You may want to measure the supply ripple to
see if it is abnormal.

Regarding the voltage present at the output:
Did you check for the same behavior on your other supply?
You didn't say how long after you shut the supply off that you
measured the 1 volt at the output terminals. It is most likely the
huge capacitor has not had time to discharge. A bleeder resistor
accross the capacitor would probably shorten the discharge time. The
way to check is to open the supply, power it up for a minute, then
power it off. Monitor the voltage accross the capacitor. Discharge the
capacitor through a resistor (around 200 to 500 ohms) for several
minutes, then disconnect the resistor, and see if the voltage floats
back up. Some voltage on the capacitor would not be abnormal.
If the power supply operates normally when powered up and the ac
ripple voltage is low, then a bleeder resistor across the cap would
solve your problem.
Gary

191. Re: WLW - 700 kHz, 500 kW, 100% modulation, no limiter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:43:44 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgl0cn$a1c$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34545

> In case you missed it, the 500 KW was in the 1930s. 250 KW of audio was
> not easy to come by. Last I heard WLW was using a Harris 50 KW digital AM
> transmitter. See
> http://download.harris.com/app/public_download.asp?fid=1489 . Digital here
> means that the AM signal is digitally synthesized at high level. There is
> no modulator.

Harris has supplied MW AM transmitters of this design at carrier powers
up to 2 megawatts.

192. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:45:49 UTC
From: Gary wa7mlk <wa7mlk@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <1194198349.792913.56060@v29g2000prd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34546
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 3, 1:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> Positive comments only!

Just use a very thin piece of plastic. Some companies that make mag-
mounts sell circular pieces with adhesive to stick to the antenna
base. But you can just cut out a disk from a zip-lock bag and put
underneath the magnet. It won't slip around.
The thicker the material, the more it affects the performance because
it reduces the capacitance to the metal that the antenna is placed on.
Thinner is better here.
By the way, someone told me to try felt years ago, and I did. The
antenna had more tendency to slip around, and it DID mar the paint on
my car, more than if I hadn't used anything.
Last comment: a balloon would probably get water in it, and keep the
antenna base wet for a long time after it rains (at least here in
Portland where I live!) Not a great idea. And balloons aren't known
for their tougness.
Gary

193. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:51:59 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194198719.651991.155280@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34547

On 4 Nov, 09:21, Dave <nowh...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > A friend of mine wants to try out the AO program by Beazely.
> > The program is not in the commercial market now as it is not being
> > sold
> > He wants to make a copy of my disc to try something out that requires
> > AO
> > I suppose since it is not for sale which probably means copyrights are
> > now defunct
> > I don't see any reason to not acceed to his request.
> > Ofcourse so few people pay for computor programs these days but I like
> > to do things right,
>
> Why not ask? If the author is not selling it, then he might well be
> quite happy for you to distribute a copy.
>
> > after all if a patent is abandoned then it is a free for all since
> > the advance of science cannot be stopped and it becomes freeware
>
> I don't think the copyright expires on a bit of software like this. I
> belive there is a limit on books, but that is about 30 years or so -
> quite a long while anyway. Should software be the same, then I doubt the
> copyright has expired on any of it.
>
>
>
> > Comments
> > Art- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Yup,
you are probabl;y correct! I will get around it by lending it
while retaining ownership which apparently what is normaslly done
these days.
Shame that it is being squirreled away so nobody can use it
especially since it is still considered the best there is.
As for asking he does not answer Emails as he now works
in other areas. People have been asking for it so that they
can see and model Gaussian antennas for themselves and I don't know
of another program that would accept it
Art

194. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 17:54:08 UTC
From: Irv Finkleman <finkirv@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <4HnXi.176905$th2.161277@pd7urf3no>
Source record: 34548

James Barrett wrote:

>
>
> This thread has taken on a life of its own since I posted my first
> question. I really don't understand any of this. I thought that I wanted
> an antenna with zero reflected energy or as close to that as possible.
> Now it sounds like that is not always the case. I need to learn all
> about SWR and impedance in regards to Antennas, from start to finish. Is
> there an easy-to-read tutorial out there for a beginner like me? Maybe
> Ham Radio for Dummies has something about SWR and antennas?
>

I've been a ham since '58, and did 26 years in the navy in various areas of communications and radar as an operator, technician, and manager. I have done my best to learn about antennas and have quite a body of knowledge accumulated, some of it good, some of it fallacious. Some of it remains a complete mystery to me. There are a great many misconceptions when it comes to antennas, feeders, SWR, and the like.

If I had paid attention to what some people say about SWR, conjugate matches, and the like I would still be hesitant about putting up an antenna. I'd still be looking for the perfect one.

Despite all the myths and misconceptions, many hams are surprised to find out that regardless of how bad their antennas may seem in theory, in practice they are getting out.

Put up an antenna, and 'tune' it for minimum SWR, then have fun. You will find years of fun ahead and they will give you the time required to learn more about antennas. Do not try to learn all there is -- you won't get there. Instead, try to learn where the fallacies lie and try to avoid them.

The hardest part is committing yourself to putting up an antenna which you know from theory is not perfect. Once you get it up and find that you can work the world with a few watts and a wet noodle, then you can take the time to learn, experiment, and find an antenna that meets most of your needs. Don't go looking for the perfect one -- it does not exist.

Irv VE6BP (Heating the ionosphere and loving it!)

195. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 19:08:03 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <r8adnUjPm4MZhbPanZ2dnUVZ_gudnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34550

"Steve" <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
news:1194194298.899354.168340@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 4, 11:00 am, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
>> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:472d2e84$0$9559$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > "Steve" <sdanie...@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
>> >news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>> >>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
>> >> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
>> >> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
>> >> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
>> >> turned off and unplugged.
>>
>> >> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
>> >> I'm nervous about using it.
>>
>> > This is an old linear supply (I have one too). It could be that due to
>> > years of non-use, the electrolyte in the big filter cap dried out. The
>> > 120
>> > cycle hum could be the current through the transformer being overloaded
>> > by
>> > foils that are shorted in the cap. In any case, you said 'mothballs' so
>> > it
>> > probably wasn't used for a long time so it might be a good idea to
>> > replace
>> > the filter cap. Buy one of similar C and V rating online or maybe you
>> > can
>> > even find something similar at radio shack.
>>
>> He doesnt say if its the power supply humming(normal) or if eqipment
>> connected to it is humming.
>>
>> Sorry but I cant see Steve, he must have gotten on my kill file some how.
>>
>> Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
>>

>> - Show quoted text -
>
> The power supply itself is humming. It's humming fairly loudly, louder
> than my other Astron supply. Still, I'm less worried about that than
> by the lingering voltage after shut down. I know the Astron's tend to
> make a bit of noise.
>
> Steve
> It's more than likely the transformer. Try pushing down or twisting the
> transformer. Bolts might be loose, or too tight. You could also try
> mounting it with rubber washers; if you do that, you might have to add a
> ground lead. The reason the voltage hangs in there is that it has a bigger
> cap than your other supply.

Tam/WB2TT

196. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 19:47:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <XkpXi.14034$Pv2.5527@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34551

Spam Trap wrote:
> Yet another well thought out topic selected for posting in the *Antenna*
> newsgroup.

Just follow the thread of logic - The power supply
converts AC to DC. The transmitter converts DC to
RF which is routed to the antenna. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

197. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 19:52:18 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1194205938.602781.206180@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34552
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 4, 10:48 am, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194184864.389567.99890@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > On Nov 4, 4:00 am, Ian Jackson
> > <ianREMOVETHISjack...@g3ohx.demon.co.uk> wrote:
> >> In message <1194139626.614391.69...@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>, Dloyd
> >> Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> writes
>
> >> >On Nov 3, 5:54 pm, "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote:
> >> >> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay
> >> >> out of
> >> >> it, with your trash!
>
> >> >> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece
> >> >> of
> >> >> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> >> >You are wasting your time trying to protect the paint when using a
> >> >magnetic mount. Grit will find its way under your magnet, and within
> >> >a year of normal driving, you will have scratched paint.
>
> >> I used a 7" magmount for a 5/8 WL on 2m.
> >> It had a rubber boot.
> >> I used it most days to and from work, which involved putting it on and
> >> taking it off twice each day. And then there was other use.
> >> Each time, before I put it on, I wiped the mounting spot (in the centre
> >> of the roof) with a soft rag (with maybe a bit of spit if nobody was
> >> looking).
> >> Four years later, when I got rid of the car, the mounting spot was
> >> extremely highly polished, which (being a company car) is more than you
> >> could say for the rest it.
>
> >> --
> >> Ian
>
> > Interesting Ian,
>
> > I suppose the fact that you removed the antenna twice a day and wiped
> > the spot made a substantial difference. In my experience, I did not

> > remove the antenna daily, but as a lot of amateurs, I used the magnet
> > mount in lieu of punching a hole. After a year, the paint had
> > terrible scratches where the magnet had been placed. Nevertheless,
> > this still does not solve John's problem with the detuning he is
> > experincing when using a rubber boot or other protective device. What
> > John does not say, and I would like to know, is why he is unable to
> > retune the antenna to compensate for the change in capacitance. Will
> > the antenna not resonate? or is there some physical limitation, such
> > as the radiating element being too short, ect.
>
> > 73 Dloyd
>
> Dloyd - The radiating element will be too short if it is cut, and there is a
> problem with it resonating.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

I wasn't implying that you should cut the element. What I was trying
to understand/suggest, is whether the whip is too short already. Have
you checked the antenna with an analyzer? Is it resonate anywhere on
10?

Dloyd

198. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 19:53:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DqpXi.14035$Pv2.6787@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34553

Irv Finkleman wrote:
> I'd still be looking for the perfect one.

Antennas are like females - just try them out,
one by one, until you are satisfied. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

199. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 20:08:10 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fgl8ri$t6f$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34554

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Guess it's time to re-post a posting I made on this newsgroup on April
> 9. Here it is:
>
> ----------
>
> I'd vowed that I wouldn't hit this tarbaby yet again. But here I go.
>
> Among the junk science being bandied about here is the following
> supposition:
> <snip>

Hello, Roy, and all. No disrespect intended to my fellow hams but some posts on this ng begin with something about antennas or related devices and stray off to neverland. I think we should be discussing classic and novel antenna designs appropos to ham radio (especially ones that don't require violating electromagnetic theory to operate ;-). To those that want to discuss the theoretical aspects of electromagnetics there are appropriate usenet venues (e.g. sci.physics.electromagnetics) for that purpose.

There seem to be a few folks out there these days that think some unknown principle(s) in electromagnetics has gone undiscovered (think CFA). Electromagnetics is a mature science (theory is well characterized mathematically and validated through experiment.) It is up to those making these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence (especially if the applied mathematics appear to be violated). My .02 worth. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

200. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 20:19:54 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@hatemail.com>
Message-ID: <1cghc8.qhl.19.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34606
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:472d3f35$0$15363$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13iqdjqiaskcv1d@corp.supernews.com...
>> JIMMIE wrote:
>>>
>>> Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.
>>
>> I'm afraid you're misinformed. The dielectric constant of PTFE Teflon is
>> 2.1, or just about twice that of air. Quite a few plastics are higher
>> (e.g. Mylar at 3.2 and PVC around 3.5), and many materials, such as those
>> used for capacitors, have dielectric constants that are a lot higher
>> (e.g., barium titanate at 1500 - 2000). Of course, a lot of the latter
>> aren't physically suited for this application. A long time ago, I had
>> trouble with microstrip line dispersion in a high speed delay line
>> compensation network design. So I chose Teflon for the substrate material
>> because of its *low* dielectric constant. The previous design was on an
>> alumina substrate having a dielectric constant of about 10.
>>
>> The capacitance of two parallel plates is directly proportional to the
>> dielectric constant and the plate surface area, and inversely
>> proportional to the plate spacing. So putting 0.1 inch of Teflon between
>> the plates gives you the same capacitance as putting the plates 0.05 inch
>> apart with air between.
>>
>> This isn't to say that Teflon might not be a good choice. It's a very low
>> loss material, and chemically very inert. It's soft so won't scratch, but
>> it's slippery which might be a disadvantage. It's also subject to cold
>> flow, but there probably won't be enough pressure for that to be a
>> problem.
>
> I think that when considering plastic and mica type materials for high
> capacitance values, component engineers do not necessarily look at
> dielectric constant as the most important property. Mylar, mica and
> polyethylene are common capacitor materials and have rather low dielctic
> constants just a little higher than teflon. What makes them most
> attractive is their ability to be manufactured in very thin sheets
> (increased C) and their high dielectric strengths (increased V ratings).
> Teflon is higher cost but is very good for high voltage ratings due to
> superior dielectric strength.
>
> Aluminum and tantalum oxides tend to have very high dielectric constants

> due to the capability of these metal oxide molecules to store electrons.
> What is more desirable however is their property of being very thin. What
> makes them a problem is their relatively low dielectric strengths thus
> their low voltage ratings.
nicealy said butt do thye repel rain water a nd protect the paint uder the
antenna
wich was the original intent of the posts
you went off topic

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
google

posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that
comes to hand

201. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 20:21:55 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <Cu2dnSMwhtt3tLPanZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34555

> The output voltage drops slowly when the unit is switched off. In
> fact, I compared the voltage drop on the RS-20A to the voltage drop on
> an RS-12A that I currently have in use. The voltage drop on the RS-20A
> is much slower than on the RS-12A, and when the voltage has dropped
> down to around 4 or 5 volts then it really slows to a snail's pace.
==========
Steve , The above indicates that the electrolytic cap or caps seem to be
OK. That the output voltage on the RS-12A declines faster is that its
electrolytic cap(s) highly likely have a lower capacity value and hence
store less charge.

I do have a RS-50A (not in use) capable of delivering 13.8 V-50 Amperes
, although the terminal connectors look like only good to pass up to 20
Amperes.
There was a sticker showing input voltage 220 V but when removing it,it
shows 115 V The primary winding of the transformer must be
two times 115V. The unit works but hums heavily (the transformer sits
close to the metal enclosure).
I fear that the USA made unit is actually designed for the US power
frequency being 60 Hz ,whereas here in Europe we have 50 Hz.
For large transformers it can be unacceptable to run a unit designed for
60 Hz ,on 50Hz.
When time permits I'll have a closer look.
I would like to sell it in the USA where I shall be shortly for 2 months
,but the unit's weight is prohibitive, (19 kg or 42 lbs) to bring it as
air luggage .

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

202. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 20:31:38 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@hatemail.com>
Message-ID: <1cgi27.t40.19.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34607
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

<kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:aavpi3h2e1gq4a74ubes8vncj8ga2eqs18@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 03 Nov 2007 22:32:33 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>>John Doe wrote:
>>> Positive comments only!
>>
>>I use aluminum foil.
interesting idea since i use fiol to keep stray rf from inerfering with the
voices in my head
however i somtimes hear rf fiotering past the foiland i sometimes wake up
when the voices get too loud
most voices come from delores and i ignroe them and go back to sleap
i also stoped delores atempt to delier a malious virus to my home machine

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
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adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
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posts from these sorucees are fakes
but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that
comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

203. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 20:49:03 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472e3042$0$24273$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34556
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13iqiglj9kepma8@corp.supernews.com...

> Actually, there are a lot more considerations yet. Some plastics are
> self-healing, so a momentary arc won't permanently destroy the capacitor.
> And some have exceptionally low leakage current. Various materials also
> have widely different temperature coefficients. In general, the very high
> k (dielectric constant) ceramics have higher temperature coefficients than
> lower k materials. Some ceramics, like the very high k ceramics used for
> Z5U and similar capacitors, are also hygroscopic, microphonic,
> piezoelectric, and their k varies with frequency and voltage.

I wasn't going to get into these since ceramic was not a material of choice in this discussion. But yes, the highly doped Z5U's will give you a high C and low temp stability (and high "other" coefficients) while an NP0 pure ceramic will give you just the opposite (you will have one heck of a stable capacitor).

None of these dielectrics are immune to humidity absorption. They must all use a good non-hygroscopic outer casing material. The ability to withstand high humidity is not such much a property of the capacitor material as it is a property of the package that it comes in.

>Many capacitors, depending largely on the dielectric, also have nonlinear
>properties such as "soak" (dielectric absorption) and "hook". Loss,
>expressed as loss tangent, ESR, or power factor, is also often an important
>consideration,

Usually, these considerations are most important when choosing large bulk or filter capacitors for inverter and power supply circuits. Who cares about the loss tangent of an EMC ceramic Y cap or a high frequency ceramic bypass cap? Or, for the "balloon" cap in question? For common capacitor materials typically used in those applications, they will not generally matter. But in the same sentence as "loss tangent" and "ESR", why use "power factor"? Would it be better tio say "dissipation factor" which emphasizes the ohmic loss rather than the reactice power characteristic?

>and it can be very different for different dielectrics. Choosing the right
>capacitor for a particular job can be pretty demanding. This one,
>fortunately, is easier than some.

Yes, we do not need to worry about the loss tangent, the dielectric contant, the dielectric strength, the ESR or the temperature coefficient of the balloon. This solution is rather over-engineered ;-))

204. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 20:58:44 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@hatemail.com>
Message-ID: <1ci1b8.e2.19.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34557
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:472e3042$0$24273$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13iqiglj9kepma8@corp.supernews.com...
>
>> Actually, there are a lot more considerations yet. Some plastics are
>> self-healing, so a momentary arc won't permanently destroy the capacitor.
>> And some have exceptionally low leakage current. Various materials also
>> have widely different temperature coefficients. In general, the very high
>> k (dielectric constant) ceramics have higher temperature coefficients
>> than lower k materials. Some ceramics, like the very high k ceramics used
>> for Z5U and similar capacitors, are also hygroscopic, microphonic,
>> piezoelectric, and their k varies with frequency and voltage.
>
> I wasn't going to get into these since ceramic was not a material of
> choice in this discussion. But yes, the highly doped Z5U's will give you a
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> pure ceramic will give you just the opposite (you will have one heck of a
> stable capacitor).
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> None of these dielectrics are immune to humidity absorption. They must all
> use a good non-hygroscopic outer casing material. The ability to withstand
> high humidity is not such much a property of the capacitor material as it
> is a property of the package that it comes in.
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>>properties such as "soak" (dielectric absorption) and "hook". Loss,
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```

>
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> contant, the dielectric strength, the ESR or the temperature coefficient
> of the balloon. This solution is rather over-engineered ;-))
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"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
congress"
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but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that
comes to hand

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

205. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 21:07:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nwqXi.52900$RX.21092@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34558

J.B. Wood wrote:
> It is up
> to those making these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence
> (especially if the applied mathematics appear to be violated).

Don't know exactly to whom you are referring but my
position is not new and relies upon simple physics
that has been understood for a century, at least in
the field of optics.

For some reason, most posters to this newsgroup
are ignorant of EM wave cancellation due to interaction
between two coherent collinear waves.

I have posted a graphic at:

http:www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif

It has been 48 hours since I posted it and none of
the newsgroup gurus have answered the question: What
happens to the reflections toward the source between
t2 and t4 when the first internal reflection arrives?
It's a simple question. One wonders, why the complete
lack of any technical response. Seems the only responses
to this posting will be ad hominem, as usual.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

206. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 21:08:28 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472e34ce$0$25710$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34559

"J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote in message
news:fgl8ri$t6f$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Guess it's time to re-post a posting I made on this newsgroup on April 9.
>> Here it is:
>>
>> ----------
>>
>> I'd vowed that I wouldn't hit this tarbaby yet again. But here I go.
>>
>> Among the junk science being bandied about here is the following
>> supposition:
>> <snip>
>
> Hello, Roy, and all. No disrespect intended to my fellow hams but some
> posts on this ng begin with something about antennas or related devices
> and stray off to neverland. I think we should be discussing classic and
> novel antenna designs appropos to ham radio (especially ones that don't
> require violating electromagnetic theory to operate ;-). To those that
> want to discuss the theoretical aspects of electromagnetics there are
> appropriate usenet venues (e.g. sci.physics.electromagnetics) for that
> purpose.
>
> There seem to be a few folks out there these days that think some unknown
> principle(s) in electromagnetics has gone undiscovered (think CFA).
> Electromagnetics is a mature science (theory is well characterized
> mathematically and validated through experiment.) It is up to those making
> these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence (especially if the
> applied mathematics appear to be violated). My .02 worth. Sincerely, and
> 73s from N4GGO,

Aha. Maybe you can answer this question: Do you agree that a series of
ground radials for a vertical antenna is a true "ground" in the sense that a
1/4 wave antenna radiator is "grounded"? Or do you believe that the only
true ground for a 1/4 wave antenna radiator is true earth ground (or as
close to that as you can get).

I vote that the radial system is nothing more than a tuned counterpoise.
Only a true earth ground produces the mathematical "image" from the other
"half" of the 1/4 wave antenna for any frequency. The radial system actually
radiates as an antenna element and that gives the perception that the radial
system is acting as true "ground" (but only at a specific frequency).

This should be a simple, classic antenna question of the type you suggest
for this ng, e.g. settled science, yet no one seems to have a definitive

answer.

207. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 21:40:50 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgle98lam1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 34560
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@hatemail.com> wrote in message
news:1ci1b8.e2.19.1@news.alt.net...
>
> "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
> news:472e3042$0$24273$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
sign your own mr crow not mine

208. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 22:10:16 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194214216.694085.119570@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34561

Steve wrote:
> On Nov 4, 11:00 am, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
> > "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
> >
> > news:472d2e84$0$9559$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> > "Steve" <sdanie...@speakeasy.net> wrote in message
> > >news:1194137546.533253.101210@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> > >>I pulled an old Astron power supply out of mothballs today. It's a
> > >> 13.8 volt / 20 amp supply (the RS-20A). I find that there's a
> > >> noticeable hum when I plug it in, and I also notice that a small
> > >> output voltage of one volt or so is measureable on it even when it's
> > >> turned off and unplugged.

Check the bleeder resistor, It sounds like it may be open.

Jimmie
> >
> > >> What should this tell me about the condition of this supply? As it is
> > >> I'm nervous about using it.
> >
> > > This is an old linear supply (I have one too). It could be that due to
> > > years of non-use, the electrolyte in the big filter cap dried out. The 120
> > > cycle hum could be the current through the transformer being overloaded by
> > > foils that are shorted in the cap. In any case, you said 'mothballs' so it
> > > probably wasn't used for a long time so it might be a good idea to replace
> > > the filter cap. Buy one of similar C and V rating online or maybe you can
> > > even find something similar at radio shack.
> >
> > He doesnt say if its the power supply humming(normal) or if eqipment
> > connected to it is humming.
> >
> > Sorry but I cant see Steve, he must have gotten on my kill file some how.
> >
> > Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
> >
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> The power supply itself is humming. It's humming fairly loudly, louder

> than my other Astron supply. Still, I'm less worried about that than
> by the lingering voltage after shut down. I know the Astron's tend to
> make a bit of noise.
>
> Steve

209. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 22:13:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13isgvssf1ee55d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34562

Dave wrote:
> art wrote:
>> A friend of mine wants to try out the AO program by Beazely.
>> The program is not in the commercial market now as it is not being
>> sold
>> He wants to make a copy of my disc to try something out that requires
>> AO
>> I suppose since it is not for sale which probably means copyrights are
>> now defunct
>> I don't see any reason to not acceed to his request.
>> Ofcourse so few people pay for computor programs these days but I like
>> to do things right,
>
> Why not ask? If the author is not selling it, then he might well be
> quite happy for you to distribute a copy.
>
>> after all if a patent is abandoned then it is a free for all since
>> the advance of science cannot be stopped and it becomes freeware
>
> I don't think the copyright expires on a bit of software like this. I
> belive there is a limit on books, but that is about 30 years or so -
> quite a long while anyway. Should software be the same, then I doubt the
> copyright has expired on any of it.

A copyright doesn't go "defunct" because the author ceases selling the copyrighted material. In fact, the author doesn't need to sell the material at all in the first place, or be alive for that matter, for the copyright to be in effect. And the copyright exists as soon as the material is created. Anyone truly interested in learning what the (U.S.) rules really are can find ample information at http://uspto.gov. I do realize, however, that some people would rather make up imaginary rules to justify what they want to do anyway.

I'm happy to say that a lot of people do pay for software these days. It's not uncommon for me to get a check from an EZNEC user with a request to send a program to a friend. It's refreshing and heartening to see that most people are honest, and see the fairness of paying for someone else's labor.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

210. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 22:41:36 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <AUrXi.18812$JD.12531@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34563

Cecil Moore wrote:
> J.B. Wood wrote:
>> It is up to those making these "new" claims to provide the
>> experimental evidence (especially if the applied mathematics appear to
>> be violated).
>
> Don't know exactly to whom you are referring but my
> position is not new and relies upon simple physics
> that has been understood for a century, at least in
> the field of optics.
>
> For some reason, most posters to this newsgroup
> are ignorant of EM wave cancellation due to interaction
> between two coherent collinear waves.
>
> I have posted a graphic at:
>
> http:www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
>
> It has been 48 hours since I posted it and none of
> the newsgroup gurus have answered the question: What
> happens to the reflections toward the source between
> t2 and t4 when the first internal reflection arrives?
> It's a simple question. One wonders, why the complete
> lack of any technical response. Seems the only responses
> to this posting will be ad hominem, as usual.

If you gave a technically relevant argument, Cecil, you might
get a technical answer in reply. Actually, the reason you have
trouble getting people to argue with you is that everyone with even
half a brain has already plonked you. Anyway, Tom (the intelligent Tom)
had it right: it can all be explained neatly by superposition. There's
no reason to make up any crackpot theories, or magical, mystical
stories. It was all understood long before you were born.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

211. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 22:47:21 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <YZrXi.18813$JD.17513@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34564

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote in message
> news:fgl8ri$t6f$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> Guess it's time to re-post a posting I made on this newsgroup on April 9.
>>> Here it is:
>>>
>>> ----------
>>>
>>> I'd vowed that I wouldn't hit this tarbaby yet again. But here I go.
>>>
>>> Among the junk science being bandied about here is the following
>>> supposition:
>>> <snip>
>> Hello, Roy, and all. No disrespect intended to my fellow hams but some
>> posts on this ng begin with something about antennas or related devices
>> and stray off to neverland. I think we should be discussing classic and
>> novel antenna designs appropos to ham radio (especially ones that don't
>> require violating electromagnetic theory to operate ;-). To those that
>> want to discuss the theoretical aspects of electromagnetics there are
>> appropriate usenet venues (e.g. sci.physics.electromagnetics) for that
>> purpose.
>>
>> There seem to be a few folks out there these days that think some unknown
>> principle(s) in electromagnetics has gone undiscovered (think CFA).
>> Electromagnetics is a mature science (theory is well characterized
>> mathematically and validated through experiment.) It is up to those making
>> these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence (especially if the
>> applied mathematics appear to be violated). My .02 worth. Sincerely, and
>> 73s from N4GGO,
>
> Aha. Maybe you can answer this question: Do you agree that a series of
> ground radials for a vertical antenna is a true "ground" in the sense that a
> 1/4 wave antenna radiator is "grounded"? Or do you believe that the only
> true ground for a 1/4 wave antenna radiator is true earth ground (or as
> close to that as you can get).
>
> I vote that the radial system is nothing more than a tuned counterpoise.
> Only a true earth ground produces the mathematical "image" from the other
> "half" of the 1/4 wave antenna for any frequency. The radial system actually
> radiates as an antenna element and that gives the perception that the radial
> system is acting as true "ground" (but only at a specific frequency).
>
> This should be a simple, classic antenna question of the type you suggest

> for this ng, e.g. settled science, yet no one seems to have a definitive
> answer.
>
>

And why should anyone give a tinker's damn whether a ground is true or
false if the result is the same? Making artificial distinctions is a
waste of time.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

212. eBay: Military trailer-mounted AB1309 radio antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 22:53:09 UTC
From: Ted <fritz@spamexpire-200711.rodent.frell.theremailer.net>
Message-ID: <3ee5fdf1906fc1fb306d550a12b84ae5@msgid.frell.theremailer.net>
Source record: 34565
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

http://301url.com/AB1309

213. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 22:56:06 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472e4dfe$0$8862$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34566

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:nwqXi.52900$RX.21092@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net...
> J.B. Wood wrote:
>> It is up to those making these "new" claims to provide the experimental
>> evidence (especially if the applied mathematics appear to be violated).
>
> Don't know exactly to whom you are referring but my
> position is not new and relies upon simple physics
> that has been understood for a century, at least in
> the field of optics.
>
> For some reason, most posters to this newsgroup
> are ignorant of EM wave cancellation due to interaction
> between two coherent collinear waves.
>
> I have posted a graphic at:
>
> http:www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
>
> It has been 48 hours since I posted it and none of
> the newsgroup gurus have answered the question: What
> happens to the reflections toward the source between
> t2 and t4 when the first internal reflection arrives?
> It's a simple question. One wonders, why the complete
> lack of any technical response. Seems the only responses
> to this posting will be ad hominem, as usual.

Let me take a crack at it.

Consider the path of reflections inside the thin film to be a tramsmission
line.

1. If at t1, amplitude is high, then at t2 amplitude is 0.

2. from t2 to t3 we are going from from 0 to high,

3. from t3 to t4 we go back to 0.

So in this case where n is odd, photons exist. Where n is even, photons doe
not exist. They are absent at low points on the thin film transmission line
while they are presnt on the outer surface of the thin film happens or high
points. Energy in this part of the cycle is distributed such the energy is
reflected toward the source while only the original incident 0.9801 w
transmits into the glass.

When amplitude at t1=0, the opposite occurs. 0.9801w still transmits through the glass along with the reflections.

Thus the locations of reflected photons on either side of the thin film redistribute in accordance with the frequency of the source and the thickness of the thin film.

I know this is screwed up but I thought I would at least give it a try.

214. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 23:16:37 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194218197.506387.253860@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34567

On Nov 3, 8:22 pm, "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote:
> Exactly!
> Vertical mounted on a conductive vehicle body behaves as a vertical
> monopole - radiator working against the ground plane - car body. It is
> apparent that the idea that car is the "other half" of "asymmetrical dipole"
> is misleading and not applicable to the case. Mobile antenna behaves like
> any other vertical monopole over conductive ground plane, radial field,
> radials - regardless of their size and definitely not as the other half of
> "asymmetrical dipole" and practically not affecting tuning, which is the
> case with any real di-pole.
>
> 73 Yuri, K3BU

Just pondering.. Another thing that bothers me about the mobile dipole
theory is that the body element is not resonant in most cases, and
thus
should not act as a decent working dipole leg in those cases.
Now if you by chance had a vehicle with the whip mounted at the rear,
and the front vehicle length by luck happened to be resonant, then
yes,
I could see much more of a dipole effect.
But say with the typical low band HF mobile, the car is not even close
to be capable of being a resonant element.
So I'm also tending to believe it acts more like a typical short
vertical
that is mounted on a varied size sheet of metal, but also coupling
with
the earth.
The coupling to earth can be verified by driving over certain types
of
ground, highways with rebar, etc.. Some areas are noticeably better
than others.
MK

215. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-04 23:31:37 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472e5657$0$32538$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34568

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:YZrXi.18813$JD.17513@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote in message
>> news:fgl8ri$t6f$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil...
>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>> Guess it's time to re-post a posting I made on this newsgroup on April
>>>> 9. Here it is:
>>>>
>>>> ----------
>>>>
>>>> I'd vowed that I wouldn't hit this tarbaby yet again. But here I go.
>>>>
>>>> Among the junk science being bandied about here is the following
>>>> supposition:
>>>> <snip>
>>> Hello, Roy, and all. No disrespect intended to my fellow hams but some
>>> posts on this ng begin with something about antennas or related devices
>>> and stray off to neverland. I think we should be discussing classic and
>>> novel antenna designs appropos to ham radio (especially ones that don't
>>> require violating electromagnetic theory to operate ;-). To those that
>>> want to discuss the theoretical aspects of electromagnetics there are
>>> appropriate usenet venues (e.g. sci.physics.electromagnetics) for that
>>> purpose.
>>>
>>> There seem to be a few folks out there these days that think some
>>> unknown principle(s) in electromagnetics has gone undiscovered (think
>>> CFA). Electromagnetics is a mature science (theory is well characterized
>>> mathematically and validated through experiment.) It is up to those
>>> making these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence
>>> (especially if the applied mathematics appear to be violated). My .02
>>> worth. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,
>>
>> Aha. Maybe you can answer this question: Do you agree that a series of
>> ground radials for a vertical antenna is a true "ground" in the sense
>> that a 1/4 wave antenna radiator is "grounded"? Or do you believe that
>> the only true ground for a 1/4 wave antenna radiator is true earth ground
>> (or as close to that as you can get).
>>
>> I vote that the radial system is nothing more than a tuned counterpoise.
>> Only a true earth ground produces the mathematical "image" from the other
>> "half" of the 1/4 wave antenna for any frequency. The radial system
>> actually radiates as an antenna element and that gives the perception
>> that the radial system is acting as true "ground" (but only at a specific

>> frequency).
>>
>> This should be a simple, classic antenna question of the type you suggest
>> for this ng, e.g. settled science, yet no one seems to have a definitive
>> answer.
>
> And why should anyone give a tinker's damn whether a ground is true or
> false if the result is the same? Making artificial distinctions is a waste
> of time.

One may or may not wish to differentiate between truth and simulation
provided the effect is the same. I understand your point. It is sort of like
the difference between one who memorizes formulas and one who understands
them and can derive additional formulas.

216. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 00:20:32 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194222032.005869.25050@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34569

On Nov 4, 1:07 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> J.B. Wood wrote:
> > It is up
> > to those making these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence
> > (especially if the applied mathematics appear to be violated).
>
> Don't know exactly to whom you are referring but my
> position is not new and relies upon simple physics
> that has been understood for a century, at least in
> the field of optics.
>
> For some reason, most posters to this newsgroup
> are ignorant of EM wave cancellation due to interaction
> between two coherent collinear waves.
>
> I have posted a graphic at:
>
> http:www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
>
> It has been 48 hours since I posted it and none of
> the newsgroup gurus have answered the question: What
> happens to the reflections toward the source between
> t2 and t4 when the first internal reflection arrives?
> It's a simple question. One wonders, why the complete
> lack of any technical response. Seems the only responses
> to this posting will be ad hominem, as usual.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Perhaps the reason, Cecil, is because it's too simple. Perhaps it's BORING. Perhaps it's beating a dead horse. You're welcome to call it "interaction" if you wish; you're welcome to make it out to be more complex than it needs to be. But don't be expecting me to be using the word "interaction" for the case of simple vector addition in a linear system.

217. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 00:20:45 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194222045.709638.142070@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34570

Brian is unlikely to either agree to sharing or to provide a new
copy...

218. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 01:02:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <QYtXi.15065$Pv2.5857@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34571

K7ITM wrote:
> Perhaps the reason, Cecil, is because it's too simple. Perhaps it's
> BORING. Perhaps it's beating a dead horse. You're welcome to call it
> "interaction" if you wish; you're welcome to make it out to be more
> complex than it needs to be. But don't be expecting me to be using
> the word "interaction" for the case of simple vector addition in a
> linear system.

I had this same conversation with Dr. Best years ago. He
said that the canceled waves continued to travel in a
straight line with zero associated energy. It sounds
to me like you support that same notion. If not, please
explain your position.

Undetectable phantom waves containing zero energy are
NOT simple. They are absolutely magical. How can waves
exist without energy?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

219. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 01:12:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <g6uXi.15066$Pv2.411@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34572

Tom Donaly wrote:
> There's
> no reason to make up any crackpot theories, or magical, mystical
> stories.

Actually Tom, waves that are not canceled and continue
to exist forever without energy is the magical side
of the argument. My side of the argument says that
waves whose energy goes in some direction other than
the original direction have ceased to exist. Would
you please explain how your non-canceled waves
continue to exist without energy?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

220. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 02:29:33 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194229773.229964.223930@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34573

On 4 Nov, 16:20, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
> Brian is unlikely to either agree to sharing or to provide a new
> copy...

I already have two copies which are paid for so I can
share one with another person or give it as a gift
Seems wierd to me that a patent costs a lot of money to get
and requires a maintenance fee every two years to provide
protection in the name of science as well as forcing
publication for public reading Yet a computor program
has similar protection as a trade secret or better which lasts for
an awefull long time and can be used for the prevention
of the advance of science by not making it available so
the science can be advanced.
I think the public is realising that the feds are incompetant and the
law requires extensive costs to the owners with little chance of
returns.
I see it done in the musical industry and there are plenty of places
on
the net that furnish "abandoned" computor programs. We have plenty
of laws in the U.S. but the feds are not interested in enforcement
anymore.
Judges also are not willing to get involved with such nuisance cases
either
since damages are not being proven as extensive and the rights of
"fair use" laws
are making things both difficult and costly. The entertainment
industry has
very deep pockets but are finding that that is not enough since it
is
now considered a "scoff" law. A patent holder knows first hand that
it is nigh impossible to stop piracy unless the pockets are really
deep and
big profits and competition is at stake.
Art

221. quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 02:38:25 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194230305.303356.182690@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34574

I was trying to get some comparative data on quad vs quagi antennas for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but the quagi is best for longer higher gain antennas. Some numbers would really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any information on short quagis.

Jimmie

222. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 02:50:11 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194231011.425803.280810@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34575

On 4 Nov, 12:08, "J.B. Wood" <john.w...@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > Guess it's time to re-post a posting I made on this newsgroup on April
> > 9. Here it is:
>
> > ----------
>
> > I'd vowed that I wouldn't hit this tarbaby yet again. But here I go.
>
> > Among the junk science being bandied about here is the following
> > supposition:
> > <snip>
>
> Hello, Roy, and all. No disrespect intended to my fellow hams but some
> posts on this ng begin with something about antennas or related devices
> and stray off to neverland. I think we should be discussing classic and
> novel antenna designs appropos to ham radio (especially ones that don't
> require violating electromagnetic theory to operate ;-). To those that
> want to discuss the theoretical aspects of electromagnetics there are
> appropriate usenet venues (e.g. sci.physics.electromagnetics) for that
> purpose.
>
> There seem to be a few folks out there these days that think some
> unknown principle(s) in electromagnetics has gone undiscovered (think
> CFA). Electromagnetics is a mature science (theory is well
> characterized mathematically and validated through experiment.) It is up
> to those making these "new" claims to provide the experimental evidence
> (especially if the applied mathematics appear to be violated). My .02
> worth. Sincerely, and 73s from N4GGO,

What a novel but insane idea!
Ham radio today has determined that all is known about antennas and wo
betide
any body who tries to venture forward with some thing new. If
something new
is to be able to penetrate these barriers he must have commercial or
collegate
ties other wise they will be battered into the ground by hams. There
are very few people if any
in ham radio today who have the necessary mathematical skills to
review solid presentations
or the willingnes to subject himself to members of ham radio as it has
now dropped down to.
Read QST regarding mobile antennas of today and save it because the

comming
issues certainly will not improve on it and they certainly are not
interested in
antennas where all is already known.
Art

223. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 03:06:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194231989.497870.177690@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34576

On 4 Nov, 17:02, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > Perhaps the reason, Cecil, is because it's too simple. Perhaps it's
> > BORING. Perhaps it's beating a dead horse. You're welcome to call it
> > "interaction" if you wish; you're welcome to make it out to be more
> > complex than it needs to be. But don't be expecting me to be using
> > the word "interaction" for the case of simple vector addition in a
> > linear system.
>
> I had this same conversation with Dr. Best years ago. He
> said that the canceled waves continued to travel in a
> straight line with zero associated energy. It sounds
> to me like you support that same notion. If not, please
> explain your position.
>
> Undetectable phantom waves containing zero energy are
> NOT simple. They are absolutely magical. How can waves
> exist without energy?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

What is it about these waves that is creating problems with antennas?
Are the problems specific to the southwest desert area and what
advancement
are you looking for when the discussion is resolved. Frankly, until
what constitute a" wave" which has three degrees of freedom is
defined
with respect to radio as well as its impact on communication, any
foray
into quantum mechanics would appear to be one of diminishing returns.
Unless ofcourse you are intending to write a follow up on
"Reflections"
and start the discussion about "standing waves" where old discussions
can be reprinted over and over again.
Nothing personal since you often present new ideas that are enjoyable
to read
even tho you still get hammered but the "wave" thing went out with the
tide a long time ago
and memories have grown dim as to what it is all about
Best regards
Art

224. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 03:15:46 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM>
Message-ID: <1194232546.299477.258250@z9g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34577
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> JIMMIE wrote:
> >
> > Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.
>
> I'm afraid you're misinformed. The dielectric constant of PTFE Teflon is
> 2.1, or just about twice that of air. Quite a few plastics are higher
> (e.g. Mylar at 3.2 and PVC around 3.5), and many materials, such as
> those used for capacitors, have dielectric constants that are a lot
> higher (e.g., barium titanate at 1500 - 2000). Of course, a lot of the
> latter aren't physically suited for this application. A long time ago, I
> had trouble with microstrip line dispersion in a high speed delay line
> compensation network design. So I chose Teflon for the substrate
> material because of its *low* dielectric constant. The previous design
> was on an alumina substrate having a dielectric constant of about 10.
>
> The capacitance of two parallel plates is directly proportional to the
> dielectric constant and the plate surface area, and inversely
> proportional to the plate spacing. So putting 0.1 inch of Teflon between
> the plates gives you the same capacitance as putting the plates 0.05
> inch apart with air between.
>
> This isn't to say that Teflon might not be a good choice. It's a very
> low loss material, and chemically very inert. It's soft so won't
> scratch, but it's slippery which might be a disadvantage. It's also
> subject to cold flow, but there probably won't be enough pressure for
> that to be a problem.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

It was a joke. I actually tried it on my wifes car, she wouldnt let me
drill a hole. The antenna stayed on about 3 minutes, just long enough
for her to get out of the neighborhood and get up to about 45MPH, then
it slid off and scratched the side of her car.Slipperiness is a BIG
disadvantage.

Jimmie

225. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 05:10:19 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <ptyXi.1068$cU6.902@newsfe15.phx>
Source record: 34578

```
"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99DEC5224EFB4nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
> news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:
>
> > as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
> > the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter
> > overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears
> > you.
>
> Here we go again!
>
> Owen

What did I say wrong?
```

226. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 05:10:39 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <JtyXi.1069$cU6.182@newsfe15.phx>
Source record: 34579

```
"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ir4gjfi22le44@corp.supernews.com...
> Owen Duffy wrote:
> > "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
> > news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:
> >
> >> as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
> >> the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter
> >> overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears
> >> you.
> >
> > Here we go again!
>
> Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the trouble
> continually trying to contradict it?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

What did I say wrong?
```

227. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 05:30:30 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <kMyXi.2101$1R.395@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 34580

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:phlXi.492$852.343@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the trouble
> > continually trying to contradict it?
>
> Not if all you do is trade one old-wives tale
> for another.

It's hardly an old wives' tale.

I mistakenly put a 2m antenna on my dual band HT and tried to use it for a short QSO on a nearby 440 repeater. The other ham said I was barely making the repeater, while my poor HT got so hot that I could barely hold it after a minute's use.

The antenna was wrong and the heat was real -- whatever the theory behind it.

228. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 06:34:42 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99DFB2D0CFA32nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34581

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in news:ptyXi.1068
$cU6.902@newsfe15.phx:

> What did I say wrong?

Hi Sal,

A recurring theme here is the myth that all the energy in reflected waves on a transmission line from a mismatched antenna is carried all the way back to the transmitter and necessarily dissipated as heat which is likely to damage the PA.

It is no doubt an appealling explanation of why a PA may run hotter under some circumstances, but it does not explain why for instance under some circumstances, a PA may run cooler on a mismatched load.

Being appealing does not imply correctness of the explanation.

I will sit down now, and await the inevitable stream of anecodotal evidence that doesn't and cannot support the generality of the statement.

Owen

229. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 06:39:22 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99DFB39BBB2C5nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34582

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
news:kMyXi.2101$1R.395@newsfe07.phx:

> I mistakenly put a 2m antenna on my dual band HT and tried to use it
> for a short QSO on a nearby 440 repeater. The other ham said I was
> barely making the repeater, while my poor HT got so hot that I could
> barely hold it after a minute's use.
>
> The antenna was wrong and the heat was real -- whatever the theory
> behind it.

Let the anecodotes flow...

Your FM HT is a classic case than can be adequately represented by a steady state analysis. Your HT was operating into a load that increased its dissipation, but there would be almost certainly be other mismatched loads that would decrease its dissipation... but you wouldn't notice the event, you would likely only remember the times the HT was too hot to handle.

I await the inevitable photon explanation.

Owen

230. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 06:49:04 UTC
From: gsm@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <slrnfitf13.7ic.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 34583

art wrote:
> I see it done in the musical industry and there are plenty of places
> on
> the net that furnish "abandoned" computor programs. We have plenty
> of laws in the U.S. but the feds are not interested in enforcement
> anymore.

The biggest one for games is in Thailand. In the U.S. it's illegal
to download from them.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, Jerusalem, Israel gsm@mendelson.com N3OWJ/4X1GM
IL Voice: (07)-7424-1667 U.S. Voice: 1-215-821-1838
Visit my 'blog at http://geoffstechno.livejournal.com/

231. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 07:55:54 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <xIDPqLAKysLHFw41@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 34584
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In message <1194232546.299477.258250@z9g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>,
JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@YAHOO.COM> writes
>
>Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> JIMMIE wrote:
>> >
>> > Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.
>>
>> I'm afraid you're misinformed. The dielectric constant of PTFE Teflon is
>> 2.1, or just about twice that of air. Quite a few plastics are higher
>> (e.g. Mylar at 3.2 and PVC around 3.5), and many materials, such as
>> those used for capacitors, have dielectric constants that are a lot
>> higher (e.g., barium titanate at 1500 - 2000). Of course, a lot of the
>> latter aren't physically suited for this application. A long time ago, I
>> had trouble with microstrip line dispersion in a high speed delay line
>> compensation network design. So I chose Teflon for the substrate
>> material because of its *low* dielectric constant. The previous design
>> was on an alumina substrate having a dielectric constant of about 10.
>>
>> The capacitance of two parallel plates is directly proportional to the
>> dielectric constant and the plate surface area, and inversely
>> proportional to the plate spacing. So putting 0.1 inch of Teflon between
>> the plates gives you the same capacitance as putting the plates 0.05
>> inch apart with air between.
>>
>> This isn't to say that Teflon might not be a good choice. It's a very
>> low loss material, and chemically very inert. It's soft so won't
>> scratch, but it's slippery which might be a disadvantage. It's also
>> subject to cold flow, but there probably won't be enough pressure for
>> that to be a problem.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>It was a joke. I actually tried it on my wifes car, she wouldnt let me
>drill a hole. The antenna stayed on about 3 minutes, just long enough
>for her to get out of the neighborhood and get up to about 45MPH, then
>it slid off and scratched the side of her car.Slipperiness is a BIG
>disadvantage.
>

Use RUBBER.
--
Ian

232. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 09:03:03 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <472edc49@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 34585

art wrote:
> On 4 Nov, 16:20, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
>> Brian is unlikely to either agree to sharing or to provide a new
>> copy...
>
> I already have two copies which are paid for so I can
> share one with another person or give it as a gift
> Seems wierd to me that a patent costs a lot of money to get
> and requires a maintenance fee every two years to provide
> protection in the name of science as well as forcing
> publication for public reading Yet a computor program
> has similar protection as a trade secret or better which lasts for
> an awefull long time and can be used for the prevention
> of the advance of science by not making it available so
> the science can be advanced.
> I think the public is realising that the feds are incompetant and the
> law requires extensive costs to the owners with little chance of
> returns.
> I see it done in the musical industry and there are plenty of places
> on
> the net that furnish "abandoned" computor programs. We have plenty
> of laws in the U.S. but the feds are not interested in enforcement
> anymore.
> Judges also are not willing to get involved with such nuisance cases
> either
> since damages are not being proven as extensive and the rights of
> "fair use" laws
> are making things both difficult and costly. The entertainment
> industry has
> very deep pockets but are finding that that is not enough since it
> is
> now considered a "scoff" law. A patent holder knows first hand that
> it is nigh impossible to stop piracy unless the pockets are really
> deep and
> big profits and competition is at stake.
> Art
>

It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely
after x years of no new updates.

I recall reading that some people have bought Cray supercomputers for
use at home as a hobbiest. But apparently the software to run them is
specific to the S/N of the machine, and you can't get it without paying
huge amounts of money. Seems a bit odd if the machine is 10 or more

years old. There is no commercial loss to a company if someone hobbyiest is running an old machine that is less powerful than his PC.

I know Sun Microsystems have been helpful in supplying old software (SunOs + others) to people that want to use it on old machines. But Cray were not apparently. And from what I understand, its not as easy to copy on a Cray.

233. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 09:24:09 UTC
From: gsm@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <slrnfito61.94n.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 34586

Dave wrote:
> It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely
> after x years of no new updates.

You are welcome to lobby your represntatives to change the copyright
laws.

> I know Sun Microsystems have been helpful in supplying old software
> (SunOs + others) to people that want to use it on old machines. But Cray
> were not apparently. And from what I understand, its not as easy to copy
> on a Cray.

There are two things wrong with this.

1. Sun has not been helpful supplying SUNOS for old machines, they have
only been less than agressive in enforcing their copyright.
However you will find that the sites that they have not gone
after are outside the U.S.

They will provide for free download Solaris (SUNOS 5) 8, 9 and 10
for download if you sign up (for free) and accept their restricted
license.

There is an open source version of Solaris 10, however that only supports
the UltraSparc II and later processors.

Solaris 7, which was available for shipping costs, was originaly released
at about $500 and derivative versions (e.g. Tadpole's) were never free.

Anything older is long gone, and not available from SUN.

2. What's left of Cray is owned by Sun. After Seymor Cray died, the
company went under and Sun bought them out. SUN produced a line
of "Cray" computers which had SPARC processors in them.

Note that many UNIX vendors had a license from AT&T that required
them to pay AT&T $60 for each workstation (2 or less users) or
$250 per server binary package they sold.

Sun in those days included a RTU "right to use" license for SunOS
when you bought a new computer, but technicaly it was not transferable.

Geoff.
--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, Jerusalem, Israel gsm@mendelson.com N3OWJ/4X1GM
IL Voice: (07)-7424-1667 U.S. Voice: 1-215-821-1838
Visit my 'blog at http://geoffstechno.livejournal.com/

234. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 09:29:22 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <EIQYhCQyJuLHFAOc@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 34587

Owen Duffy wrote:
>"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
>news:kMyXi.2101$1R.395@newsfe07.phx:
>
>> I mistakenly put a 2m antenna on my dual band HT and tried to use it
>> for a short QSO on a nearby 440 repeater. The other ham said I was
>> barely making the repeater, while my poor HT got so hot that I could
>> barely hold it after a minute's use.
>>
>> The antenna was wrong and the heat was real -- whatever the theory
>> behind it.
>
>Let the anecodotes flow...
>
>Your FM HT is a classic case than can be adequately represented by a steady
>state analysis. Your HT was operating into a load that increased its
>dissipation, but there would be almost certainly be other mismatched loads
>that would decrease its dissipation.

The transmitter gets hot because it is operating into an incorrect load impedance, not the 50-ohm load for which it was designed. As far as the transmitter is concerned, that is the only problem.

What caused that incorrect load impedance is a totally different topic.

If you measured the impedance of that incorrect antenna, and then replaced the antenna with a dummy load of the same impedance (a resistor of the correct value, in series with an inductor/capacitor of the correct value) then your transmitter will not know the difference. The same value of load impedance will cause it to behave in exactly the same way.

There are many different physical types of loads that could present exactly the same impedance to the transmitter. These include antennas, dummy loads and various combinations, with or without some length of transmission line involved. So long as the load impedance presented to the transmitter is exactly the same in all cases, the transmitter behaves exactly the same (once it has reached steady state, after the first few cycles of RF... more about that later).

The amount of power that the transmitter can deliver into that incorrect load will depend on the transmitter circuit and on the value of the load impedance - but NOT on the physical type of load.

You can measure the impedance of the load by disconnecting it from the transmitter and connecting it to an impedance meter. (Seems obvious?

Think again - every time you make an impedance measurement, you are using the principle that impedances of the same value are interchangeable with no effect on steady-state operation.) If the load happens to be an antenna and transmission line, you can use programs like NEC and established transmission line theory to make an accurate prediction of the load impedance. If the system happens to include an ATU, that is just another device that modifies the load impedance presented to the transmitter.

At that point, you're finished with antennas, transmission lines and ATUs - once you know the load impedance they present to the transmitter, everything else depends on the transmitter alone.

In other words, the antenna/transmission-line/ATU system can - and wherever possible, SHOULD - be cleanly separated from transmitter design. The separation interface is the output connector at the rear of the transmitter.

In the huge majority of applications, both amateur and professional, it IS possible to separate those two topics cleanly and completely. It seems perverse to tangle them together unnecessarily.

All the above refers to the steady state, where the signal level is constant; and if a transmission line is involved, the pattern of standing waves is established and unchanging. For completeness, we now need to check if anything was different during the few moments after switch-on, while the steady-state pattern of standing waves was becoming established. Starting from switch-on, we need to look at each of the successive reflections and re-reflections along the transmission line, and see how the steady state came to be.

The first thing to notice is that with the types of signals and lengths of transmission line that we amateurs use, the steady state is established within the first few cycles of RF, ie it all happens over timescales much shorter than the signal's own envelope rise/decay time. This means it is 'nice to know', but will seldom be of practical importance.

A detailed analysis of the buildup of reflections along a transmission line will be forced to consider reflections at the transmitter as well as at the load - in other words, we have to specify a reflection coefficient at *both* ends of the line. Chipman's book [1] gives a very detailed analysis of this, and shows how the addition of voltages over multiple reflections gives rise to a standing wave. The amplitude of the standing wave builds up as mathematical series, in which each successive reflection and re-reflection contribute an additional term. Some terms add to the total while others subtract, and each successive term makes a smaller contribution than the one before, so the series will converge towards a constant value which represents the steady state. It should be absolutely no surprise that, when summed to an infinite number of terms, this series produces exactly the same results as the steady-state model - exactly the same pattern of standing waves, and exactly the same load

impedance presented to the transmitter.

The important conclusion from this more detailed time-dependent analysis is that re-reflections at the transmitter have NO effect on the final steady-state pattern of standing waves. The ONLY effect of re-reflections at the transmitter end was on the time-dependent details of how that pattern built up, and on the final steady-state signal levels. The magnitude of the standing waves depends on the transmitter characteristics (in other words, on the 'signal level') but the shape of the standing waves and their location along the transmission line depends only on the line and the load. There are no special cases here: the same conclusion holds for all values of reflection coefficient at the transmitter end, including 1 and 0.

Thus, even a detailed time-dependent analysis confirms that, once we have reached the steady state, we can indeed make a clean separation between the transmitter and its load. And since we can, we should.

[1] R A Chipman, 'Theory and Problems of Transmission Lines, Schaum's Outline Series', McGraw-Hill. ISBN 0-07-010747-5. (Chipman isn't an easy read, because he is Mr Meticulous who wants to tell you everything; but you can rely on him not to cut corners.)

>I await the inevitable photon explanation.
>
None needed. If anyone wishes to introduce additional complications where none are necessary, then of course they're at liberty to do so. But when invited to join in, everyone else is at liberty to decline.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

235. Re: Supposed comparison of Mobile HF Antennas in November QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 09:49:55 UTC
From: Howard K0ACF <howardk0acf@cox.net>
Message-ID: <5GBXi.2531$mv3.2491@newsfe10.phx>
Source record: 34588

This was done by Don Johnson W6AAQ & described in his book 40 years of HF Mobileering. He mounted another whip at the front of the vehicle & grounded it to the frame & tuned it to resonance.

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message news:1194218197.506387.253860@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...

> On Nov 3, 8:22 pm, "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote:
>> Exactly!
>> Vertical mounted on a conductive vehicle body behaves as a vertical
>> monopole - radiator working against the ground plane - car body. It is
>> apparent that the idea that car is the "other half" of "asymmetrical
>> dipole"
>> is misleading and not applicable to the case. Mobile antenna behaves like
>> any other vertical monopole over conductive ground plane, radial field,
>> radials - regardless of their size and definitely not as the other half
>> of
>> "asymmetrical dipole" and practically not affecting tuning, which is the
>> case with any real di-pole.
>>
>> 73 Yuri, K3BU
>
> Just pondering.. Another thing that bothers me about the mobile dipole
> theory is that the body element is not resonant in most cases, and
> thus
> should not act as a decent working dipole leg in those cases.
> Now if you by chance had a vehicle with the whip mounted at the rear,
> and the front vehicle length by luck happened to be resonant, then
> yes,
> I could see much more of a dipole effect.
> But say with the typical low band HF mobile, the car is not even close
> to be capable of being a resonant element.
> So I'm also tending to believe it acts more like a typical short
> vertical
> that is mounted on a varied size sheet of metal, but also coupling
> with
> the earth.
> The coupling to earth can be verified by driving over certain types
> of
> ground, highways with rebar, etc.. Some areas are noticeably better
> than others.
> MK
>
>

236. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 10:39:12 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13itsmni2hkr85c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34589

Sal M. Onella wrote:
>
> What did I say wrong?
>

As always, Ian has done a much better job than I could have, so there's not much point in trying to repeat what he said.

But I did write up a lengthy essay several years ago, in response to the same insistent rantings about reflecting waves of average power that's still going on in this newsgroup, and it has some numerical examples with a very simple circuit which illustrate the problems with what you said. You can get it at http://eznec.com/misc/Food_for_thought.pdf. A little past half way down is "Food for thought: Forward and reverse power". If you're not interested in the math, scroll down a few paragraphs from there to the table in Courier font. It and the text below explain how it shows where the source dissipation is higher, lower, and about the same when the load is matched, for three different loads all having the same "reverse power". Another entry in the table is an example where the "reverse power" equals the forward power (an infinite SWR) yet the source dissipation is zero. People who believe that "reflected power" ends up heating up the transmitter should take a careful look at this, and see if they can explain it.

The established transmission line theory that's been well established for over a century and that Ian, I, and countless others use daily for solving real problems will, as shown in the example, tell us exactly how much power is where and why. The "power is absorbed in the load" folks can point to transmitters that get warm (sometimes) when working into (some) mismatches. But they can never come up with a coherent reason for the results shown in the essay table, or equations which will predict just how much "reflected power" a transmitter will absorb and when. And the reason is just as Ian said.

Unfortunately, some people, when presented clear evidence that the concept is wrong, cling desperately to it nonetheless. For those, explanations and evidence are a waste of time. But hopefully there are a few readers out there who will see the problems in resolving their theory with the evidence and redirect their thinking.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

237. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 10:43:12 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13itsu7b108575f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34590

Sal M. Onella wrote:
>
> It's hardly an old wives' tale.
>
> I mistakenly put a 2m antenna on my dual band HT and tried to use it for a
> short QSO on a nearby 440 repeater. The other ham said I was barely making
> the repeater, while my poor HT got so hot that I could barely hold it after
> a minute's use.
>
> The antenna was wrong and the heat was real -- whatever the theory behind
> it.

Once a black cat walked across the street in front of me. I had a wonderful day! The wonderful day was real, whatever the theory behind it. My basis for crediting the cat is just as valid as yours for crediting "reflected energy" for the heating. And based on similar logic.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

238. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 11:30:51 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <bradnY9M3aFuY7PanZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34491

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> But I did write up a lengthy essay several years ago, in response to the
> same insistent rantings about reflecting waves of average power that's
> still going on in this newsgroup, and it has some numerical examples
> with a very simple circuit which illustrate the problems with what you
> said. You can get it at http://eznec.com/misc/Food_for_thought.pdf.
==========
Roy ,Tnx vy much for that ,much appreciated. (it now sits in my
'Antenna' file)

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

239. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 11:49:37 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <peCdnaYvQqLOnrLaRVnyhgA@pipex.net>
Source record: 34492

> It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely
> after x years of no new updates.
==========
If older software is no longer of commercial gain to the
developer(s),he/she/they can always declare it to be licensed under the
GPL = General Public Licence as established through the Free Software
Foundation . Under the GPL the software can then be modified , sold by
anybody which MIGHT extends its useful life.
Much Linux software is covered by the GPL (current version 3)

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

240. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 12:33:23 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194266003.562147.252170@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34493

On Nov 4, 9:38 pm, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
> I was trying to get some comparative data on quad vs quagi antennas
> for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a
> given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my
> understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but
> the quagi is best for longer higher gain antennas. Some numbers would
> really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any
> information on short quagis.
>
> Jimmie

Jimmie, this is not a flame:
But, you intend to lecture to others and you do not even begin to
understand the subject - do you see a contradiction here?

There is no way this group can turn you into an instant expert by way
of one or two postings to this reflector... The possibilities of you
looking like an idiot in front of your friends are endless - all it
takes is one question from the audience where you try to wing the
answer, then someone points out the holes in your answer, and poof!

My best advice is for you to cancel your lecture and begin a bit of
testing on your own (become an expert)... Two meters is an easy band
to work with... Get a wood handle for a hoe, or some such, and drill
holes... Start with a yagi from the antenna hand book - let me suggest
3 elements to start with, and if you want more gain then go to 5 or 7
elements, i.e. always have an odd number of elements... Measure the
gain and the pattern at 0-45-90-135-180 degrees...
Then change the reflector to a quad element - repeat...
Then the driven, etc...

Then when you give the lecture you will know the material, you will be
able to show them the antenna(s), and your test data... And even if
you didn't get the answers you/they expect, you will be the local
expert...
cheers ... denny / k8do

241. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 12:57:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <grEXi.41767$eY.25592@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34494

Tom Donaly wrote:
> ... it can all be explained neatly by superposition. There's
> no reason to make up any crackpot theories, or magical, mystical
> stories. It was all understood long before you were born.

No one is making up "crackpot theories or magical
mystical stories". I am reporting the laws of physics
by physicists who understood them before the first man-
made RF antenna or transmission line ever existed. Some
people on this newsgroup are trying to sweep those laws
of optical physics under the rug and ignore them. I am
merely attempting to lift the rug and expose what has
been known since long before you were born.

What happens to the ExH joules/sec in two coherent
collinear EM waves that are superposed such that the
resultant wave contains ExH=0 joules/sec forever in
the original direction of travel? None of you "experts"
have ever answered that question. You guys have tried
your best to completely ignore the fact of physics that
EM waves contain energy and cannot exist without energy.
Some of you have gone so far as to assert that reflected
waves exist without energy and just slosh around in
violation of the laws of physics for EM waves. There is
your magical, mystical story but it is not coming from me.

The advice from the gurus here is to use the voltages in
the waves and completely ignore the necessary energy in
the waves along with the conservation of energy principle.
Ignore things that you can see with your own eyes? Now
that is your "crackpot theory".

Optical physicists who do not have the crutch of voltage
upon which to lean, understood the energy content of EM
waves a century ago. All they could measure was the
power density and as a result, the field of optics
understands EM waves while the field of RF remains
ignorant of such. As a result, we are fed old wives'
tales about reflected waves containing zero energy
and just "sloshing" around when there is nothing to
cause them to slosh.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

242. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 13:06:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uzEXi.2150$ww2.593@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34495

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> What did I say wrong?

You implied that reflected energy is always dissipated
in the transmitter.

How much of the reflected energy is dissipated in the
source depends upon the interference pattern at the
source. As w7el points out, dissipation in a voltage
source can be reduced to zero by the astute choice of
a special best case of complete constructive
interference in the direction of the load.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

243. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 13:18:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GKEXi.2154$ww2.176@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34496

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:phlXi.492$852.343@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the trouble
>>> continually trying to contradict it?
>> Not if all you do is trade one old-wives tale
>> for another.
>
> It's hardly an old wives' tale.

1. The original old wives tale is that reflected power
always causes the source dissipation to increase,
even when it is a voltage source.

2. The subsequent old wives tale is that reflected
energy always ends up being radiated by the antenna.

Examples of decreased dissipation in the voltage source
in the presence of reflections proves #1 wrong.

Examples of increased dissipation in a current source
in the presence of identical reflections above proves
#2 wrong.

The power density in reflected waves is proportional to
ErefxHref and *CANNOT* be zero. Where that energy goes
obeys the conservation of energy principle. Anyone who
says all energy winds up being radiated by the antenna
is simply ignorant even if portraying himself as a guru.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

244. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 13:47:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5aFXi.18901$JD.15447@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34497

Owen Duffy wrote:
> It is no doubt an appealling explanation of why a PA may run hotter under
> some circumstances, but it does not explain why for instance under some
> circumstances, a PA may run cooler on a mismatched load.

What does explain it is the amount of destructive vs
constructive interference occurring at the source.
Assuming an unprotected source:

If the constructive interference is toward the
load, the source dissipation will decrease. If the
constructive interference is toward the source,
the source dissipation will increase. The conservation
of energy principle really does work to conserve the
ExH energy in a reflected wave.

Just because a special case results in zero dissipation
in a voltage source does not give us the permission
to make a magical leap of faith to "reflected power
doesn't exist" or "reflected power is *always*
dissipated in the load".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

245. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 13:55:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EhFXi.18902$JD.5337@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34498

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Your FM HT is a classic case than can be adequately represented by a steady
> state analysis. Your HT was operating into a load that increased its
> dissipation, but there would be almost certainly be other mismatched loads
> that would decrease its dissipation... but you wouldn't notice the event,
> you would likely only remember the times the HT was too hot to handle.

If the constructive interference is toward the source,
it will run warm. If the constructive interference is
toward the antenna, the source will run cool. Antenna
tuners cause total destructive interference toward
the source and total constructive interference toward
the load. RF energy obeys the conservation of energy
principle.

> I await the inevitable photon explanation.

None needed. Interference patterns work for voltages and
that's all one needs to figure out why the source is too
hot or cool. It's a no-brainer. If the energy is going
into the antenna and not being reflected, that energy
is not being dissipated in the source. If the energy is
not going into the antenna, it doesn't take a rocket
scientist to figure out where it must be going.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

246. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 14:03:55 UTC
From: Tim Shoppa <shoppa@trailing-edge.com>
Message-ID: <1194271435.791193.11490@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34499

On Nov 2, 6:12 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Here's the deal. If you put the wires close together you get a lot of
> interaction. The manifestation of the interaction is that the
> higher-frequency dipoles end up considerably shorter than normal, and
> they'll have a narrower bandwidth than an isolated dipole. The longest
> one will also be affected by the others, but not nearly so much. You'll
> also find that small differences in spacing can have quite an effect on
> the dipole resonant frequencies, which is why a cookbook approach
> usually doesn't work unless the writer is very careful to document the
> antenna accurately and you're extremely careful to exactly duplicate it.

I had read the points you make above in the antenna books... but did
not realize exactly how variable the effects are especially for the
cases where the elements are physically close. The examples in the
ARRL Antenna book are particularly heinous: they show elements
separated by a fraction of an inch (e.g. the twin-lead example, the
picture that shows the wires hanging from egg insulators) and these
examples are - from my experiments - the least likely to work at all.

> The interaction decreases rapidly as you spread the dipoles apart. If
> you can get them around 30 degrees apart, the interaction is minimal and
> you can just about treat them like separate dipoles. A lot of
> installations fall between these extremes, so the dipoles have some
> interaction but it's not as severe as it is when they're very closely
> spaced.

This is a very fundamental piece of wisdom, and a piece that deserves
more attention in the ARRL Antenna books. The current statement - "The
separation between the dipoles for the various frequencies does not
seem to be especially critical" is incredibly wrong for the close-
spaced exampls shown in the book.

Tim.

247. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 14:11:41 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13iu95ma63ive94@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34500
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:472e0810$0$9631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:13irj0q99e5oa4e@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>> "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
>> news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
>>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay
>>> out of it, with your trash!
>>>
>>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>>
>>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
>>> mount and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want
>>> to replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic
>>> as it is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where
>>> it should be.
>>>
>>> Positive comments only!
>>>
>>>
>>
>> Maybe black, electrical tape on the bottom of the mag mount (applied to
>> that mag mount, of course.) Would be thinner, but I suspect it might
>> still cause some problems with increased capacitance. > Dave
>
> Dave (and John Doe), the idea is to incease capacitance. Large capacitance
> is a solution to the problem not a cause of problems, agree?
>

I don't know, but if that's the case, than a thinner medium between the mag
mount and the roof would have a higher capacitance than a thicker one, like
felt. Or it least I think it would... If so, than Saran Wrap might be the
answer.

Dave

248. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 14:28:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wMFXi.2156$ww2.104@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34501

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> If you measured the impedance of that incorrect antenna, and then
> replaced the antenna with a dummy load of the same impedance (a resistor
> of the correct value, in series with an inductor/capacitor of the
> correct value) then your transmitter will not know the difference.

It is true that transmitters are dumb as a stump. However,
a human being should be smart enough to realize that the
virtual impedance, which is only a voltage to current ratio
has been replaced by an impedor with a resistor, inductor,
and/or capacitor.

The impedor *causes* the load conditions. That virtual voltage
to current ratio is a *result* and not the cause of anything.
To get down to the actual cause of the conditions, the human
being needs to know whether the load impedance is virtual or
not.

Why do you imply that a virtual impedance can *cause* the
conditions seen by a source but deny that a virtual impedance
can *cause* 100% re-reflection? Seems a contradiction.
In fact, virtual impedances cannot cause anything. The
voltage to current ratio associated with a virtual impedance
is a *result* of something physical. Choosing to ignore that
physical "something else" cause has gotten lots of folks into
logical trouble.

> In the huge majority of applications, both amateur and professional, it
> IS possible to separate those two topics cleanly and completely. It
> seems perverse to tangle them together unnecessarily.

It seems perverse to say the antenna system can be replaced
by a resistor and inductor or capacitor and nothing changes.
How about the radiation pattern? Does that change?

> It should be
> absolutely no surprise that, when summed to an infinite number of terms,
> this series produces exactly the same results as the steady-state model
> - exactly the same pattern of standing waves, and exactly the same load
> impedance presented to the transmitter.

How about the total energy in the steady-state system? The
number of joules pumped into the system during the transient
state is *exactly* the amount required to support the forward
and reflected power readings.

> The important conclusion from this more detailed time-dependent analysis
> is that re-reflections at the transmitter have NO effect on the final
> steady-state pattern of standing waves.

This is based on a rather glaring rule-of-thumb assumption,
that any standing wave energy dissipated in the source was
never sourced to begin with. Born of necessity, that is a
rather rash assumption. Thus some people sweep the reflected
energy dissipated in the source under the rug and forget
about it, hoping that nobody ever lifts the rug and points
out the conservation of energy principle.

>> I await the inevitable photon explanation.
>>
> None needed. If anyone wishes to introduce additional complications
> where none are necessary, then of course they're at liberty to do so.
> But when invited to join in, everyone else is at liberty to decline.

Optical physicists did not have the
luxury of dealing with voltages. As a result of dealing with
power densities, they learned a lot more than RF engineers
know to this very day. Optical physicists have never asserted
that reflected waves are devoid of ExB joules/sec or that
EM waves are capable of "sloshing around".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

249. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 14:35:50 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194273350.494790.44590@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34502

On 5 Nov, 04:57, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
> > ... it can all be explained neatly by superposition. There's
> > no reason to make up any crackpot theories, or magical, mystical
> > stories. It was all understood long before you were born.
>
> No one is making up "crackpot theories or magical
> mystical stories". I am reporting the laws of physics
> by physicists who understood them before the first man-
> made RF antenna or transmission line ever existed. Some
> people on this newsgroup are trying to sweep those laws
> of optical physics under the rug and ignore them. I am
> merely attempting to lift the rug and expose what has
> been known since long before you were born.
>
> What happens to the ExH joules/sec in two coherent
> collinear EM waves that are superposed such that the
> resultant wave contains ExH=0 joules/sec forever in
> the original direction of travel? None of you "experts"
> have ever answered that question. You guys have tried
> your best to completely ignore the fact of physics that
> EM waves contain energy and cannot exist without energy.
> Some of you have gone so far as to assert that reflected
> waves exist without energy and just slosh around in
> violation of the laws of physics for EM waves. There is
> your magical, mystical story but it is not coming from me.
>
> The advice from the gurus here is to use the voltages in
> the waves and completely ignore the necessary energy in
> the waves along with the conservation of energy principle.
> Ignore things that you can see with your own eyes? Now
> *that* is your "crackpot theory".
>
> Optical physicists who do not have the crutch of voltage
> upon which to lean, understood the energy content of EM
> waves a century ago. All they could measure was the
> power density and as a result, the field of optics
> understands EM waves while the field of RF remains
> ignorant of such. As a result, we are fed old wives'
> tales about reflected waves containing zero energy
> and just "sloshing" around when there is nothing to
> cause them to slosh.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

>From a optical physicists stand point I can understand
your dilema but I still don't understand how it applies to antennas,
what problems it creats and how can we fix it.
Obviously there are very few people in ham radio, unless there are
walk overs from CB, who are sufficiently educated in your field and
would be very unlikely to delve into the mysteries of same unless
they could see the future, or want to combat the problems shown
today. A case in point is the wave versus particle theory, and it
is just a theory.I have found that there is little or no interest
in that at all in ham radio as it is a hobby and thus the notion
holds true that all is known. Fortunately there is a world of
science out there that pursue science for its interest regardless
where it leads but hams view the hobby of radio as a means to talk,
endlessly in some cases, about things that are already known and
to defend such notions. Thus the presence of somebody who wants
to delve into the unknown properties of radio communication is
obviously on the other side of the fence as ham radio goes.
Yes, I am like you who does not believe that all is known tho
lacking in education in the field that you are in. But the days
have gone where ham radio was populated by those interested in
science and/or do not posses the powers of logic required.
Frankly this newsgroup is for regurguration only and to argue
not about the pursuit of science but as a means to spend your
time in retirement, a fact that is reflected often in the
form of senior moments that occur so often.
Cecil, we can't win for losing if success can not be recognised
by ignorance. Your only avenue is to write a book that people
will then use as a datum and regurgitate "facts" that you
provide. That is the only way with respect to ham radio can
you project your self as an "expert", remember what is written
and be consistent with the responses given and jeer at those
who will not concurr
Best regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG (uk)

250. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 14:45:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j0GXi.2157$ww2.1786@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34503

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> People who believe
> that "reflected power" ends up heating up the transmitter should take a
> careful look at this, and see if they can explain it.

I have taken a careful look and have explained it using the
principles of destructive vs constructive interference between
EM waves adopted from the field of optical physics. Power density
in any EM wave is proportional to ExB and that includes reflected
waves in a transmission line. Your attempt to ignore the technical
facts about the necessity for energy content in reflected waves is
pretty obvious.

> But they can never come up with a coherent reason for
> the results shown in the essay table, or equations which will predict
> just how much "reflected power" a transmitter will absorb and when. And
> the reason is just as Ian said.

It is untrue that those coherent reasons do not exist. I have
pointed out those "reasons and results from the field of optical
physics and you have simply chosen to sweep them under a rug.

> Unfortunately, some people, when presented clear evidence that the
> concept is wrong, cling desperately to it nonetheless.

Unfortunately, some people, when presented with clear evidence
that everything is explained perfectly by interference phenomena
and the conservation of energy principle, cling desperately to
"sloshing" EM waves and reflected EM waves devoid of any energy
content - something to do with motes and beams.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

251. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 14:56:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oaGXi.41788$eY.3859@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34504

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Once a black cat walked across the street in front of me. I had a
> wonderful day! The wonderful day was real, whatever the theory behind
> it. My basis for crediting the cat is just as valid as yours for
> crediting "reflected energy" for the heating. And based on similar logic.

One can mentally install a one-wavelength piece of lossless
transmission line between the source and load which will
allow one to analyze the interference patterns. Constructive
interference toward the source certainly can cause heating
of the source in perfect accordance with the conservation
of energy principle.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

252. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:05:03 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194275103.222060.87880@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34505
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On 5 Nov, 06:11, "Dave" <db5...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>
> news:472e0810$0$9631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Dave" <db5...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> >news:13irj0q99e5oa4e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> >> "John Doe" <hgor...@adelphia.net> wrote in message
> >>news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> >>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay
> >>> out of it, with your trash!
>
> >>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> >>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> >>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
> >>> mount and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want
> >>> to replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic
> >>> as it is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where
> >>> it should be.
>
> >>> Positive comments only!
>
> >> Maybe black, electrical tape on the bottom of the mag mount (applied to
> >> that mag mount, of course.) Would be thinner, but I suspect it might
> >> still cause some problems with increased capacitance. > Dave
>
> > Dave (and John Doe), the idea is to incease capacitance. Large capacitance
> > is a solution to the problem not a cause of problems, agree?
>
> I don't know, but if that's the case, than a thinner medium between the mag
> mount and the roof would have a higher capacitance than a thicker one, like
> felt. Or it least I think it would... If so, than Saran Wrap might be the
> answer.
>
> Dave- Hide quoted text -

>
> - Show quoted text -

KISS method
Use a stronger magnet
Art

253. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:07:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SkGXi.2159$ww2.1238@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34506

Highland Ham wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> But I did write up a lengthy essay several years ago, in response to
>> the same insistent rantings about reflecting waves of average power
>> that's still going on in this newsgroup, and it has some numerical
>> examples with a very simple circuit which illustrate the problems with
>> what you said. You can get it at
>> http://eznec.com/misc/Food_for_thought.pdf.
> ==========
> Roy ,Tnx vy much for that ,much appreciated. (it now sits in my
> 'Antenna' file)

Unfortunately, all it proves is that reflected power
doesn't always cause heating of the source. It does
not prove that reflected power never causes heating
of the source but that seems to be what w7el would
have us believe that he has proven.

If constructive interference between reflected waves
is in the direction of the load, the source will run
cool and the load will run hot. An antenna tuner can
accomplish that configuration.

If constructive interference energy flows unimpeded
backwards into the source without being re-reflected,
the source will run hot and the load will run cool.

This is no-brainer conservation of energy stuff.
Simply calculate the total number of joules contained
in the closed system and observe where those joules go.
Hint: the total number of joules contained in the
system are *exactly* the number of joules needed to
support the joules/sec in the forward and reflected
power readings.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

254. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:18:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rvGXi.41798$eY.36145@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34508

art wrote:
>>From a optical physicists stand point I can understand
> your dilema but I still don't understand how it applies to antennas,

EM waves obey the same rules, no matter what the
frequency. Some people would have us believe that
RF waves don't obey the same rules as light waves,
that the ability to measure the voltage associated
with an EM wave somehow changes its nature - that
RF waves are capable of sloshing back and forth in
a transmission line at sub-light speeds - that some
RF waves are completely devoid of an ExH power density.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

255. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:19:01 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194275941.104976.264670@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34507

On 5 Nov, 06:03, Tim Shoppa <sho...@trailing-edge.com> wrote:
> On Nov 2, 6:12 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> > Here's the deal. If you put the wires close together you get a lot of
> > interaction. The manifestation of the interaction is that the
> > higher-frequency dipoles end up considerably shorter than normal, and
> > they'll have a narrower bandwidth than an isolated dipole. The longest
> > one will also be affected by the others, but not nearly so much. You'll
> > also find that small differences in spacing can have quite an effect on
> > the dipole resonant frequencies, which is why a cookbook approach
> > usually doesn't work unless the writer is very careful to document the
> > antenna accurately and you're extremely careful to exactly duplicate it.
>
> I had read the points you make above in the antenna books... but did
> not realize exactly how variable the effects are especially for the
> cases where the elements are physically close. The examples in the
> ARRL Antenna book are particularly heinous: they show elements
> separated by a fraction of an inch (e.g. the twin-lead example, the
> picture that shows the wires hanging from egg insulators) and these
> examples are - from my experiments - the least likely to work at all.
>
> > The interaction decreases rapidly as you spread the dipoles apart. If
> > you can get them around 30 degrees apart, the interaction is minimal and
> > you can just about treat them like separate dipoles. A lot of
> > installations fall between these extremes, so the dipoles have some
> > interaction but it's not as severe as it is when they're very closely
> > spaced.
>
> This is a very fundamental piece of wisdom, and a piece that deserves
> more attention in the ARRL Antenna books. The current statement - "The
> separation between the dipoles for the various frequencies does not
> seem to be especially critical" is incredibly wrong for the close-
> spaced exampls shown in the book.
>
> Tim.

After you have read the books try some thing different.
Obtain insulated wire and double it over itself to form a single
wire combination. Wind a considerable length on a former.
Using a MFJ analyser run thru the frequencies until you obtain a
resonance
at a reasonable impedance level and then scale for your desired
frequency.
Of course you must connect the MFJ to the two wire ends.

If you don't succeed first time around then short the wires in
increments
till you succeed.Wires close together can be turned into advantage if
you
go along with mother nature!
To make things easier, heat the insulation on the wire and insert
small needles
so you can hook up the MFJ at different turn lengths.
Be a leader not a follower
Art KB9MZ....XG

256. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:29:40 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194276580.662417.101710@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34509

On 5 Nov, 07:18, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> >>From a optical physicists stand point I can understand
> > > your dilema but I still don't understand how it applies to antennas,
>
> EM waves obey the same rules, no matter what the
> frequency. Some people would have us believe that
> RF waves don't obey the same rules as light waves,
> that the ability to measure the voltage associated
> with an EM wave somehow changes its nature - that
> RF waves are capable of sloshing back and forth in
> a transmission line at sub-light speeds - that some
> RF waves are completely devoid of an ExH power density.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

You make a good point. Many scientists have tried to connect
chemical, electrical and mechanical laws into one since all possess
a quantised measure of energy. But this can be very difficult
if one believes that a electron can behave both as a particle and a
wave
when the definition of both of these words are not chiselled in stone.
Read "Secrets of the atom", a new unified field theory,
by Dr Weldon Vlasak for some new analysis of the day.
Should be of interest to you as it evolves around shell
energy as in electricity no less
Art

257. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:31:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hHGXi.2161$ww2.1402@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34510

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Once a black cat walked across the street in front of me. I had a
> wonderful day! The wonderful day was real, whatever the theory behind
> it. My basis for crediting the cat is just as valid as yours for
> crediting "reflected energy" for the heating. And based on similar logic.

But, once again, you left out some important details.
The black cat belonged to your neighbor who gave you
$100 for not running over it and that's why you had
a wonderful day. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

258. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 15:50:35 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgne4e$4sq$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34511

On Nov 4, 3:08 pm, "Stefan Wolfe" wrote:

>Do you agree that a series of ground radials for a vertical antenna is a
>true "ground" in the sense that a 1/4 wave antenna radiator is "grounded"?
>Or do you believe that the only true ground for a 1/4 wave antenna radiator
>is true earth ground (or as close to that
>as you can get).

If you are writing about the buried radials typically used by commercial AM broadcast stations, then they provide a much better "ground" in terms of conductivity than the earth itself. Without those buried radials, r-f losses in the earth within ~1/2-wavelength of the vertical greatly reduce the radiated fields it will produce, as those losses are in series with the r-f current flowing on the vertical.

>The radial system actually radiates as an antenna element and that gives
>the perception that the radial system is acting
>as true "ground" (but only at a specific frequency.

Whether buried or elevated, r-f currents flow in opposite directions on opposing pairs of radials. So if all such pairs of radials are installed orthogonal to the vertical radiator, the useful far-field radiation from the radials themselves essentially is zero.
//

259. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 16:45:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <lhcui31r61n802pdtiaa40d38l57hs34c4@4ax.com>
Source record: 34512

On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 22:10:19 -0700, "Sal M. Onella"
<salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:

>
>"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>news:Xns99DEC5224EFB4nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>> "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
>> news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:
>>
>> > as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
>> > the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the transmitter
>> > overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody hears
>> > you.
>>
>> Here we go again!
>>
>> Owen
>
>What did I say wrong?

You offered only half the evidence, as in the following instance:

On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 22:30:30 -0700, "Sal M. Onella"
<salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:

>
>"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>news:phlXi.492$852.343@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> > Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the trouble
>> > continually trying to contradict it?
>>
>> Not if all you do is trade one old-wives tale
>> for another.
>
>It's hardly an old wives' tale.
>
>I mistakenly put a 2m antenna on my dual band HT and tried to use it for a
>short QSO on a nearby 440 repeater. The other ham said I was barely making
>the repeater, while my poor HT got so hot that I could barely hold it after
>a minute's use.
>
>The antenna was wrong and the heat was real -- whatever the theory behind
>it.

In the explanations that hammered you for your naivete, there was no support of what was obvious to you, and perfectly acceptable as a true portion of a complete description. You testified to the experience of observing more heat where odds would have had you as likely testifying to the experience of observing less heat. We get none of those "less heat" reports because they naturally go unobserved. This is simply the common response to a psychomotor lesson instructed from Mom who I am sure warned you to "never stick your hand in the oven" but probably never uttered "never stick your hand in the ice-box." The first bears warning for its obvious consequences, the second hardly demands mentioning where its consequence is far less dramatic.

So we have these dramas over heat and the stage is filled with tenors crying their lungs out about the evils of misunderstandings (the last act of "Romeo and Juliet" comes to mind).

We should also first establish that your HT also exhibits waste heat. As no common transmitter of notable power is 100% efficient, it is raising its heat content in relation to its surroundings. If your hand temperature is cooler than that case surface, you note heating; contrariwise, if your hand temperature is warmer than that surface, you note cooling. As almost every item within reach of you is at room temperature and you rarely note it as cooler, it is hardly worth mentioning.

Your's was a sin of omission and what "you said wrong" was more in that neglect of mentioning all the cooling experiences in your life when your HT was mismatched. Of all the web pages, treatises, papers, tomes, chapters and verses dedicated to eradicating the myth of reflected power, all of them are equally sinful in their omissions. You are not alone there in Reflected Power Hell.

Let's begin first with "reflected power." It is in fact reflected energy that is noteworthy here, power is merely the manifestation of energy at a load. With this discussion of the HT and an antenna, there are two loads (and this raises the tenor's volume of agony another octave - I will leave that Operetta for other discussion).

The HT as a load is already exhibiting waste heat. Everyone's experience of operating one for several minutes will testify to that (yes, more anecdotal evidence) even when it is pushing energy into a matched load. Let's take the experience of your mismatch and put that antenna on a variable transmission line (one of those bench top tools, aka the "Sliding Load," few here have had experience with) and run the line through 360ï¿½ of variation as noted at the source (your HT). This study will fill in all those omissions from those publications so cleverly painted up and distributed across the web as sage advice.

When that returned energy meets the source energy and combines at the source, there are 360ï¿½ of variation possible outcomes. This combination can be in series aiding, in series opposition, or in all points in between. This will be a function of the length of the variable line. You add two aiding energies to the same load and it

will raise its temperature against waste heat. You add two opposing energies to the same load and it will subdue its temperature against waste heat. These are the extreme outcomes that fall 180ï¿½ apart based on the length of that variable transmission line. One outcome burns your hand, as you've already noted, the other does not (and you neglected to inform us of all those occasions you naughty boy!). All the combinations in between were by relation, inconsequential, and passed unnoticed (even more sins of omission).

Hence, the problem of anecdotal evidence is that it does not report fully. However, applying the label "anecdotal" does not automatically invalidate the observer's credible but isolated reporting; it merely demands a fuller examination. Unfortunately, you were denied this full examination in the criticism of your true observation. You observed one data point and perhaps were guilty of expanding it to describe a general condition = reflected power always heats a source. In fact, reflected energy can heat or cool a source in relation to its existing waste heat. The degree of heating or cooling is found in the magnitude of the mismatch, and the number of degrees that separate the load and the source.

As for all the side comments about how "reflections" do not contain (fill in the blank) _____; and that these issues are instead answered by Impedance relationships instead - Baloney cut thick. Reflections AND Impedance relationships occupy opposite sides of the same coin and are equally applicable. This concept of mutuality is so ingrained in the catechism of RF as to taint anyone who denies one explanation for the sake of the other as evidence of some special circumstance. In this regard, you were sinned against in kind. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

260. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 17:23:52 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Ww2cP3doG1LHFAe5@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 34514

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> If you measured the impedance of that incorrect antenna, and then
>>replaced the antenna with a dummy load of the same impedance (a
>>resistor of the correct value, in series with an inductor/capacitor
>>of the correct value) then your transmitter will not know the difference.
>
>It is true that transmitters are dumb as a stump. However,
>a human being should be smart enough to realize that the
>virtual impedance, which is only a voltage to current ratio
>has been replaced by an impedor with a resistor, inductor,
>and/or capacitor.
>
>The impedor *causes* the load conditions. That virtual voltage
>to current ratio is a *result* and not the cause of anything.

At the terminals of the load, both the voltage and current are physically real and physically measurable, as also is the phase angle between them. Their ratio is the (complex) load impedance as seen by the transmitter.

Any device that creates those same electrical conditions possesses the same impedance; by definition.

The transmitter affects the magnitude of the voltage and current in the load, but it categorically does NOT affect their ratio, or the phase angle. In other words, the transmitter has no effect on the value of the impedance that is connected to it as a load, That value is created exclusively by the load.

>To get down to the actual cause of the conditions, the human
>being needs to know whether the load impedance is virtual or
>not.
>

I can see your underlying point, about the difference between a lumped impedance physically present at the transmitter output terminals, and an impedance created by 'action at a distance' through a transmission line. But if both kinds of load create the SAME steady-state voltage:current ratio and phase angle at the transmitter output terminals, then by definition they both have the SAME impedance, and the transmitter will respond in EXACTLY the same way. There is no steady-state measurement you can possibly make on the transmitter than can tell the difference between those two different kinds of load.

That principle is absolutely fundamental. It underlies all steady-state impedance measurements using bridges, network analysers etc. Regardless of the nature of the DUT (device under test), you connect it to the meter, measure what you find, and that IS "the impedance of the DUT".

The differences only appear if you change frequency, or if you make a time-dependent measurement, but there is never a difference in the steady state.

>Why do you imply that a virtual impedance can *cause* the
>conditions seen by a source but deny that a virtual impedance
>can *cause* 100% re-reflection? Seems a contradiction.
>In fact, virtual impedances cannot cause anything. The
>voltage to current ratio associated with a virtual impedance
>is a *result* of something physical. Choosing to ignore that
>physical "something else" cause has gotten lots of folks into
>logical trouble.
>
I invite you to consider another possibility: that the people who have chosen to stick with the established textbook analyses are not ignoring anything, and they are in no kind of logical trouble because those analyses are both logical and consistent; and that the only person in logical trouble is actually yourself, because you are making distinctions between different varieties of impedance that do not exist.

>> In the huge majority of applications, both amateur and professional,
>>it IS possible to separate those two topics cleanly and completely. It
>>seems perverse to tangle them together unnecessarily.
>
>It seems perverse to say the antenna system can be replaced
>by a resistor and inductor or capacitor and nothing changes.
>How about the radiation pattern? Does that change?
>

Nothing changes in the part of the system I was talking about, namely AT the transmitter/load interface. (Lord, gimme strength...)

>> It should be absolutely no surprise that, when summed to an infinite
>>number of terms, this series produces exactly the same results as the
>>steady-state model - exactly the same pattern of standing waves, and
>>exactly the same load impedance presented to the transmitter.
>
>How about the total energy in the steady-state system? The
>number of joules pumped into the system during the transient
>state is *exactly* the amount required to support the forward
>and reflected power readings.
>
If you say so; but nobody else feels the need to calculate those quantities.

>> The important conclusion from this more detailed time-dependent
>>analysis is that re-reflections at the transmitter have NO effect on
>>the final steady-state pattern of standing waves.

>
>This is based on a rather glaring rule-of-thumb assumption,
>that any standing wave energy dissipated in the source was
>never sourced to begin with. Born of necessity, that is a
>rather rash assumption. Thus some people sweep the reflected
>energy dissipated in the source under the rug and forget
>about it, hoping that nobody ever lifts the rug and points
>out the conservation of energy principle.
>
All valid solutions to the problem of AC/RF generators, transmission
lines and loads will most assuredly comply with the conservation of
energy! But countless textbooks show that it isn't necessary to invoke
that principle in order to make a valid analysis.

>>> I await the inevitable photon explanation.
>>>
>> None needed. If anyone wishes to introduce additional complications
>>where none are necessary, then of course they're at liberty to do so.
>>But when invited to join in, everyone else is at liberty to decline.
>
>Optical physicists did not have the
>luxury of dealing with voltages. As a result of dealing with
>power densities, they learned a lot more than RF engineers
>know to this very day. Optical physicists have never asserted
>that reflected waves are devoid of ExB joules/sec or that
>EM waves are capable of "sloshing around".

But WE DO enjoy the luxury of having complete information on voltages,
currents and phase angles, at any instant and at every point along a
transmission line. That allows us to obtain complete solutions without
dragging in unnecessary concepts from other disciplines.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

261. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 17:35:36 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194284136.196553.176520@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34513

On Nov 5, 4:57 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
> > ... it can all be explained neatly by superposition. There's
> > no reason to make up any crackpot theories, or magical, mystical
> > stories. It was all understood long before you were born.
>
> No one is making up "crackpot theories or magical
> mystical stories". I am reporting the laws of physics
> by physicists who understood them before the first man-
> made RF antenna or transmission line ever existed. Some
> people on this newsgroup are trying to sweep those laws
> of optical physics under the rug and ignore them. I am
> merely attempting to lift the rug and expose what has
> been known since long before you were born.
>
> What happens to the ExH joules/sec in two coherent
> collinear EM waves that are superposed such that the
> resultant wave contains ExH=0 joules/sec forever in
> the original direction of travel? None of you "experts"
> have ever answered that question. You guys have tried
> your best to completely ignore the fact of physics that
> EM waves contain energy and cannot exist without energy.
> Some of you have gone so far as to assert that reflected
> waves exist without energy and just slosh around in
> violation of the laws of physics for EM waves. There is
> your magical, mystical story but it is not coming from me.
>
> The advice from the gurus here is to use the voltages in
> the waves and completely ignore the necessary energy in
> the waves along with the conservation of energy principle.
> Ignore things that you can see with your own eyes? Now
> *that* is your "crackpot theory".
>
> Optical physicists who do not have the crutch of voltage
> upon which to lean, understood the energy content of EM
> waves a century ago. All they could measure was the
> power density and as a result, the field of optics
> understands EM waves while the field of RF remains
> ignorant of such. As a result, we are fed old wives'
> tales about reflected waves containing zero energy
> and just "sloshing" around when there is nothing to
> cause them to slosh.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Gee, Cecil, I'm sorry you've so completely misunderstood what I've posted on the subject. I've tried to be very clear about it, but I've apparently failed with respect to communicating with you. I'm sorry that's the way it is. Of course I don't consider myself an expert, so perhaps I'm excused from your catch-phrase classification of others who've accurately described the situation here.

262. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 18:39:22 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <472f635b@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 34515

Geoffrey S. Mendelson wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely
>> after x years of no new updates.
>
> You are welcome to lobby your represntatives to change the copyright
> laws.

I do not intend to. But it would seem sensible. If someone has no intension of selling something any more, it is hard to see what he/she looses by others having it. Obviously if they sell something similar, then I can see it would hurt them. But if they simply have given up selling software like it, then I see no reason it should not be free.

>> I know Sun Microsystems have been helpful in supplying old software
>> (SunOs + others) to people that want to use it on old machines. But Cray
>> were not apparently. And from what I understand, its not as easy to copy
>> on a Cray.
>
> There are two things wrong with this.
>
> 1. Sun has not been helpful supplying SUNOS for old machines, they have
> only been less than agressive in enforcing their copyright.

I know of people who have got things from directly from Sun for old machines.

> However you will find that the sites that they have not gone
> after are outside the U.S.

> They will provide for free download Solaris (SUNOS 5) 8, 9 and 10
> for download if you sign up (for free) and accept their restricted
> license.

I'm not sure if you can get 8 or 9 now. Perhaps 9, but I've not seen 8. Must admit I have not looked too hard. I am typing this on a machine with Solaris 10

Solaris 10 really is excellent value. Use it on any machine, with any number of CPUs, commercial / hobby / educational, and it costs you $0.00.

I've seriously considered deleting Vista from my laptop and putting Solaris on that. But I know it will be a pain to get it all working, drivers etc.

> There is an open source version of Solaris 10, however that only supports
> the UltraSparc II and later processors.

That is not true. OpenSolaris runs on x86 and x64 hardware. I know that,
as I installed it myself.

Or perhaps you mean it does not support early *SPARC* processors. If so,
I would agree with you.

> Solaris 7, which was available for shipping costs, was originaly released
> at about $500 and derivative versions (e.g. Tadpole's) were never free.

Yes, I bought 7 myself for shipping costs. Strange thing is I wanted to
buy two copies - one for me, one for someone else. Sun would not allow
me to order two though! Some silly reason - I forget what it was.

> Anything older is long gone, and not available from SUN.

I think there are plenty of sources in Sun which will give this sort of
stuff away.

> 2. What's left of Cray is owned by Sun. After Seymor Cray died, the
> company went under and Sun bought them out. SUN produced a line
> of "Cray" computers which had SPARC processors in them.
>
> Note that many UNIX vendors had a license from AT&T that required
> them to pay AT&T $60 for each workstation (2 or less users) or
> $250 per server binary package they sold.

> Sun in those days included a RTU "right to use" license for SunOS
> when you bought a new computer, but technicaly it was not transferable.

>
> Geoff.

263. An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 18:42:21 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <472f640c$0$17940$4fafbaef@reader1.news.tin.it>
Source record: 34516

Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation intensity. That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to erroneously conclude that antennas showing a low impedance at the feedpoint behave better than high-impedance antennas. For instance an RF power of 100W into a 5-ohm antenna cause an RF current of about 4.5A, whilst the same 100W RF fed into a 100-ohm antenna only cause an RF current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a well thought-out explanation could be of interest for many.

73

Tony I0JX

264. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 18:47:00 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <472f6525@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 34517

Highland Ham wrote:
>> It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely
>> after x years of no new updates.
> ================================
> If older software is no longer of commercial gain to the
> developer(s),he/she/they can always declare it to be licensed under the
> GPL = General Public Licence as established through the Free Software
> Foundation . Under the GPL the software can then be modified , sold by
> anybody which MIGHT extends its useful life.
> Much Linux software is covered by the GPL (current version 3)
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

GPL'ed software has to be released with source code, which means work for the developer. If he/she has lost interest, they are not likely to dig out the source and make it available.

I think there should be an automatic right to use the software after (say) 8 years of no updates, no sales and no similar product from the same developer. But I don't feel sufficiently strongly about it that I will lobby my MP about it!

265. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 18:59:14 UTC
From: gsm@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <slrnfiupoj.gfi.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 34518

Dave wrote:
> I know of people who have got things from directly from Sun for old
> machines.

They may have, but it's not official.

>
> I'm not sure if you can get 8 or 9 now. Perhaps 9, but I've not seen 8.
> Must admit I have not looked too hard. I am typing this on a machine
> with Solaris 10

Yes, you can. I did it recently for a Sun4m computer.
>
> That is not true. OpenSolaris runs on x86 and x64 hardware. I know that,
> as I installed it myself.

Totally irrelevant. There are NO old SUN machines with X86 or X64 processors.
SunOS 5 has been available for X86 computers since Sun bought what became
it from Kodak. However it's only been about years that Sun has sold X86/X64
computers.

>
> Or perhaps you mean it does not support early *SPARC* processors. If so,
> I would agree with you.

That's it, you said old Sun computers.

> I think there are plenty of sources in Sun which will give this sort of
> stuff away.

Sure and there are plenty of people who have it and will send you a copy,
plus a few "archive" sites with SunOS 2 and 3, but they are either
outside the U.S. or will publicly deny that they exist.

Geoff.

--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, Jerusalem, Israel gsm@mendelson.com N3OWJ/4X1GM
IL Voice: (07)-7424-1667 U.S. Voice: 1-215-821-1838
Visit my 'blog at http://geoffstechno.livejournal.com/

266. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:03:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6OJXi.66749$YL5.3764@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34519

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Any device that creates those same electrical conditions possesses the
> same impedance; by definition.

Sorry Ian, that's just not true. There are three separate
definitions for impedance in "The IEEE Dictionary". If all
those were the same impedance, they wouldn't need three
definitions. A resistor has a resistance. The Z0 of a
transmission line is a resistance. They are NOT the same
impedance, by definition. The IEEE Dictionary says:
"Definition (C) is a second use of "impedance" and is
independent of definitions (A) and (B)." (C) is the
definition of impedance associated with a resistor,
inductor, or capacitor. (B) is the definition of impedance
associated with a voltage to current ratio. The IEEE
Dictionary goes out of its way to explain that there is
a difference.

> The transmitter affects the magnitude of the voltage and current in the
> load, but it categorically does NOT affect their ratio, or the phase
> angle.

Strawman

> But if both kinds of load create the SAME steady-state voltage:current
> ratio and phase angle at the transmitter output terminals, then by
> definition they both have the SAME impedance, and the transmitter will
> respond in EXACTLY the same way.

Although they may have the same value of impedance components,
they are NOT the same impedance, by IEEE definition. See above.

> That principle is absolutely fundamental.

Too bad that your underlying absolutely fundamental
principle is wrong according to the IEEE Dictionary.

> ... because you are making
> distinctions between different varieties of impedance that do not exist.

I'm just following the IEEE lead. You, OTOH, are in
logical trouble for disagreeing with the IEEE.

> All valid solutions to the problem of AC/RF generators, transmission
> lines and loads will most assuredly comply with the conservation of
> energy! But countless textbooks show that it isn't necessary to invoke
> that principle in order to make a valid analysis.

Please show me a textbook that gives you permission to
ignore the conservation of energy principle.

> But WE DO enjoy the luxury of having complete information on voltages,
> currents and phase angles, at any instant and at every point along a
> transmission line. That allows us to obtain complete solutions without
> dragging in unnecessary concepts from other disciplines.

But you guys even ignore the laws of physics for electrical
engineering, e.g. Vfor*Ifor=Pfor and Vref*Iref=Pref
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

267. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:07:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zRJXi.18094$Pv2.6537@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34520

K7ITM wrote:
> Gee, Cecil, I'm sorry you've so completely misunderstood what I've
> posted on the subject.

Could you be a little clearer? Does a reflected EM
wave have an associated ExH power density? Does a
reflected wave obey the principles of conservation
of energy and momentum? Is there exactly the amount
of energy in a transmission line needed to support
the measured forward power and reflected power?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

268. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:09:08 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fgnpok$9bu$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34522

art wrote:
> A friend of mine wants to try out the AO program by Beazely.
> The program is not in the commercial market now as it is not being
> sold
> He wants to make a copy of my disc to try something out that requires
> AO
> I suppose since it is not for sale which probably means copyrights are
> now defunct

Copyright is (virtually)forever, regardless of any aspect of whether the work was or is for sale or not.

One cannot, for instance, make a legal copy of an original (film) print of Disney's "Snow White", if you happened to have such a thing, even though Disney doesn't sell it (and never has, actually. prints are just rented or loaned)

> I don't see any reason to not acceed to his request.

Well, since its still covered by copyright, it wouldn't be either legal or ethical to do so.

> Ofcourse so few people pay for computor programs these days but I like
> to do things right,
> after all if a patent is abandoned then it is a free for all since
> the advance of science cannot be stopped and it becomes freeware

Patents have a relatively short term (20 years now), and have a whole aspect of "all infringers must be pursued", which does not apply in the case of copyright. You do NOT have to purse all infringers of copyright to keep the protection in force, and the term of copyright has been extended over the years.. 50 years after the author's death, I think (and Brian is still alive...)

Lest you be thinking of one of the "fair use" exceptions, you'd have a very tough time justifying it for software. Same for the "library making copies of out-of-print or hard-to-find books" exception.

Stanford University has an excellent site with summaries and gory details on copyrights, particularly with respect to "fair use".

http://fairuse.stanford.edu/

> Comments
> Art
>

269. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:12:38 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fgnpv6$bc3$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34523

art wrote:

> Yup,
> you are probabl;y correct! I will get around it by lending it
> while retaining ownership which apparently what is normaslly done
> these days.

Actually, odds are that you do not OWN the software. You probably licensed it, and you'd have to look at the license terms to see if it can be "loaned". Most licenses prohibit loaning.

> Shame that it is being squirreled away so nobody can use it
> especially since it is still considered the best there is.

Considered by who? It's certainly convenient and structured in a way that fits well with ham users, but for antenna optimization in general, there are an awful lot of very sophisticated programs out there.

> As for asking he does not answer Emails as he now works
> in other areas. People have been asking for it so that they
> can see and model Gaussian antennas for themselves and I don't know
> of another program that would accept it
> Art

I believe that the reason he doesn't respond is that he (justifiably) felt taken advantage of by people who duplicated his software without paying for it. So, he decided "well, if that user community can't be trusted.. I'm not interested in providing support."

My interpretation, not Brian's.
>

270. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:21:10 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fgnqf6gcf1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34524

art wrote:
> On 4 Nov, 16:20, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
>
>>Brian is unlikely to either agree to sharing or to provide a new
>>copy...
>
>
> I already have two copies which are paid for so I can
> share one with another person or give it as a gift

Nope..
The license agreement apparently reads along the lines of:

This software is copyrighted. It has been provided to
you on the condition that you will not sell, rent, lend, give
away, or otherwise transfer the software to others.

> Seems wierd to me that a patent costs a lot of money to get
> and requires a maintenance fee every two years to provide
> protection in the name of science as well as forcing
> publication for public reading Yet a computor program
> has similar protection as a trade secret or better which lasts for
> an awefull long time and can be used for the prevention
> of the advance of science by not making it available so
> the science can be advanced.

Different legislative history, different industries, etc.

Copyright didn't used to be that long a term. And, copyright has
interesting things like fair-use and compulsory licenses (thank you
player piano manufacturers).

271. Re: For Sale: SGC Automatic Antenna Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:22:40 UTC
From: byrne11 <byrne11.17558b4@radiobanter.com>
Message-ID: <byrne11.17558b4@radiobanter.com>
Source record: 34537

W7GSA;593778 Wrote:
> I have a Brand NEW SGC MAC-200 200 watt Automatic Antenna Tuner I
> bought for a project a couple months ago. The project was canceled and
> the tuner was never used.
>
> This is a 200 watt Automatic Antenna Tuner that has inputs for 5
> antennas. The tuner will either automatically find the best antenna or
> you can switch the antennas manually. The unit is about two months old
> and the one year warranty is still in effect. The unit requires a
> small 13.8 vdc power source. I will find one and include it at no
> extra cost.
>
> This is a great companion for the SG-2000 or the SG-2020
> transceivers. Click on this link for more information on this unit -
> http://sgcworld.com/MACProductPage.html - .
>
> I paid about $269 for it and I will sell it for $239 plus 9.85
> shipping in the lower 48 states. Alaska, Hawaii and International
> shipping is more. It comes in the original box with the manual.
> Please contact me at: - iamw7gsa@gmail.com - .
>
> Thanks, Bill.

What is the minimum input wattage?

--
byrne11

272. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:26:36 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fgnqpcjha1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34525

Highland Ham wrote:
>> It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely
>> after x years of no new updates.
>
> ================================
> If older software is no longer of commercial gain to the
> developer(s),he/she/they can always declare it to be licensed under the
> GPL = General Public Licence as established through the Free Software
> Foundation .

Assuming the author actually wants this to happen. Heck, the author could go one step further and just declare it to be Public Domain.

However, there are good reasons why an author may not want their software used. Maybe it has an egregious bug that would lead to endangering public safety? Maybe it caused some legal problem and the author has been required to cease distribution and support? Maybe the author just decided to not have anyone use it anymore.. It is the author's *right* to do so, which is why it is called copyright.

Also, don't confuse copyright (which controls copying) and any licensing agreements (which might control copying, or use, or anything else).

I've done software for which copyright protection was immaterial, since it was protected as a "trade secret" and it was licensed under the condition that the user not further disclose it, with substantial liquidated damages if they did.

Under the GPL the software can then be modified , sold by
> anybody which MIGHT extends its useful life.
> Much Linux software is covered by the GPL (current version 3)
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

273. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 19:55:15 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472f751c$0$25187$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34521

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:1194266003.562147.252170@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 4, 9:38 pm, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
>> I was trying to get some comparative data on quad vs quagi antennas
>> for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a
>> given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my
>> understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but
>> the quagi is best for longer higher gain antennas. Some numbers would
>> really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any
>> information on short quagis.
>>
>> Jimmie
>
> Jimmie, this is not a flame:
> But, you intend to lecture to others and you do not even begin to
> understand the subject - do you see a contradiction here?
>
> There is no way this group can turn you into an instant expert by way
> of one or two postings to this reflector... The possibilities of you
> looking like an idiot in front of your friends are endless - all it
> takes is one question from the audience where you try to wing the
> answer, then someone points out the holes in your answer, and poof!
>
> My best advice is for you to cancel your lecture and begin a bit of
> testing on your own (become an expert)... Two meters is an easy band
> to work with... Get a wood handle for a hoe, or some such, and drill
> holes... Start with a yagi from the antenna hand book - let me suggest
> 3 elements to start with, and if you want more gain then go to 5 or 7
> elements, i.e. always have an odd number of elements... Measure the
> gain and the pattern at 0-45-90-135-180 degrees...
> Then change the reflector to a quad element - repeat...
> Then the driven, etc...
>
> Then when you give the lecture you will know the material, you will be
> able to show them the antenna(s), and your test data... And even if
> you didn't get the answers you/they expect, you will be the local
> expert...
> cheers ... denny / k8do
>
Denny,
First of all I never said I was giving a lecture but I can see how this
could be a logical assumption. I dont need to be an expert or want to be
one. I just said I wanted to collect some data. If I were comparing a quad
to a yagi my task would be no problem. I just cant find any info on a 4 or 5

element quagis. My assumption is that a quad would be the higher gain antenna when this number of elements are involved. I can understand why this information would be hard to find but thought that if there is any place it can be had it is here at RRAA. I have found one reference that implies that a quagi by definition is 6 elements or more.

Like most hams I have no way of making the measurements you suggest. It must be nice to live in a world where you would assume I could.

All I really need is data I asked for. If someone aske me a question I dont know I have a good answer for them, "I dont know". I dont "wing it".

Sincerely
Jimmie

274. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 20:02:32 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472f8b9f$0$19590$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34530
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13iu95ma63ive94@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
> news:472e0810$0$9631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:13irj0q99e5oa4e@corp.supernews.com...
>>>
>>> "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
>>> news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
>>>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay
>>>> out of it, with your trash!
>>>>
>>>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece
>>>> of felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>>>
>>>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag
>>>> mount and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want
>>>> to replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic
>>>> as it is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where
>>>> it should be.
>>>>
>>>> Positive comments only!
>>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>> Maybe black, electrical tape on the bottom of the mag mount (applied to
>>> that mag mount, of course.) Would be thinner, but I suspect it might
>>> still cause some problems with increased capacitance. > Dave
>>
>> Dave (and John Doe), the idea is to incease capacitance. Large
>> capacitance is a solution to the problem not a cause of problems, agree?
>>
>
> I don't know, but if that's the case, than a thinner medium between the
> mag mount and the roof would have a higher capacitance than a thicker one,
> like felt. Or it least I think it would... If so, than Saran Wrap might
> be the answer.
>
> Dave
>
>

The problem isnt what you put under the magnet, most magmounts already have some sort of protective film. The real problem is getting dirt under them. Just one grain of sand will ruin a paint job. Having a big spot that doesnt fade with the rest of the car will ruin a paint job. Drill the hole.

Jimmie

275. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 20:09:56 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <oMKXi.6394$Zz.3256@trnddc07>
Source record: 34526

"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:472f751c$0$25187$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
> news:1194266003.562147.252170@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 4, 9:38 pm, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
>>> I was trying to get some comparative data on quad vs quagi antennas
>>> for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a
>>> given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my
>>> understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but
>>> the quagi is best for longer higher gain antennas. Some numbers would
>>> really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any
>>> information on short quagis.
>>>
>>> Jimmie
>>
>> Jimmie, this is not a flame:
>> But, you intend to lecture to others and you do not even begin to
>> understand the subject - do you see a contradiction here?
>>
>> There is no way this group can turn you into an instant expert by way
>> of one or two postings to this reflector... The possibilities of you
>> looking like an idiot in front of your friends are endless - all it
>> takes is one question from the audience where you try to wing the
>> answer, then someone points out the holes in your answer, and poof!
>>
>> My best advice is for you to cancel your lecture and begin a bit of
>> testing on your own (become an expert)... Two meters is an easy band
>> to work with... Get a wood handle for a hoe, or some such, and drill
>> holes... Start with a yagi from the antenna hand book - let me suggest
>> 3 elements to start with, and if you want more gain then go to 5 or 7
>> elements, i.e. always have an odd number of elements... Measure the
>> gain and the pattern at 0-45-90-135-180 degrees...
>> Then change the reflector to a quad element - repeat...
>> Then the driven, etc...
>>
>> Then when you give the lecture you will know the material, you will be
>> able to show them the antenna(s), and your test data... And even if
>> you didn't get the answers you/they expect, you will be the local
>> expert...
>> cheers ... denny / k8do
>>
> Denny,
> First of all I never said I was giving a lecture but I can see how this

> could be a logical assumption. I dont need to be an expert or want to be
> one. I just said I wanted to collect some data. If I were comparing a quad
> to a yagi my task would be no problem. I just cant find any info on a 4 or
> 5 element quagis. My assumption is that a quad would be the higher gain
> antenna when this number of elements are involved. I can understand why
> this information would be hard to find but thought that if there is any
> place it can be had it is here at RRAA. I have found one reference that
> implies that a quagi by definition is 6 elements or more.
>
> Like most hams I have no way of making the measurements you suggest. It
> must be nice to live in a world where you would assume I could.
>
> All I really need is data I asked for. If someone aske me a question I
> dont know I have a good answer for them, "I dont know". I dont "wing it".
>
> Sincerely
> Jimmie

Hi Jimmie

Do you use EZNEC?

Jerry
>
>

276. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 20:10:08 UTC
From: mcalhoun@ksu.edu
Message-ID: <fgntb0$357@unix1.cc.ksu.edu>
Source record: 34527

>....[snip]....
>testing on your own (become an expert)... Start with a yagi from the
>antenna hand book - let me suggest 3 elements to start with, and if you
>want more gain then go to 5 or 7 elements, i.e. always have an odd
>number of elements...

WHY always an ODD number of elements?

I can understand three: reflector, driven, and director, but I don't
understand NOT four: reflector, driven, 1stDirector, 2ndDirector ???

--
--Myron A. Calhoun.
Five boxes preserve our freedoms: soap, ballot, witness, jury, and cartridge
NRA Life Member & Certified Instructor for Rifle, Pistol, & Home Firearm Safety
Also Certified Instructor for the Kansas Concealed-Carry Handgun (CCH) license

277. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 20:50:44 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99E04FCF7CFCAnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34528

Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote in
news:EIQYhCQyJuLHFAOc@ifwtech.co.uk:

Ian, an excellent and quite comprehensive treatment.

Sal,

Some folk will try to distract from an adequately accurate approximation (being the steady state solution) by wanting to descend to a time domain solution which as you note converges to the steady state solution in time, but is much more complex to solve.

The relevance of steady state solutions is demonstrated by the traditional methods of designing transmission line transformers (eg quarter wave match), stub matching schemes, the application of the Smith chart etc. These things are only valid on applications where a steady state solution is valid, and the widespread use of them attests to the widespread existence of systems that are quite adequately analysed by steady state methods.

Most ham applications are ones where the highest modulating frequency is very small wrt the carrier frequency, and are emminently suited to steady state analysis.

Similarly, consider that when steady state analysis is not appropriate, then many of the devices mentioned above may be inappropriate as they will cause distortion of the signal.

Owen

278. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 21:17:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iv236mrqe9rb5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34529

Jim Lux wrote:
> . . .
> Copyright didn't used to be that long a term. . .

It seems to have been extended to prevent the Mickey Mouse copyright from expiring. See, for example, http://writ.news.findlaw.com/commentary/20020305_sprigman.html. The extension was challenged in court, but the Supreme court ruled in Mickey's favor.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

279. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 21:39:55 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472f8dba$0$16527$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34531

```
"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:oMKXi.6394$Zz.3256@trnddc07...
>
> "Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:472f751c$0$25187$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> "Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
>> news:1194266003.562147.252170@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 4, 9:38 pm, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
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>>>> for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a
>>>> given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my
>>>> understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but
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>>>> really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any
>>>> information on short quagis.
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>>>> Jimmie
>>>
>>> Jimmie, this is not a flame:
>>> But, you intend to lecture to others and you do not even begin to
>>> understand the subject - do you see a contradiction here?
>>>
>>> There is no way this group can turn you into an instant expert by way
>>> of one or two postings to this reflector... The possibilities of you
>>> looking like an idiot in front of your friends are endless - all it
>>> takes is one question from the audience where you try to wing the
>>> answer, then someone points out the holes in your answer, and poof!
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>>> My best advice is for you to cancel your lecture and begin a bit of
>>> testing on your own (become an expert)... Two meters is an easy band
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>>> holes... Start with a yagi from the antenna hand book - let me suggest
>>> 3 elements to start with, and if you want more gain then go to 5 or 7
>>> elements, i.e. always have an odd number of elements... Measure the
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>>> Then change the reflector to a quad element - repeat...
>>> Then the driven, etc...
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>>> Then when you give the lecture you will know the material, you will be
>>> able to show them the antenna(s), and your test data... And even if
>>> you didn't get the answers you/they expect, you will be the local
>>> expert...
>>> cheers ... denny / k8do
```

>>>
>> Denny,
>> First of all I never said I was giving a lecture but I can see how this
>> could be a logical assumption. I dont need to be an expert or want to be
>> one. I just said I wanted to collect some data. If I were comparing a
>> quad to a yagi my task would be no problem. I just cant find any info on
>> a 4 or 5 element quagis. My assumption is that a quad would be the higher
>> gain antenna when this number of elements are involved. I can understand
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>> any place it can be had it is here at RRAA. I have found one reference
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>>
>> Like most hams I have no way of making the measurements you suggest. It
>> must be nice to live in a world where you would assume I could.
>>
>> All I really need is data I asked for. If someone aske me a question I
>> dont know I have a good answer for them, "I dont know". I dont "wing it".
>>
>> Sincerely
>> Jimmie
>
> Hi Jimmie
>
> Do you use EZNEC?
>
> Jerry
>>
>>
>
>

Sorry, I have always been afraid if I get a program like that I will sit
around to much designing theoretical antennas.
I can see how it could become addictive.

Jimmie

280. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 21:46:28 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iv3prlnivf8cc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34532

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
> conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation
> intensity. That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to
> erroneously conclude that antennas showing a low impedance at the
> feedpoint behave better than high-impedance antennas. For instance an RF
> power of 100W into a 5-ohm antenna cause an RF current of about 4.5A,
> whilst the same 100W RF fed into a 100-ohm antenna only cause an RF
> current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a well thought-out
> explanation could be of interest for many.

I have an explanation.

This is a classical example of applying a simple rule (field is proportional to current) without understanding its meaning or context.

The first thing you should always think about is the law of conservation of energy. If you put 100 watts into an antenna which draws 1 amp and it radiates, say, 99 watts (the remainder going into heat), then how much power should you expect to be radiated from an antenna drawing 5 amps and consuming 100 watts? If your answer is anything over 100 watts, then there's not much point in continuing the discussion until you gain a grasp of the most fundamental of physical principals, and in the meantime you're the natural prey of all sorts of scams including perpetual motion machines. If your answer is 100 watts, then your theory dictates that antennas with less than 5 amps feedpoint current must radiate less. All the power going in must be either radiated or end up as heat, so if the lower current antenna is radiating less, there must be more heat. What does the theory say is the cause of more heat being generated? After all, it's proportional to the square of the current, not just the current, so a higher current antenna should radiate a smaller fraction of the applied power, not more, than a lower current antenna (which, in fact, it generally does).

The next thing to realize is that the strength of the overall radiated field from the antenna is *not* necessarily proportional to the current. It is for a single antenna, but not when comparing one antenna to another. What's proportional to the current is the *field*. In some types of antennas, intense fields can be created by high current, only to partially cancel each other. The field is intense close to the antenna, but not very far away.

And then you need to consider that the radiation is proportional not only to the magnitude of the current, but also the length of conductor on which it's flowing. So a short antenna with high current radiates as much as a long antenna with low current. Knowing that, think about how

you'd get an antenna to present a lower radiation resistance so the current would be higher. One way is to shorten the antenna. Hmm. Interesting how that works out, isn't it? There's also the matter of current distribution. On a long antenna, the feedpoint resistance might be fairly low, indicating heavy current at the feedpoint. But a quarter wave or so down the line, the current can be very low.

Another way to lower the feedpoint resistance is by mutual coupling. A W8JK array -- two close spaced elements fed out of phase -- is a classic example of an antenna with low feedpoint resistance. Both elements have high current and create intense fields. But the fields from the elements at least partially cancel in all directions. So the power in the overall radiated field is, except for loss, the same as for any antenna having the same input power. As it must be.

The same kind of field cancellation can take place in single antennas, with the fields from one part of the conductor interfering with the fields from another. Again, though, the total power radiated must be the applied power minus loss.

In fact, low radiation resistance is often an indicator of an antenna that's high Q -- that is, it's radiating relatively little compared to the intense local fields it's generating. This makes a narrowband antenna, and one that's potentially lossy. If you need more current for a given power input -- and radiated output -- then you suffer from greater I^2*R loss. So it's likely to be not only more narrowbanded but also less efficient than a comparable antenna with a higher radiation resistance.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

281. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 21:47:47 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472f8f7c$0$25666$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34533
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13iqdjqiaskcv1d@corp.supernews.com...
> JIMMIE wrote:
>>
>> Try some 3mil Teflon, Teflon has a very high capacitive coefficent.
>
> I'm afraid you're misinformed. The dielectric constant of PTFE Teflon is
> 2.1, or just about twice that of air. Quite a few plastics are higher
> (e.g. Mylar at 3.2 and PVC around 3.5), and many materials, such as those
> used for capacitors, have dielectric constants that are a lot higher
> (e.g., barium titanate at 1500 - 2000). Of course, a lot of the latter
> aren't physically suited for this application. A long time ago, I had
> trouble with microstrip line dispersion in a high speed delay line
> compensation network design. So I chose Teflon for the substrate material
> because of its *low* dielectric constant. The previous design was on an
> alumina substrate having a dielectric constant of about 10.
>
> The capacitance of two parallel plates is directly proportional to the
> dielectric constant and the plate surface area, and inversely proportional
> to the plate spacing. So putting 0.1 inch of Teflon between the plates
> gives you the same capacitance as putting the plates 0.05 inch apart with
> air between.
>
> This isn't to say that Teflon might not be a good choice. It's a very low
> loss material, and chemically very inert. It's soft so won't scratch, but
> it's slippery which might be a disadvantage. It's also subject to cold
> flow, but there probably won't be enough pressure for that to be a
> problem.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Interesting, when I replaced the mica insulator on a screen bypass cap with
Teflon the capacitance increased. I guess this is because the Teflon was
considerably thinner than the mica.

Jimmie

282. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 22:13:27 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13iv5ce60n65f03@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34534
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Jimmie D wrote:
>
> Interesting, when I replaced the mica insulator on a screen bypass cap with
> Teflon the capacitance increased. I guess this is because the Teflon was
> considerably thinner than the mica.

That would be the reason. The dielectric constant of mica is around 5-7 depending on the type. So for the same thickness, mica would give you at least 2-1/2 times the capacitance of Teflon.

Dielectric constants for a wide range of materials are readily available on the web. Google is your friend.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

283. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 22:59:33 UTC
From: merlin-7 <merlin-7@sc.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472fa0e4$0$28841$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34535

I have found that the separation of the wires, as close to the feed point
as possible matters more than the seperation further away from the feed
point.
My wires were only 12 inches apart over there total length but were 12
inches apart, about 12 inches from the feed point.
I had very little interaction when I tuned it.
Joe

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194275941.104976.264670@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On 5 Nov, 06:03, Tim Shoppa <sho...@trailing-edge.com> wrote:
> > On Nov 2, 6:12 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> >
> > > Here's the deal. If you put the wires close together you get a lot of
> > > interaction. The manifestation of the interaction is that the
> > > higher-frequency dipoles end up considerably shorter than normal, and
> > > they'll have a narrower bandwidth than an isolated dipole. The longest
> > > one will also be affected by the others, but not nearly so much.
You'll
> > > also find that small differences in spacing can have quite an effect
on
> > > the dipole resonant frequencies, which is why a cookbook approach
> > > usually doesn't work unless the writer is very careful to document the
> > > antenna accurately and you're extremely careful to exactly duplicate
it.
> >
> > I had read the points you make above in the antenna books... but did
> > not realize exactly how variable the effects are especially for the
> > cases where the elements are physically close. The examples in the
> > ARRL Antenna book are particularly heinous: they show elements
> > separated by a fraction of an inch (e.g. the twin-lead example, the
> > picture that shows the wires hanging from egg insulators) and these
> > examples are - from my experiments - the least likely to work at all.
> >
> > > The interaction decreases rapidly as you spread the dipoles apart. If
> > > you can get them around 30 degrees apart, the interaction is minimal
and
> > > you can just about treat them like separate dipoles. A lot of
> > > installations fall between these extremes, so the dipoles have some
> > > interaction but it's not as severe as it is when they're very closely
> > > spaced.
> >
> > This is a very fundamental piece of wisdom, and a piece that deserves
> > more attention in the ARRL Antenna books. The current statement - "The

> > separation between the dipoles for the various frequencies does not
> > seem to be especially critical" is incredibly wrong for the close-
> > spaced exampls shown in the book.
> >
> > Tim.
>
> After you have read the books try some thing different.
> Obtain insulated wire and double it over itself to form a single
> wire combination. Wind a considerable length on a former.
> Using a MFJ analyser run thru the frequencies until you obtain a
> resonance
> at a reasonable impedance level and then scale for your desired
> frequency.
> Of course you must connect the MFJ to the two wire ends.
> If you don't succeed first time around then short the wires in
> increments
> till you succeed.Wires close together can be turned into advantage if
> you
> go along with mother nature!
> To make things easier, heat the insulation on the wire and insert
> small needles
> so you can hook up the MFJ at different turn lengths.
> Be a leader not a follower
> Art KB9MZ....XG
>

284. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 23:05:05 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <26k405-5t8.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 34539

Hi Jimmie

Mt Cebik has some words on this.. I'll admit I didn't read it, only searched for the word on his site.

http://www.cebik.com/vhf/qy.html

Might be a good place to start.

I note your reluctance to model antennas. This is however a great technique you can deliver to your club members!

Cheers Bob VK2YQA

JIMMIE wrote:
>
> I was trying to get some comparative data on quad vs quagi antennas
> for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a
> given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my
> understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but
> the quagi is best for longer higher gain antennas. Some numbers would
> really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any
> information on short quagis.
>
> Jimmie
>

285. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 23:10:31 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <HpNXi.9904$9N6.7941@trnddc03>
Source record: 34536

Hi Jimmie

EZNEC isnt restricted totheoritical antennas. I use it alot to get data
for my real antennas. I can get better information on my antenna designs
with EZNEC than I get with the actual pattern measurement.
I am an old guy with almost no computer skill. But, EZNEC has been very
easy for me to use. I got a good head start from a couple aarr regulars,
so I didnt even need to read the instructions.

Jerry

"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:472f8dba$0$16527$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:oMKXi.6394$Zz.3256@trnddc07...
>>
>> "Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
>> news:472f751c$0$25187$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>>
>>> "Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
>>> news:1194266003.562147.252170@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 4, 9:38 pm, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@YAHOO.COM> wrote:
>>>>> I was trying to get some comparative data on quad vs quagi antennas
>>>>> for a club presentation. I would like to be able to compare Quads of a
>>>>> given number of elements with Quagis of the same number. It is my
>>>>> understanding that for short boomed antennas the quad will win out but
>>>>> the quagi is best for longer higher gain antennas. Some numbers would
>>>>> really help illustrate this but so far I have not found any
>>>>> information on short quagis.
>>>>>
>>>>> Jimmie
>>>>
>>>> Jimmie, this is not a flame:
>>>> But, you intend to lecture to others and you do not even begin to
>>>> understand the subject - do you see a contradiction here?
>>>>
>>>> There is no way this group can turn you into an instant expert by way
>>>> of one or two postings to this reflector... The possibilities of you
>>>> looking like an idiot in front of your friends are endless - all it
>>>> takes is one question from the audience where you try to wing the
>>>> answer, then someone points out the holes in your answer, and poof!
>>>>
>>>> My best advice is for you to cancel your lecture and begin a bit of
>>>> testing on your own (become an expert)... Two meters is an easy band

>>>> to work with... Get a wood handle for a hoe, or some such, and drill
>>>> holes... Start with a yagi from the antenna hand book - let me suggest
>>>> 3 elements to start with, and if you want more gain then go to 5 or 7
>>>> elements, i.e. always have an odd number of elements... Measure the
>>>> gain and the pattern at 0-45-90-135-180 degrees...
>>>> Then change the reflector to a quad element - repeat...
>>>> Then the driven, etc...
>>>>
>>>> Then when you give the lecture you will know the material, you will be
>>>> able to show them the antenna(s), and your test data... And even if
>>>> you didn't get the answers you/they expect, you will be the local
>>>> expert...
>>>> cheers ... denny / k8do
>>>>
>>> Denny,
>>> First of all I never said I was giving a lecture but I can see how this
>>> could be a logical assumption. I dont need to be an expert or want to be
>>> one. I just said I wanted to collect some data. If I were comparing a
>>> quad to a yagi my task would be no problem. I just cant find any info on
>>> a 4 or 5 element quagis. My assumption is that a quad would be the
>>> higher gain antenna when this number of elements are involved. I can
>>> understand why this information would be hard to find but thought that
>>> if there is any place it can be had it is here at RRAA. I have found one
>>> reference that implies that a quagi by definition is 6 elements or more.
>>>
>>> Like most hams I have no way of making the measurements you suggest. It
>>> must be nice to live in a world where you would assume I could.
>>>
>>> All I really need is data I asked for. If someone aske me a question I
>>> dont know I have a good answer for them, "I dont know". I dont "wing
>>> it".
>>>
>>> Sincerely
>>> Jimmie
>>
>> Hi Jimmie
>>
>> Do you use EZNEC?
>>
>> Jerry
>>>
>>>
>>
>>
>
> Sorry, I have always been afraid if I get a program like that I will sit
> around to much designing theoretical antennas.
> I can see how it could become addictive.
>
> Jimmie

>

286. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-05 23:33:35 UTC
From: John Ferrell <johnferrell@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <up9vi3lihgjkle1tcshj4qbm19tcf4t3in@4ax.com>
Source record: 34538

On Mon, 05 Nov 2007 06:03:55 -0800, Tim Shoppa
<shoppa@trailing-edge.com> wrote:

The examples in the
>ARRL Antenna book are particularly heinous: they show elements
>separated by a fraction of an inch (e.g. the twin-lead example, the
>picture that shows the wires hanging from egg insulators) and these
>examples are - from my experiments - the least likely to work at all.

I have been complaining about that particular example in the ARRL
books for years.

I am beginning to think that you & I are the only ones to try to make
it work!

I just had a moment of inspiration...I wonder why I have not modeled
it in EZNEC? Maybe later this evening...

John Ferrell W8CCW
"Life is easier if you learn to
plow around the stumps"

287. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 00:24:48 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194308688.178798.141810@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34540

On 5 Nov, 13:46, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> > Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
> > conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation
> > intensity. That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to
> > erroneously conclude that antennas showing a low impedance at the
> > feedpoint behave better than high-impedance antennas. For instance an RF
> > power of 100W into a 5-ohm antenna cause an RF current of about 4.5A,
> > whilst the same 100W RF fed into a 100-ohm antenna only cause an RF
> > current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a well thought-out
> > explanation could be of interest for many.
>
> I have an explanation.
>
> This is a classical example of applying a simple rule (field is
> proportional to current) without understanding its meaning or context.
>
> The first thing you should always think about is the law of conservation
> of energy. If you put 100 watts into an antenna which draws 1 amp and it
> radiates, say, 99 watts (the remainder going into heat), then how much
> power should you expect to be radiated from an antenna drawing 5 amps
> and consuming 100 watts? If your answer is anything over 100 watts, then
> there's not much point in continuing the discussion until you gain a
> grasp of the most fundamental of physical principals, and in the
> meantime you're the natural prey of all sorts of scams including
> perpetual motion machines. If your answer is 100 watts, then your theory
> dictates that antennas with less than 5 amps feedpoint current must
> radiate less. All the power going in must be either radiated or end up
> as heat, so if the lower current antenna is radiating less, there must
> be more heat. What does the theory say is the cause of more heat being
> generated? After all, it's proportional to the square of the current,
> not just the current, so a higher current antenna should radiate a
> smaller fraction of the applied power, not more, than a lower current
> antenna (which, in fact, it generally does).
>
> The next thing to realize is that the strength of the overall radiated
> field from the antenna is *not* necessarily proportional to the current.
> It is for a single antenna, but not when comparing one antenna to
> another. What's proportional to the current is the *field*. In some
> types of antennas, intense fields can be created by high current, only
> to partially cancel each other. The field is intense close to the
> antenna, but not very far away.
>
> And then you need to consider that the radiation is proportional not

> only to the magnitude of the current, but also the length of conductor
> on which it's flowing. So a short antenna with high current radiates as
> much as a long antenna with low current. Knowing that, think about how
> you'd get an antenna to present a lower radiation resistance so the
> current would be higher. One way is to shorten the antenna. Hmm.
> Interesting how that works out, isn't it? There's also the matter of
> current distribution. On a long antenna, the feedpoint resistance might
> be fairly low, indicating heavy current at the feedpoint. But a quarter
> wave or so down the line, the current can be very low.
>
> Another way to lower the feedpoint resistance is by mutual coupling. A
> W8JK array -- two close spaced elements fed out of phase -- is a classic
> example of an antenna with low feedpoint resistance. Both elements have
> high current and create intense fields. But the fields from the elements
> at least partially cancel in all directions. So the power in the overall
> radiated field is, except for loss, the same as for any antenna having
> the same input power. As it must be.
>
> The same kind of field cancellation can take place in single antennas,
> with the fields from one part of the conductor interfering with the
> fields from another. Again, though, the total power radiated must be the
> applied power minus loss.
>
> In fact, low radiation resistance is often an indicator of an antenna
> that's high Q -- that is, it's radiating relatively little compared to
> the intense local fields it's generating. This makes a narrowband
> antenna, and one that's potentially lossy. If you need more current for
> a given power input -- and radiated output -- then you suffer from
> greater I^2*R loss. So it's likely to be not only more narrowbanded but
> also less efficient than a comparable antenna with a higher radiation
> resistance.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Everything that Roy has stated above is based on radiation theory and
not actual facts.
The theory consists of a theorised chain of thought based on
observables without knowing exactly
what is happenning which is why scientific thought still searches for
real understanding of radiation.
True, the essay by Roy may well reflect what is said in some books and
if science is rules by polls
then we can say that what is in the books is fact.
You might well ask what is the hang up?We know that a time varing
current creates radiation
which is exactly what the problem is. Does a time varying field creat
radiation as in
current of a sino soidal form or does this time variation set up a
position that LEADS
to radiation? You will see that the books dwell on resistance, current

and voltage yet
a radiator must have distributed capacitance and inductance as well as distributed resistance.
On top of that "we all know" that these three items retain energy as well as releasing energy
but when energy release happenes it is not in sinosoidal form! If that is the case then
one has to take into consideration the time constants of these three items which present theory
in the books do not address . Nor is the rate of collapse of various fields that accompany
a varying current addressed which must wait for the time that the true nature of radiation is known.
The true nature can only become known when inductance and capacitance collection
and release of energy and the associated change it has on time with respect to current flow.
Review of Gaussian laws point to radiation as being the result of occillation created
by a tank circuit which in mechanical form is seen as a pendulum which conforms to Maxwells laws
but for unknown reasons scientistists have not got around to backtracking over past history
to determine how such a mystery can have lasted so long especially now that we have computors
to gurgitate unknown amounts of "prime" information.
It is,ofcourse to early to accuse Roy of putting out false information, only time can tell.
But what we can say that radiation theory is just that, a theory thought up to concurr with
observables
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG

288. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 00:27:52 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472fb505$0$19590$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34391

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:wMFXi.2156$ww2.104@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net...
> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> If you measured the impedance of that incorrect antenna, and then
>> replaced the antenna with a dummy load of the same impedance (a resistor
>> of the correct value, in series with an inductor/capacitor of the correct
>> value) then your transmitter will not know the difference.
>
> It is true that transmitters are dumb as a stump. However,
> a human being should be smart enough to realize that the
> virtual impedance, which is only a voltage to current ratio
> has been replaced by an impedor with a resistor, inductor,
> and/or capacitor.

The final of the HT is optimized for transmitting into a 50 ohm impedance. The type of impedance does not matter at the frequency in question except that complex conjugates must be used.

Taking the derivative of Pload with respect to Zload and solving the max/min equation for zero slope, the resulting equation is Rload = Rsource and Zload = -Xxcvr. This is when max power transfer to the load occurs. So when Zload (=Rload + Xload) is GT or LT 50 ohms, much of the power in the circuit is dissipated in the Rs portion of source impedance as heat. The "coolest" operation at the transceiver final will always be when Zload = Z transceiver whether Zload is an antenna or a resistor.

However, note that I am using absolute values here due to my asciii challenges. For a purely resistive load, than Rload = Rosurce for max power trnasfer. For a complex load, Zload equals the complex conjugate of Zxcvr for maximum power transfer (capacitive to inductive etc.).

289. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 00:44:22 UTC
From: W4WNT <w4wnt@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472fb8f1$0$11518$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34392
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

You might try the wide "Scotch" type tape to protect the car finish.

Bill, W4WNT

"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
> of it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
> replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it
> is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
> be.
>
> Positive comments only!
>
>

290. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 01:25:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194312305.116141.227650@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34393

On 5 Nov, 11:09, Jim Lux <james.p....@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > A friend of mine wants to try out the AO program by Beazely.
> > The program is not in the commercial market now as it is not being
> > sold
> > He wants to make a copy of my disc to try something out that requires
> > AO
> > I suppose since it is not for sale which probably means copyrights are
> > now defunct
>
> Copyright is (virtually)forever, regardless of any aspect of whether the
> work was or is for sale or not.
>
> One cannot, for instance, make a legal copy of an original (film) print
> of Disney's "Snow White", if you happened to have such a thing, even
> though Disney doesn't sell it (and never has, actually. prints are just
> rented or loaned)
>
> > I don't see any reason to not acceed to his request.
>
> Well, since its still covered by copyright, it wouldn't be either legal
> or ethical to do so.

This is America! The two words you used don't have meaning anymore.
As Roy would say the reaction is "justifiable"
Legal is a reference to law, federal law, but that only comes into
place at the whim
of some public servant. On top of that it is to slow to be a
deterrant.
Ethics is something based upon religeon but in America every thing is
based on results
for which the reward is money. There are many a religeous person who
will turn to the gun to deter abortion as well as chemists who will
not sell birth control pills
to the public. Both of these are against the law but the accused say
it is ethics which "justify"
can be used. Again this is a capatalistic country and shooting in the
back
is allowable in the absence of laws. You voted like other Americans
for a
government that provokes wars, lies and tortures, so would you
describe efforts to dethrone Bush
as being something unethical which is also against the law? The demand
for ethics

is now only used in America by losers when law is not on their sidea
and laws are purchased
using money .
As Cronkite would say " that's the way it is"

Regards
Art

>
snip
> > Comments
> > Art- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

291. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 01:28:19 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472fc32b$0$24300$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34394

"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:HpNXi.9904$9N6.7941@trnddc03...
> Hi Jimmie
>
> EZNEC isnt restricted totheoritical antennas. I use it alot to get data
> for my real antennas. I can get better information on my antenna designs
> with EZNEC than I get with the actual pattern measurement.
> I am an old guy with almost no computer skill. But, EZNEC has been very
> easy for me to use. I got a good head start from a couple aarr regulars,
> so I didnt even need to read the instructions.
>
> Jerry

But I would run a lot of theoretical antennas if I had it. I can see me
wasting a lot of time with it.
Granted it would be great for he project I am trying to do now and I am sure
its a great product.

Jimmie

292. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 01:30:26 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <ntPXi.830$ck5.192@newsfe09.phx>
Source record: 34395

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:lhcui31r61n802pdtiaa40d38l57hs34c4@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 22:10:19 -0700, "Sal M. Onella"
> <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:
>
> >
> >"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> >news:Xns99DEC5224EFB4nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> >> "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
> >> news:z7eXi.2056$1R.10@newsfe07.phx:
> >>
> >> > as heat somewhere in the system. If too much is reflected back from
> >> > the antenna and dissipated within in your transmitter, the
transmitter
> >> > overheats ($$$) or it reduces power to protect itself and nobody
hears
> >> > you.
> >>
> >> Here we go again!
> >>
> >> Owen
> >
> >What did I say wrong?
>
> You offered only half the evidence, as in the following instance:
>
> On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 22:30:30 -0700, "Sal M. Onella"
> <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:
>
> >
> >"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> >news:phlXi.492$852.343@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
> >> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >> > Yes, this misconception will never die. Is it really worth the
trouble
> >> > continually trying to contradict it?
> >>
> >> Not if all you do is trade one old-wives tale
> >> for another.
> >
> >It's hardly an old wives' tale.
> >
> >I mistakenly put a 2m antenna on my dual band HT and tried to use it for

a
> >short QSO on a nearby 440 repeater. The other ham said I was barely
making
> >the repeater, while my poor HT got so hot that I could barely hold it
after
> >a minute's use.
> >
> >The antenna was wrong and the heat was real -- whatever the theory behind
> >it.
>
> In the explanations that hammered you for your naivete, there was no
> support of what was obvious to you, and perfectly acceptable as a true
> portion of a complete description. You testified to the experience of
> observing more heat where odds would have had you as likely testifying
> to the experience of observing less heat. We get none of those "less
> heat" reports because they naturally go unobserved. This is simply
> the common response to a psychomotor lesson instructed from Mom who I
> am sure warned you to "never stick your hand in the oven" but probably
> never uttered "never stick your hand in the ice-box." The first bears
> warning for its obvious consequences, the second hardly demands
> mentioning where its consequence is far less dramatic.
>
> So we have these dramas over heat and the stage is filled with tenors
> crying their lungs out about the evils of misunderstandings (the last
> act of "Romeo and Juliet" comes to mind).
>
> We should also first establish that your HT also exhibits waste heat.
> As no common transmitter of notable power is 100% efficient, it is
> raising its heat content in relation to its surroundings. If your
> hand temperature is cooler than that case surface, you note heating;
> contrariwise, if your hand temperature is warmer than that surface,
> you note cooling. As almost every item within reach of you is at room
> temperature and you rarely note it as cooler, it is hardly worth
> mentioning.
>
> Your's was a sin of omission and what "you said wrong" was more in
> that neglect of mentioning all the cooling experiences in your life
> when your HT was mismatched. Of all the web pages, treatises, papers,
> tomes, chapters and verses dedicated to eradicating the myth of
> reflected power, all of them are equally sinful in their omissions.
> You are not alone there in Reflected Power Hell.
>
> Let's begin first with "reflected power." It is in fact reflected
> energy that is noteworthy here, power is merely the manifestation of
> energy at a load. With this discussion of the HT and an antenna,
> there are two loads (and this raises the tenor's volume of agony
> another octave - I will leave that Operetta for other discussion).
>
> The HT as a load is already exhibiting waste heat. Everyone's

> experience of operating one for several minutes will testify to that
> (yes, more anecdotal evidence) even when it is pushing energy into a
> matched load. Let's take the experience of your mismatch and put that
> antenna on a variable transmission line (one of those bench top tools,
> aka the "Sliding Load," few here have had experience with) and run the
> line through 360° of variation as noted at the source (your HT). This
> study will fill in all those omissions from those publications so
> cleverly painted up and distributed across the web as sage advice.
>
> When that returned energy meets the source energy and combines at the
> source, there are 360° of variation possible outcomes. This
> combination can be in series aiding, in series opposition, or in all
> points in between. This will be a function of the length of the
> variable line. You add two aiding energies to the same load and it
> will raise its temperature against waste heat. You add two opposing
> energies to the same load and it will subdue its temperature against
> waste heat. These are the extreme outcomes that fall 180° apart based
> on the length of that variable transmission line. One outcome burns
> your hand, as you've already noted, the other does not (and you
> neglected to inform us of all those occasions you naughty boy!). All
> the combinations in between were by relation, inconsequential, and
> passed unnoticed (even more sins of omission).
>
> Hence, the problem of anecdotal evidence is that it does not report
> fully. However, applying the label "anecdotal" does not automatically
> invalidate the observer's credible but isolated reporting; it merely
> demands a fuller examination. Unfortunately, you were denied this
> full examination in the criticism of your true observation. You
> observed one data point and perhaps were guilty of expanding it to
> describe a general condition = reflected power always heats a source.
> In fact, reflected energy can heat or cool a source in relation to its
> existing waste heat. The degree of heating or cooling is found in the
> magnitude of the mismatch, and the number of degrees that separate the
> load and the source.
>
> As for all the side comments about how "reflections" do not contain
> (fill in the blank) _____; and that these issues are instead answered
> by Impedance relationships instead - Baloney cut thick. Reflections
> AND Impedance relationships occupy opposite sides of the same coin and
> are equally applicable. This concept of mutuality is so ingrained in
> the catechism of RF as to taint anyone who denies one explanation for
> the sake of the other as evidence of some special circumstance. In
> this regard, you were sinned against in kind. ;-)
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

So, when you were on staff at USN ET "A" School, where we both taught, did you know better than the "reflected power" legend/old-wives-tale/heresy?

Hell, that's where I first picked it up !!!!!!!!!!!!!!

John

293. Re: Fan Dipole insight

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 01:35:14 UTC
From: Bob <bobsakol@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <256c2$472fc4e0$cef8ba65$2581@TEKSAVVY.COM-Free>
Source record: 34396

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194275941.104976.264670@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On 5 Nov, 06:03, Tim Shoppa <sho...@trailing-edge.com> wrote:
>> On Nov 2, 6:12 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>>
>> > Here's the deal. If you put the wires close together you get a lot of
>> > interaction. The manifestation of the interaction is that the
>> > higher-frequency dipoles end up considerably shorter than normal, and
>> > they'll have a narrower bandwidth than an isolated dipole. The longest
>> > one will also be affected by the others, but not nearly so much. You'll
>> > also find that small differences in spacing can have quite an effect on
>> > the dipole resonant frequencies, which is why a cookbook approach
>> > usually doesn't work unless the writer is very careful to document the
>> > antenna accurately and you're extremely careful to exactly duplicate
>> > it.
>>
>> I had read the points you make above in the antenna books... but did
>> not realize exactly how variable the effects are especially for the
>> cases where the elements are physically close. The examples in the
>> ARRL Antenna book are particularly heinous: they show elements
>> separated by a fraction of an inch (e.g. the twin-lead example, the
>> picture that shows the wires hanging from egg insulators) and these
>> examples are - from my experiments - the least likely to work at all.
>>
>> > The interaction decreases rapidly as you spread the dipoles apart. If
>> > you can get them around 30 degrees apart, the interaction is minimal
>> > and
>> > you can just about treat them like separate dipoles. A lot of
>> > installations fall between these extremes, so the dipoles have some
>> > interaction but it's not as severe as it is when they're very closely
>> > spaced.
>>
>> This is a very fundamental piece of wisdom, and a piece that deserves
>> more attention in the ARRL Antenna books. The current statement - "The
>> separation between the dipoles for the various frequencies does not
>> seem to be especially critical" is incredibly wrong for the close-
>> spaced exampls shown in the book.
>>
>> Tim.
>
> After you have read the books try some thing different.
> Obtain insulated wire and double it over itself to form a single
> wire combination. Wind a considerable length on a former.
> Using a MFJ analyser run thru the frequencies until you obtain a

> resonance
> at a reasonable impedance level and then scale for your desired
> frequency.
> Of course you must connect the MFJ to the two wire ends.
> If you don't succeed first time around then short the wires in
> increments
> till you succeed.Wires close together can be turned into advantage if
> you
> go along with mother nature!
> To make things easier, heat the insulation on the wire and insert
> small needles
> so you can hook up the MFJ at different turn lengths.
> Be a leader not a follower
> Art KB9MZ....XG
>
why mfj? we using another brand, can we? :-)

294. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 01:39:11 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <3BPXi.6434$Zz.5706@trnddc07>
Source record: 34397

"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:472fc32b$0$24300$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:HpNXi.9904$9N6.7941@trnddc03...
>> Hi Jimmie
>>
>> EZNEC isnt restricted totheoritical antennas. I use it alot to get
>> data for my real antennas. I can get better information on my antenna
>> designs with EZNEC than I get with the actual pattern measurement.
>> I am an old guy with almost no computer skill. But, EZNEC has been
>> very easy for me to use. I got a good head start from a couple aarr
>> regulars, so I didnt even need to read the instructions.
>>
>> Jerry
>
>
> But I would run a lot of theoretical antennas if I had it. I can see me
> wasting a lot of time with it.
> Granted it would be great for he project I am trying to do now and I am
> sure its a great product.
>
> Jimmie

Hi Jimmie

Forgive me if I sound flippant. But, this "computer modeling tool" isnt
intended to be a time wasting device. There is no reason to think of it
as just a "theoretical" program. EZNEC shows you quickly what your
antennas can be expected to do in Real Life. I consider EZNEC to be one of
the finest electronic/antenna tools a person can buy. And, if finances
are tight at this time, Roy is willing to let you use the program without
any money trading hands. The program would be an excellent way for you to
gain the confidence you are looking for when discussing Antennas with your
associates.
My advice to continues to be "try it, you'll like it".

Jerry

295. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 01:59:35 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <qMQXi.3266$aN3.559@newsfe12.phx>
Source record: 34402

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:uzEXi.2150$ww2.593@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net...
> Sal M. Onella wrote:
> > What did I say wrong?
>
> You implied that reflected energy is always dissipated
> in the transmitter.

Yeah -- well, I was trying to keep it simple, as I said to start the second paragraph.

Tell me something, please: with a mismatched load, isn't overheating of the transmitter sometimes a risk? (Assume no tuner, 50 feet of coax and an assortment of attempted HF transmit freqs.)

> How much of the reflected energy is dissipated in the
> source depends upon the interference pattern at the
> source. As w7el points out, dissipation in a voltage
> source can be reduced to zero by the astute choice of
> a special best case of complete constructive
> interference in the direction of the load.

... and I think I see an example of the "astute choice" illustrated by the "ladder-line length selector for our all-band dipole" on your website. I get that and I like it but it would never have occurred to me -- probably because of lack of wave theory on my part. Am I right?

Thanks.

296. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 02:00:20 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472fcaad$0$25628$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34398

"Bob Bob" <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net> wrote in message
news:26k405-5t8.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net...
> Hi Jimmie
>
> Mt Cebik has some words on this.. I'll admit I didn't read it, only
> searched for the word on his site.
>
> http://www.cebik.com/vhf/qy.html
>
> Might be a good place to start.
>
> I note your reluctance to model antennas. This is however a great
> technique you can deliver to your club members!

There a re a few that already do it i wil probably go to them to model some short boom quagis, after all it is a club project.

>
> Cheers Bob VK2YQA

Thanks Bob Bob, there is plenty of information on quagis 6 elements and longer. I was hoping to find some info on a 4 or 5 element quagi. In that area I am expecting the gain of the quad to be greater than the quagi. I realy dont mind modeling antennas, I just havent felt the need yet.

I got roped into this project because I interjected into the conversation on quagis that I saw one in 1970, that raised a few eyebrows. A CBer had his Moonraker 6 damaged by lightning and had to replace the driven element. Since the reflector was already in a quad configuration, he was familar with quad antennas, so he replaced the driven yagi element with a quad element. Perhaps what I saw was the first quagi but I doubt it. Farm boy engineering at its finest, no doubt about that at all.

Jimmie

297. Re: correction to question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 02:38:50 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472fd3d3$0$16538$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34399

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:472fb505$0$19590$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:wMFXi.2156$ww2.104@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net...
>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>> If you measured the impedance of that incorrect antenna, and then
>>> replaced the antenna with a dummy load of the same impedance (a resistor
>>> of the correct value, in series with an inductor/capacitor of the
>>> correct value) then your transmitter will not know the difference.
>>
>> It is true that transmitters are dumb as a stump. However,
>> a human being should be smart enough to realize that the
>> virtual impedance, which is only a voltage to current ratio
>> has been replaced by an impedor with a resistor, inductor,
>> and/or capacitor.
>
> The final of the HT is optimized for transmitting into a 50 ohm impedance.
> The type of impedance does not matter at the frequency in question except
> that complex conjugates must be used.
>
> Taking the derivative of Pload with respect to Zload and solving the
> max/min equation for zero slope, the resulting equation is Rload = Rsource
> and Zload = -Xxcvr. This is when max power transfer to the load occurs. So
> when Zload (=Rload + Xload) is GT or LT 50 ohms, much of the power in the
> circuit is dissipated in the Rs portion of source impedance as heat. The
> "coolest" operation at the transceiver final will always be when Zload = Z
> transceiver whether Zload is an antenna or a resistor.
>
> However, note that I am using absolute values here due to my asciii
> challenges. For a purely resistive load, than Rload = Rosurce for max
> power trnasfer. For a complex load, Zload equals the complex conjugate of
> Zxcvr for maximum power transfer (capacitive to inductive etc.).
Correction to typo:

Taking the derivative of Pload with respect to Zload and solving the 1st
year calculus max/min equation for zero slope, the equations resulting in
zero slope (max power) is:

Rload = Rsource

Xload = - Xsource.

This is when max power transfer to the load occurs (where Zload = Rload +
Xload and Zsource= Rsource + Xsource).

Note that when impedances are mismatched and also complex, not all of the reflected power is real. There could in theory be a completely reactive mismatch with zero power dissipation (heat) at the transmitter. However, radiation resistance is not reactive and is in phase with the source resistance, thus this component of the total impedance could cause some, or a lot, of heating if not properly matched. This basically supports what Cecil and a few others are saying.

298. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 02:45:50 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <IzQXi.460$EY1.272@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 34400

I have spent about 4 months on 2m antenna test range playing with Yagi - Quad - Razor (Quagi) designs. (before modeling software was available) Design objectives were to obtain best gain, F/B - clean pattern aand 50 ohm impedance.

My findings were:

The maximum performance for 3 el. antenna was obtained from 3 el Quad. The rule seems to be quad elements work best with one on the front and one behind the driven quad element or log cell.

For 4 el. parasitic antenna it was 3 Q and 1 Y element.

For 5 and 6 el it was 3 Q 2 (3) Y

For 7 el the winning combination was Y refl. Q refl. 2Q log driven cell, Q dir. 2x Y dir.

For over 7 el. I would just keep adding Yagi directors.

See http://www.k3bu.us/razor_beams.htm for some pictures on the cover CQ Magazine featuring stacked 15 m 7 el Razors.

Hope it helps.

73 Yuri, K3BU, VE3BMV

299. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 02:52:35 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <472fd6f5$0$4998$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34401

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:5aFXi.18901$JD.15447@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> It is no doubt an appealling explanation of why a PA may run hotter under
>> some circumstances, but it does not explain why for instance under some
>> circumstances, a PA may run cooler on a mismatched load.
>
> What does explain it is the amount of destructive vs
> constructive interference occurring at the source.
> Assuming an unprotected source:
>
> If the constructive interference is toward the
> load, the source dissipation will decrease. If the
> constructive interference is toward the source,
> the source dissipation will increase. The conservation
> of energy principle really does work to conserve the
> ExH energy in a reflected wave.
>
> Just because a special case results in zero dissipation
> in a voltage source does not give us the permission
> to make a magical leap of faith to "reflected power
> doesn't exist" or "reflected power is *always*
> dissipated in the load".

I think this is close to what I have been saying with the simple calculus max/min impedance match equation. When the reactive portion of the energy is sent back to the load several times it 'eventually' gets transmitted out and not all (or even most) of the energy is dissipated into the PA finals. Also, some is dissipated into the coax and this can be minimized by using a good ladder line even when SWR (mismatch) is high. In some cases, the source may heat up severely when mismatches between radiation resistance and source resistance are extreme, for example the antenna output is shorted (zero ohms) or open (infinite ohms).

300. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 03:10:02 UTC
From: Jim-NN7K
Message-ID: <eWQXi.2869$yV6.1963@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34403

Think, this is the same thing that one "Kurt N.Sturba" says in
his columns, about swr: It Isn't LOST power
(Heating the final or , dissipated in the final),
but is redirected to the load (again). Tho might be sticking
my foot in mouth again, but the ONLY effect of SWR, would
be on the Transmission Line (because of the loss of THAT line)
First, because of the loss, to the load.
Second , because of the Reflected LOSS (again!)towards the Source.
And then The loss, as it is again redirected towards the
load! In short, SWR, doesn't effect the power-- the FEEDLINE does
and the higher the swr- the higher the loss the feedline presents to
the load! See World Radio magazine for his tomes! In short ,
MAXIMUM power transfer occurs when the impedence of the source= the
impedence of the load. But that doesn't mean that the power is lost
at the SOURCE as (heat, loss, ect). ANY loss must be in the (devices)
between the source , and the load! Jim NN7K

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Sal M. Onella wrote:
>>
>> What did I say wrong?
>>
>
> As always, Ian has done a much better job than I could have, so there's
> not much point in trying to repeat what he said.
>
> But I did write up a lengthy essay several years ago, in response to the
> same insistent rantings about reflecting waves of average power that's
> still going on in this newsgroup, and it has some numerical examples
> with a very simple circuit which illustrate the problems with what you
> said. You can get it at http://eznec.com/misc/Food_for_thought.pdf. A
> little past half way down is "Food for thought: Forward and reverse
> power". If you're not interested in the math, scroll down a few
> paragraphs from there to the table in Courier font. It and the text
> below explain how it shows where the source dissipation is higher,
> lower, and about the same when the load is matched, for three different
> loads all having the same "reverse power". Another entry in the table is
> an example where the "reverse power" equals the forward power (an
> infinite SWR) yet the source dissipation is zero. People who believe
> that "reflected power" ends up heating up the transmitter should take a
> careful look at this, and see if they can explain it.
>
> The established transmission line theory that's been well established
> for over a century and that Ian, I, and countless others use daily for

> solving real problems will, as shown in the example, tell us exactly how
> much power is where and why. The "power is absorbed in the load" folks
> can point to transmitters that get warm (sometimes) when working into
> (some) mismatches. But they can never come up with a coherent reason for
> the results shown in the essay table, or equations which will predict
> just how much "reflected power" a transmitter will absorb and when. And
> the reason is just as Ian said.
>
> Unfortunately, some people, when presented clear evidence that the
> concept is wrong, cling desperately to it nonetheless. For those,
> explanations and evidence are a waste of time. But hopefully there are a
> few readers out there who will see the problems in resolving their
> theory with the evidence and redirect their thinking.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

301. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 03:22:34 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgomlt$c1v$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34404

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://www.americanventuremagazine.com/news.php?newsid=3727

JS

302. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 03:33:52 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472fe0f5$0$24283$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34405

"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:3BPXi.6434$Zz.5706@trnddc07...
>
> "Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:472fc32b$0$24300$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
>> news:HpNXi.9904$9N6.7941@trnddc03...
>>> Hi Jimmie
>>>
>>> EZNEC isnt restricted totheoritical antennas. I use it alot to get
>>> data for my real antennas. I can get better information on my antenna
>>> designs with EZNEC than I get with the actual pattern measurement.
>>> I am an old guy with almost no computer skill. But, EZNEC has been
>>> very easy for me to use. I got a good head start from a couple aarr
>>> regulars, so I didnt even need to read the instructions.
>>>
>>> Jerry
>>
>>
>> But I would run a lot of theoretical antennas if I had it. I can see me
>> wasting a lot of time with it.
>> Granted it would be great for he project I am trying to do now and I am
>> sure its a great product.
>>
>> Jimmie
>
> Hi Jimmie
>
> Forgive me if I sound flippant. But, this "computer modeling tool" isnt
> intended to be a time wasting device.

No but I can turn it in to one is the point I am trying to make. Something I
dont need to do while I have so many projects going on. Many of them have
gotten far behind because of recent surgery. Antennas and ham radio are just
a couple of the things I am interested in. Lately I am trying to keep myself
limited to things I can share with my family.

Jimmie
>

303. Re: quagi vs quad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 03:39:14 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <472ff015$0$16491$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34410

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:IzQXi.460$EY1.272@newsfe08.lga...
>I have spent about 4 months on 2m antenna test range playing with Yagi -
>Quad - Razor (Quagi) designs. (before modeling software was available)
> Design objectives were to obtain best gain, F/B - clean pattern aand 50
> ohm impedance.
>
> My findings were:
>
> The maximum performance for 3 el. antenna was obtained from 3 el Quad.
> The rule seems to be quad elements work best with one on the front and one
> behind the driven quad element or log cell.
>
> For 4 el. parasitic antenna it was 3 Q and 1 Y element.
>
> For 5 and 6 el it was 3 Q 2 (3) Y
>
> For 7 el the winning combination was Y refl. Q refl. 2Q log driven cell,
> Q dir. 2x Y dir.
>
> For over 7 el. I would just keep adding Yagi directors.
>
> See http://www.k3bu.us/razor_beams.htm for some pictures on the cover CQ
> Magazine featuring stacked 15 m 7 el Razors.
>
> Hope it helps.
>
> 73 Yuri, K3BU, VE3BMV
>
Thanks Yuri
Thats just what I need.

Jimmie

304. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 03:59:51 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <cYydnYgMU4xae7LaRVnyhgA@bt.com>
Source record: 34406

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194308688.178798.141810@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
> On 5 Nov, 13:46, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
>> > Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
>> > conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation
>> > intensity. That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to
>> > erroneously conclude that antennas showing a low impedance at the
>> > feedpoint behave better than high-impedance antennas. For instance an
>> > RF
>> > power of 100W into a 5-ohm antenna cause an RF current of about 4.5A,
>> > whilst the same 100W RF fed into a 100-ohm antenna only cause an RF
>> > current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a well thought-out
>> > explanation could be of interest for many.
>>
>> I have an explanation.
>>
>> This is a classical example of applying a simple rule (field is
>> proportional to current) without understanding its meaning or context.
>>
>> The first thing you should always think about is the law of conservation
>> of energy. If you put 100 watts into an antenna which draws 1 amp and it
>> radiates, say, 99 watts (the remainder going into heat), then how much
>> power should you expect to be radiated from an antenna drawing 5 amps
>> and consuming 100 watts? If your answer is anything over 100 watts, then
>> there's not much point in continuing the discussion until you gain a
>> grasp of the most fundamental of physical principals, and in the
>> meantime you're the natural prey of all sorts of scams including
>> perpetual motion machines. If your answer is 100 watts, then your theory
>> dictates that antennas with less than 5 amps feedpoint current must
>> radiate less. All the power going in must be either radiated or end up
>> as heat, so if the lower current antenna is radiating less, there must
>> be more heat. What does the theory say is the cause of more heat being
>> generated? After all, it's proportional to the square of the current,
>> not just the current, so a higher current antenna should radiate a
>> smaller fraction of the applied power, not more, than a lower current
>> antenna (which, in fact, it generally does).
>>
>> The next thing to realize is that the strength of the overall radiated
>> field from the antenna is *not* necessarily proportional to the current.
>> It is for a single antenna, but not when comparing one antenna to
>> another. What's proportional to the current is the *field*. In some
>> types of antennas, intense fields can be created by high current, only
>> to partially cancel each other. The field is intense close to the

>> antenna, but not very far away.
>>
>> And then you need to consider that the radiation is proportional not
>> only to the magnitude of the current, but also the length of conductor
>> on which it's flowing. So a short antenna with high current radiates as
>> much as a long antenna with low current. Knowing that, think about how
>> you'd get an antenna to present a lower radiation resistance so the
>> current would be higher. One way is to shorten the antenna. Hmm.
>> Interesting how that works out, isn't it? There's also the matter of
>> current distribution. On a long antenna, the feedpoint resistance might
>> be fairly low, indicating heavy current at the feedpoint. But a quarter
>> wave or so down the line, the current can be very low.
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>> Another way to lower the feedpoint resistance is by mutual coupling. A
>> W8JK array -- two close spaced elements fed out of phase -- is a classic
>> example of an antenna with low feedpoint resistance. Both elements have
>> high current and create intense fields. But the fields from the elements
>> at least partially cancel in all directions. So the power in the overall
>> radiated field is, except for loss, the same as for any antenna having
>> the same input power. As it must be.
>>
>> The same kind of field cancellation can take place in single antennas,
>> with the fields from one part of the conductor interfering with the
>> fields from another. Again, though, the total power radiated must be the
>> applied power minus loss.
>>
>> In fact, low radiation resistance is often an indicator of an antenna
>> that's high Q -- that is, it's radiating relatively little compared to
>> the intense local fields it's generating. This makes a narrowband
>> antenna, and one that's potentially lossy. If you need more current for
>> a given power input -- and radiated output -- then you suffer from
>> greater I^2*R loss. So it's likely to be not only more narrowbanded but
>> also less efficient than a comparable antenna with a higher radiation
>> resistance.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Everything that Roy has stated above is based on radiation theory and
> not actual facts.
> The theory consists of a theorised chain of thought based on
> observables without knowing exactly
> what is happenning which is why scientific thought still searches for
> real understanding of radiation.
> True, the essay by Roy may well reflect what is said in some books and
> if science is rules by polls
> then we can say that what is in the books is fact.
> You might well ask what is the hang up?We know that a time varing
> current creates radiation
> which is exactly what the problem is. Does a time varying field creat
> radiation as in

> current of a sino soidal form or does this time variation set up a
> position that LEADS
> to radiation? You will see that the books dwell on resistance, current
> and voltage yet
> a radiator must have distributed capacitance and inductance as well as
> distributed resistance.
> On top of that "we all know" that these three items retain energy as
> well as releasing energy
> but when energy release happenes it is not in sinosoidal form! If that
> is the case then
> one has to take into consideration the time constants of these three
> items which present theory
> in the books do not address . Nor is the rate of collapse of various
> fields that accompany
> a varying current addressed which must wait for the time that the true
> nature of radiation is known.
> The true nature can only become known when inductance and capacitance
> collection
> and release of energy and the associated change it has on time with
> respect to current flow.
> Review of Gaussian laws point to radiation as being the result of
> occillation created
> by a tank circuit which in mechanical form is seen as a pendulum which
> conforms to Maxwells laws
> but for unknown reasons scientistists have not got around to
> backtracking over past history
> to determine how such a mystery can have lasted so long especially now
> that we have computors
> to gurgitate unknown amounts of "prime" information.
> It is,ofcourse to early to accuse Roy of putting out false
> information, only time can tell.
> But what we can say that radiation theory is just that, a theory
> thought up to concurr with
> observables
> Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG
>

I'm backing Roy with this one. That said, my old college lecturer used to say that an antenna was simply a device to match the impedence of the transmitter to the impedence of free space (around 377 ohms). With variable output impedence valve transmitters, this idea was a lot easier to grasp for many students.

Now that modern solid state transmitters are pretty much standardised at a 50 ohm output impedence, the antenna often needs a little help from an antenna tuning unit or a specific design to match the 50 ohms to 377 ohms.

For example, resonant dipole antennas typically have an impedence of between 30 and 75 ohms (depending on mounting height and surroundings). That is the impedence that is presented to the transmitter. However at the point of the antenna where the signal is actually radiated, the characteristic impedence matches that of free space, 377 ohms. Yes, that's right. Not all the length

of the antenna is radiating, just the bits where the impedence is closest to 377 ohms. All the rest of the wire is just there to make the appropriate transformation ratio.

I can hear the cries of disbelief now! I should point out that this is neither a new or an original idea, just in case anyone is thinking of patenting it.

If an antenna is designed so that it doesn't have any point that matches the impedence of free space, then a mismatch of impedences occurs and the antenna radiates less efficiently. The antenna may still show a 1:1 SWR reading at the transmitter with no indication of any problems. The 'wasted' energy generally ends up being dissipated as heat or coronal discharge. Bearing in mind just how sensitive most receivers are, an antenna which is only 50% efficient will still put out a signal that is less than an S point down on one that is 95% efficient and you are still highly likely to make plenty of contacts. For low frequency working, antenna efficiencies of only fractions of a percent have been shown to be effective in making trans Atlantic contacts.

Of course it does take a kilowatt to produce a single watt of radiated power, but that just goes to prove that you can get a signal out in two ways; match impedences for efficiency or chuck a load of power into the proverbial bit of wet string. That's why long wave broadcast stations use transmitter powers of up to 5 megawatts!

Well that should throw the cat among the pigeons...

Mike G0ULI

305. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 04:01:09 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194321669.761152.102100@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34407

On Nov 5, 11:07 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > Gee, Cecil, I'm sorry you've so completely misunderstood what I've
> > posted on the subject.
>
> Could you be a little clearer?

No, I'm sorry, Cecil. I've tried, but I'm afraid I'm just inept at communicating. I take all the blame for it. However, life's too short to spend a lot of time worrying about it, and I need to get back to calculating the even and odd mode impedances of some coupled line structures now. I just hope I don't have too much trouble applying the results to some real-world problems.

306. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 04:17:12 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgopsbgoq1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34408

Mike Kaliski wrote:

>> ...

> I'm backing Roy with this one. That said, my old college lecturer used
> to say that an antenna was simply a device to match the impedence of the
> transmitter to the impedence of free space (around 377 ohms). With
> variable output impedence valve transmitters, this idea was a lot easier
> to grasp for many students.
>
> Now that modern solid state transmitters are pretty much standardised at
> a 50 ohm output impedence, the antenna often needs a little help from an
> antenna tuning unit or a specific design to match the 50 ohms to 377 ohms.
>
> For example, resonant dipole antennas typically have an impedence of
> between 30 and 75 ohms (depending on mounting height and surroundings).
> That is the impedence that is presented to the transmitter. However at
> the point of the antenna where the signal is actually radiated, the
> characteristic impedence matches that of free space, 377 ohms. Yes,
> that's right. Not all the length of the antenna is radiating, just the
> bits where the impedence is closest to 377 ohms. All the rest of the
> wire is just there to make the appropriate transformation ratio.
>
> I can hear the cries of disbelief now! I should point out that this is
> neither a new or an original idea, just in case anyone is thinking of
> patenting it.
>
> If an antenna is designed so that it doesn't have any point that matches
> the impedence of free space, then a mismatch of impedences occurs and
> the antenna radiates less efficiently. The antenna may still show a 1:1
> SWR reading at the transmitter with no indication of any problems. The
> 'wasted' energy generally ends up being dissipated as heat or coronal
> discharge. Bearing in mind just how sensitive most receivers are, an
> antenna which is only 50% efficient will still put out a signal that is
> less than an S point down on one that is 95% efficient and you are still
> highly likely to make plenty of contacts. For low frequency working,
> antenna efficiencies of only fractions of a percent have been shown to
> be effective in making trans Atlantic contacts.
>
> Of course it does take a kilowatt to produce a single watt of radiated
> power, but that just goes to prove that you can get a signal out in two
> ways; match impedences for efficiency or chuck a load of power into the
> proverbial bit of wet string. That's why long wave broadcast stations
> use transmitter powers of up to 5 megawatts!
>

> Well that should throw the cat among the pigeons...
>
> Mike G0ULI

Some of that I actually agree with and "seems" to "appear" true!

The truth is out there ...

Regards,
JS

307. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 04:27:41 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <y3SXi.8205$gK1.677@newsfe03.phx>
Source record: 34409

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13itsmni2hkr85c@corp.supernews.com...
> Sal M. Onella wrote:
> >
> > What did I say wrong?
> >

< snip >

> Unfortunately, some people, when presented clear evidence that the
> concept is wrong, cling desperately to it nonetheless. For those,
> explanations and evidence are a waste of time. But hopefully there are a
> few readers out there who will see the problems in resolving their
> theory with the evidence and redirect their thinking.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy,

I don't cling to anything, desperately or otherwise. I keep an open
mind. I've learned a lot but I haven't learned everything.

Give me credit for having been the victim of conventional wisdom or
[insert your favorite disparaging term for misinformation]. It's that
simple.

Oh, and keep that "black cat" metaphor handy for any ol' time you want
to piss somebody off. It works.

"Sal"
[John Markham, KD6VKW
Amateur Extra
Commercial General
NARTE Certified EMC Engineer, retired]

308. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 04:50:08 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194324608.431275.220700@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34411

On 5 Nov, 19:59, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194308688.178798.141810@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > On 5 Nov, 13:46, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> >> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> >> > Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
> >> > conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation
> >> > intensity. That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to
> >> > erroneously conclude that antennas showing a low impedance at the
> >> > feedpoint behave better than high-impedance antennas. For instance an
> >> > RF
> >> > power of 100W into a 5-ohm antenna cause an RF current of about 4.5A,
> >> > whilst the same 100W RF fed into a 100-ohm antenna only cause an RF
> >> > current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a well thought-out
> >> > explanation could be of interest for many.
>
> >> I have an explanation.
>
> >> This is a classical example of applying a simple rule (field is
> >> proportional to current) without understanding its meaning or context.
>
> >> The first thing you should always think about is the law of conservation
> >> of energy. If you put 100 watts into an antenna which draws 1 amp and it
> >> radiates, say, 99 watts (the remainder going into heat), then how much
> >> power should you expect to be radiated from an antenna drawing 5 amps
> >> and consuming 100 watts? If your answer is anything over 100 watts, then
> >> there's not much point in continuing the discussion until you gain a
> >> grasp of the most fundamental of physical principals, and in the
> >> meantime you're the natural prey of all sorts of scams including
> >> perpetual motion machines. If your answer is 100 watts, then your theory
> >> dictates that antennas with less than 5 amps feedpoint current must
> >> radiate less. All the power going in must be either radiated or end up
> >> as heat, so if the lower current antenna is radiating less, there must
> >> be more heat. What does the theory say is the cause of more heat being
> >> generated? After all, it's proportional to the square of the current,
> >> not just the current, so a higher current antenna should radiate a
> >> smaller fraction of the applied power, not more, than a lower current
> >> antenna (which, in fact, it generally does).
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> >> The next thing to realize is that the strength of the overall radiated

> >> field from the antenna is *not* necessarily proportional to the current.
> >> It is for a single antenna, but not when comparing one antenna to
> >> another. What's proportional to the current is the *field*. In some
> >> types of antennas, intense fields can be created by high current, only
> >> to partially cancel each other. The field is intense close to the
> >> antenna, but not very far away.
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> >> And then you need to consider that the radiation is proportional not
> >> only to the magnitude of the current, but also the length of conductor
> >> on which it's flowing. So a short antenna with high current radiates as
> >> much as a long antenna with low current. Knowing that, think about how
> >> you'd get an antenna to present a lower radiation resistance so the
> >> current would be higher. One way is to shorten the antenna. Hmm.
> >> Interesting how that works out, isn't it? There's also the matter of
> >> current distribution. On a long antenna, the feedpoint resistance might
> >> be fairly low, indicating heavy current at the feedpoint. But a quarter
> >> wave or so down the line, the current can be very low.
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> >> Another way to lower the feedpoint resistance is by mutual coupling. A
> >> W8JK array -- two close spaced elements fed out of phase -- is a classic
> >> example of an antenna with low feedpoint resistance. Both elements have
> >> high current and create intense fields. But the fields from the elements
> >> at least partially cancel in all directions. So the power in the overall
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> >> the same input power. As it must be.
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> >> with the fields from one part of the conductor interfering with the
> >> fields from another. Again, though, the total power radiated must be the
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> >> the intense local fields it's generating. This makes a narrowband
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> >> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
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> > real understanding of radiation.
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> > then we can say that what is in the books is fact.
> > You might well ask what is the hang up?We know that a time varing
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> > which is exactly what the problem is. Does a time varying field creat
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> > current of a sino soidal form or does this time variation set up a
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> > to radiation? You will see that the books dwell on resistance, current
> > and voltage yet
> > a radiator must have distributed capacitance and inductance as well as
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> > On top of that "we all know" that these three items retain energy as
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> > is the case then
> > one has to take into consideration the time constants of these three
> > items which present theory
> > in the books do not address . Nor is the rate of collapse of various
> > fields that accompany
> > a varying current addressed which must wait for the time that the true
> > nature of radiation is known.
> > The true nature can only become known when inductance and capacitance
> > collection
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> > respect to current flow.
> > Review of Gaussian laws point to radiation as being the result of
> > occillation created
> > by a tank circuit which in mechanical form is seen as a pendulum which
> > conforms to Maxwells laws
> > but for unknown reasons scientistists have not got around to
> > backtracking over past history
> > to determine how such a mystery can have lasted so long especially now
> > that we have computors
> > to gurgitate unknown amounts of "prime" information.
> > It is,ofcourse to early to accuse Roy of putting out false
> > information, only time can tell.
> > But what we can say that radiation theory is just that, a theory
> > thought up to concurr with
> > observables
> > Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG
>
> I'm backing Roy with this one. That said, my old college lecturer used to
> say that an antenna was simply a device to match the impedence of the
> transmitter to the impedence of free space (around 377 ohms). With variable
> output impedence valve transmitters, this idea was a lot easier to grasp for
> many students.
>
> Now that modern solid state transmitters are pretty much standardised at a
> 50 ohm output impedence, the antenna often needs a little help from an
> antenna tuning unit or a specific design to match the 50 ohms to 377 ohms.

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> For example, resonant dipole antennas typically have an impedence of between
> 30 and 75 ohms (depending on mounting height and surroundings). That is the
> impedence that is presented to the transmitter. However at the point of the
> antenna where the signal is actually radiated, the characteristic impedence
> matches that of free space, 377 ohms. Yes, that's right. Not all the length
> of the antenna is radiating, just the bits where the impedence is closest to
> 377 ohms. All the rest of the wire is just there to make the appropriate
> transformation ratio.
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> I can hear the cries of disbelief now! I should point out that this is
> neither a new or an original idea, just in case anyone is thinking of
> patenting it.
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> impedence of free space, then a mismatch of impedences occurs and the
> antenna radiates less efficiently. The antenna may still show a 1:1 SWR
> reading at the transmitter with no indication of any problems. The 'wasted'
> energy generally ends up being dissipated as heat or coronal discharge.
> Bearing in mind just how sensitive most receivers are, an antenna which is
> only 50% efficient will still put out a signal that is less than an S point
> down on one that is 95% efficient and you are still highly likely to make
> plenty of contacts. For low frequency working, antenna efficiencies of only
> fractions of a percent have been shown to be effective in making trans
> Atlantic contacts.
>
> Of course it does take a kilowatt to produce a single watt of radiated
> power, but that just goes to prove that you can get a signal out in two
> ways; match impedences for efficiency or chuck a load of power into the
> proverbial bit of wet string. That's why long wave broadcast stations use
> transmitter powers of up to 5 megawatts!
>
> Well that should throw the cat among the pigeons...
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Hmm...And at the points that match the 377 ohm what exactly is passed
over (transferred) and how?
Since the term impedance comes from the word to impede it would
suggest that the higher number
impedes the transfer of whatever at the highest impedance point! Did
the lecturer
hint in any way what was being passed to that which had this 377 ohm
impedance.
As for longwave broadcast stations using large amounts of power it is
well known
that if you can't speak the language then an increase in sound levels
is a natural response.

Art

309. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 04:52:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uqSXi.41876$eY.16694@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34412

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> Tell me something, please: with a mismatched load, isn't overheating of the
> transmitter sometimes a risk?

Yes, sometimes but not always. Reflected waves can
actually cool down the transmitter by reducing the
total current.

> ... and I think I see an example of the "astute choice" illustrated by the
> "ladder-line length selector for our all-band dipole" on your website. I
> get that and I like it but it would never have occurred to me -- probably
> because of lack of wave theory on my part. Am I right?

Probably because of lack of Smith Chart experience?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

310. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 04:59:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PwSXi.41877$eY.11400@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34413

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 5, 11:07 am, Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Could you be a little clearer?
>
> No, I'm sorry, Cecil.

I'm sorry you trimmed out and ignored all the yes/no questions that I posted. One wonders why you guys refuse to answer simple yes/no questions. Here one again:

Does a reflected wave possess energy proportional to ExH, i.e. the cross product of the E-field and the H-field?

Given the magical thinking on this newsgroup, it is pretty obvious why you guys cannot afford to answer that question.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

311. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 05:26:23 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99E0A73B825C5nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34414

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in
news:y3SXi.8205$gK1.677@newsfe03.phx:

...
> I don't cling to anything, desperately or otherwise. I keep an
> open
> mind. I've learned a lot but I haven't learned everything.
>

Sal / John,

I think Roy may have been referring to another 'helper' who lurks here.

> Give me credit for having been the victim of conventional wisdom
> or
> [insert your favorite disparaging term for misinformation]. It's that
> simple.

I think we were / are all vulnerable to learning from each other... it is what amateur radio is about, the collective 'self training' that is part of the ITU defintion of the amateur service.

Like yourself, I learned from the hobby elders, and some of it, a lot of it was BS, and I freely admit that I am uncertain of some of what I 'know'.

We all need to test our own 'knowledge', especially the widely held stuff that you just don't find in reputable text books. You have to ask have we hams got an edge on the rest of the world, or is the proposition a myth.

A few years ago I worked on development of a handbook for our new six hour hams. It was a considerable struggle to keep the 'reflected power is dissipated in the PA and causes damage' myth out of the handbook that would feed the hobby intake in this country.

Imagine a multiple choice question in the assessment:

Reflected power:
a) increases the power bill;
b) is a technique for operating 12V equipment in modern 24V vehicles;
c) reinforces your signal provided it is re-reflected by an ATU;
d) overheats transmitters causing serious damage;
e) is a fire hazard.

Owen

312. Re(2): question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 06:00:21 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <qqTXi.1128$cU6.752@newsfe15.phx>
Source record: 34415

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:uzEXi.2150$ww2.593@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net...
> Sal M. Onella wrote:
> > What did I say wrong?
>
> You implied that reflected energy is always dissipated
> in the transmitter.
>
> How much of the reflected energy is dissipated in the
> source depends upon the interference pattern at the
> source. As w7el points out, dissipation in a voltage
> source can be reduced to zero by the astute choice of
> a special best case of complete constructive
> interference in the direction of the load.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

You haven't commented yet pro or con, but if I may, I want to expand on the observation I made about your variable length twin-lead arrangement being an "astute choice" to promote complete constructive interference in the direction of the load.

If the line length will bring this about as you have demonstrated, does this mean that a tuner appears to adjust the effective line length (from the perspective of the source)? The only explanation of a tuner I have seen describes it as creating a stub whose impedance, in parallel with the impedance of the transmission line/antenna system, is seen as 50 ohms, a presumptive good match. I don't know enough to accept or reject this notion, so I shall do neither at the moment. However, I think of a stub as shunting a transmission line, whereas the tuner is electrically in series, so maybe something's fishy about that. I withhold judgment.

More to the point, when I was taught transmission lines, they were diagrammed with lumped constants: series resistance and inductance + shunt capacitance. The internals of a pi tuner are just more of the same and would seem (by intuition, alone -- I am not claiming anything) to behave as an adjustable length line, minus the resistive component. By extension, Does a T tuner cancel some of the reactance of the line in which it is inserted, thereby effectively shortening the line. (The phase "conjugate impedance" is poking out from a fold of my brain.)

Am I onto something or have I simply launched myself into the eye of another shitstorm?

"Sal"

313. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 06:54:54 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j03u5goqlp9b3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34416

```
Sal M. Onella wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13itsmni2hkr85c@corp.supernews.com...
>> Sal M. Onella wrote:
>>> What did I say wrong?
>>>
>
> < snip >
>
>> Unfortunately, some people, when presented clear evidence that the
>> concept is wrong, cling desperately to it nonetheless. For those,
>> explanations and evidence are a waste of time. But hopefully there are a
>> few readers out there who will see the problems in resolving their
>> theory with the evidence and redirect their thinking.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Roy,
>
> I don't cling to anything, desperately or otherwise. I keep an open
> mind. I've learned a lot but I haven't learned everything.
>
> Give me credit for having been the victim of conventional wisdom or
> [insert your favorite disparaging term for misinformation]. It's that
> simple.

I'm sorry, what I said was poorly worded. I wasn't directing it at you,
but was venting a bit because this misconception keeps surfacing over
and over.. I'm very glad it doesn't apply to you!
>
> Oh, and keep that "black cat" metaphor handy for any ol' time you want
> to piss somebody off. It works.

And I'm sorry if it pissed you off. But I hope it made my point:
Observing two things doesn't mean that one causes the other.

If what I posted played any part in helping you -- or other readers --
understand transmission lines even a little better, then it was
worthwhile doing. I know Ian could have done it without pissing anyone
off, but I'm a lot clumsier with language.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL
```

314. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 07:08:51 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j04och0u1dsa2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34417

Mike Kaliski wrote:

> I'm backing Roy with this one. That said, my old college lecturer used
> to say that an antenna was simply a device to match the impedence of the
> transmitter to the impedence of free space (around 377 ohms). With
> variable output impedence valve transmitters, this idea was a lot easier
> to grasp for many students.
> . . .

Thanks for the support, but I disagree with your college lecturer. The impedance of free space has dimensions of ohms and the output impedance of a transmitter (not necessarily 50 ohms, but designed to work into a 50 ohm load) has dimensions of ohms. But they're not the same thing. The transmitter impedance is a ratio of voltage to current while the impedance of free space is the ratio of an electric to magnetic field in a plane wave, or the square root of the ratio of its permeability to permittivity. If all an antenna does is match the transmitter impedance to that of free space, why can't you just hook a transformer to the rig's output and let the secondary leads dangle? Or, why can't you put your signal into a 300 ohm twinlead transmission line and spread the conductors until the Z0 is 377 ohms in order to "match" the impedance of free space? I look at an antenna rather as a transducer, which converts energy in the form of voltages and currents in conductors to energy in the form of electromagnetic fields in space, much as a speaker converts voltages and currents into mechanical waves in air.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

315. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 07:21:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j05gb4nihav63@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34418

Mike Kaliski wrote:

> I'm backing Roy with this one. That said, my old college lecturer used
> to say that an antenna was simply a device to match the impedence of the
> transmitter to the impedence of free space (around 377 ohms). With
> variable output impedence valve transmitters, this idea was a lot easier
> to grasp for many students.
>
> Now that modern solid state transmitters are pretty much standardised at
> a 50 ohm output impedence, the antenna often needs a little help from an
> antenna tuning unit or a specific design to match the 50 ohms to 377 ohms.
>
> For example, resonant dipole antennas typically have an impedence of
> between 30 and 75 ohms (depending on mounting height and surroundings).
> That is the impedence that is presented to the transmitter. However at
> the point of the antenna where the signal is actually radiated, the
> characteristic impedence matches that of free space, 377 ohms. Yes,
> that's right. Not all the length of the antenna is radiating, just the
> bits where the impedence is closest to 377 ohms. All the rest of the
> wire is just there to make the appropriate transformation ratio.
>
> I can hear the cries of disbelief now! I should point out that this is
> neither a new or an original idea, just in case anyone is thinking of
> patenting it.

Let me be the first to cry in disbelief. Being that it's not a new or original idea, perhaps you can direct me to a text where this is explained in more detail. I don't believe I've ever come across it in the 8 or so antenna texts I have on my shelf or hundred or so papers in my file. How do we identify these unique points on an antenna? Does an antenna with two such points radiate better than an antenna with only one? Where can I find information on optimizing an antenna to maximize the number of 377 ohm match points? I do professional antenna design on a consulting basis, and I really need to know if the theory I've been using for all these years to design antennas is faulty, and how I can take advantage of this knowledge!

> If an antenna is designed so that it doesn't have any point that matches
> the impedence of free space, then a mismatch of impedences occurs and
> the antenna radiates less efficiently. The antenna may still show a 1:1
> SWR reading at the transmitter with no indication of any problems. The
> 'wasted' energy generally ends up being dissipated as heat or coronal
> discharge.

Of course an antenna can read 1:1 and be highly inefficient -- a dummy load is such an antenna. And it can read 10:1 and be 99+% efficient. SWR isn't an indication of efficiency.

But the only mechanism I know by which heat can be generated by an antenna is by current flowing through a resistive conductor, in which case it's I^2 * R. So either your example antenna has some way of increasing I, increasing R, or creating heat by some other mechanism. Which is it? How can I calculate it?

>. . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

316. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 07:40:15 UTC
From: Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7zzt@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgpgn9ouk1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34422

Antonio Vernucci wrote:

> Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
> conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation
intensity.
> That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to erroneously
conclude that
> antennas showing a low impedance at the feedpoint behave better than
> high-impedance antennas. For instance an RF power of 100W into a 5-ohm
antenna
> cause an RF current of about 4.5A, whilst the same 100W RF fed into a
100-ohm
> antenna only cause an RF current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a
well
> thought-out explanation could be of interest for many.
>
> 73
>
> Tony I0JX

ohms law explains this nicely. the power is still the same. just the other variables have changed

317. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 07:50:03 UTC
From: Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7zzt@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgph9kqrd1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34423

art wrote:
> Hmm...And at the points that match the 377 ohm what exactly is passed
> over (transferred) and how?
> Since the term impedance comes from the word to impede it would
> suggest that the higher number
> impedes the transfer of whatever at the highest impedance point! Did
> the lecturer
> hint in any way what was being passed to that which had this 377 ohm
> impedance.
> As for longwave broadcast stations using large amounts of power it is
> well known
> that if you can't speak the language then an increase in sound levels
> is a natural response.
> Art

Art,
now you are just nitpicking...
the observable facts (those that relate to radiation 'theory' to 5 9's
accuracy) should be more than enough. there are just some things that
science yet knows about the universe.

those field could be transferring energy in some 'quantum' function that has
yet to be devined.

However, what roy says can be observed to such an extent that it pretty much
becomes observed facts and not just theory.

and yeah, my quip about ohms law may be a bit over simplified (and wikipedia
is a wonderful resource for little tidbits of information).

318. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 08:41:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <eg60j39jk5imjnflujiec9qt7brv4svmjd@4ax.com>
Source record: 34419

On Mon, 5 Nov 2007 17:30:26 -0800, "Sal M. Onella"
<salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:

>So, when you were on staff at USN ET "A" School, where we both taught, did
>you know better than the "reflected power" legend/old-wives-tale/heresy?
>Hell, that's where I first picked it up !!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Hi John,

My path up through "A" school was through the Radar branch (I was the
only ETR2 in the Communications Branch when I taught there). The
Radar training gave us hands on experience with equipment that
presented both lumped (pulse forming network) AND line (Magic T and
such) designs. Also, reflected POWER was palpably lethal in both
applications. Melodramatic criticism of the fine points in
terminology carried little weight in lab exercises.

Luckily, I had the presence of mind as a student to hie myself into
Frisco to buy Terman's "Electronic and Radio Engineering." The Navy
course of instruction and training manuals so perfectly dove-tailed to
that book that the fit was a precision match. The "A" school syllabus
didn't go nearly to the depth of detail as offered by Terman (the
ET1&2 and ETC course work did), but it did heavily touch every chapter
found in that tome.

Insofar as heresy, the syllabus was rife with it. We taught that
antennas that were too short could be made to appear longer by the
addition of the "missing" wire in the form of a coil. Similarly, a
too long antenna could be reduced in length by inserting a capacitor.
The teaching aid was to think of the coil symbol as a spring that
could be stretched to lengthen the short antenna, and cap symbol as
providing space enough between the plates to collapse the extra length
of a too long antenna. Clearly the metaphors wheeze, but are
effective well beyond mathematical proofs that could only serve as
sleeping pills.

Before the purists roll their eye's and mutter "tut-tut" under their
beards - instruction was complete to point out these were short-cuts
as memory aides and did not serve as a complete discussion on the
topic. Reflected power certainly fell into that category as its
hazard was positively destructive and not a mental exercise subjected
to debate in a perfumed symposium.

Anyone with radar experience can fashion the plumbing to steer
reflected power to any load. -um- reflected energy be damned at that
point as any reflection was inherently returning to a source that was

long dormant (in terms of microseconds) and ready to dissipate anything that came down the pipe. The whole point of the magnetron's success in war was its robustness in the face of catastrophic mismatches. The PFN might flame out or the thyratron burst, but the magnetron would survive.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

319. Offering a part-time job

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 09:08:10 UTC
From: 520520 <228309818@163.com>
Message-ID: <1194340090.227172.229870@t8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34420

I am seeking cooperator, part-time job and gaining much profits.
We are from China. And our business is internation trade by internet
for many years. Our products is best selling in Europe. And Our
products have Top quality.
Now we are seeking cooperators in Europe. If you do this business, you
will gain eur1000 to eur3000 per month.
We provide products and pay shipping cost. It is easy, and you do it
only by internet.
This is a opporunity. Please contact me if you have any question, we
can talking for detail.
MSN: mini_liang@hotmail.com
E-MAIL: mytrade@writeme.com

320. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 09:55:40 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimtel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <1194342940.984790.194570@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34421

On 5 nov, 19:42, "Antonio Vernucci" <vernu...@tin.it> wrote:
> Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
> conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation intensity.
> That statement (which is anyway true) could lead us to erroneously conclude that
> antennas showing a low impedance at the feedpoint behave better than
> high-impedance antennas. For instance an RF power of 100W into a 5-ohm antenna
> cause an RF current of about 4.5A, whilst the same 100W RF fed into a 100-ohm
> antenna only cause an RF current of 1A. This is obviously a trick, but a well
> thought-out explanation could be of interest for many.
>
> 73
>
> Tony I0JX

Hi Antonio,

Feed point impedance is basically not related to radiated power.

A halve wave dipole in free space has about 50 to 70 Ohms impedance
(depending in thickness of radiator and when in resonance). However
the same dipole close to a large metal surface can have 5 Ohms of
input impedance.

There is more current in the radiator, but also a nearly opposite
current in the ground plane that cancels the radiation in certain
directions.

Another example is the thin end-fed half wave monopole. That has an
input impedance (real value) in the 400 to 5 kOhm range (depending in
thickness of radiator). So the input current is low, but the current
near the middle of the radiator is high.

When you put an end-fed HW radiator close to a ground plane, the end-
fed input impedance increases further (assuming losses are
negligible).

In general, the amount of radiated power is not determined by the
input current, but by the total distributed current in all parts of
the antenna that carries the RF current. Manual calculation of
radiated power (based on the produced 3 dimensional field) is possible
for very simple antenna constructions only.

Best regards,

Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl

321. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 12:18:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wYYXi.19001$JD.7346@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34424

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> Does a T tuner cancel some of the reactance of the line in which it is
> inserted, thereby effectively shortening the line.
> Am I onto something or have I simply launched myself into the eye of
> another shitstorm?

A single series length of transmission line can only transform impedances to other values located on the SWR circle (or spiral) on a Smith Chart. There is only one low resistance value on that SWR circle and it is equal to Z0/SWR. For instance, if the SWR is 9:1 on 450 ohm line, that value is 450/9 = 50 ohms. If the SWR is 4.5:1, that low resistive value is 450/4.5 = 100 ohms. If the SWR is 18:1, that low resistive value is 450/18 = 25 ohms. Only one value of SWR (9:1) on Z0=450 ohm line will transform the impedance to 50 ohms. Since my transceiver is happy with any resistive impedance between 25 ohms and 100 ohms, I am satisfied with that maximum 50 ohm SWR of 2:1.

An antenna tuner not only can perform the equivalent of the above transformation but it can also do the equivalent of a transformation of the resistance value to 50 ohms for any SWR within the range of the tuner. So a tuner can transform 25 ohms or 100 ohms to 50 ohms. A tuner has one more dimension of matching than does a single series transmission line.

Adding a tapped transformer to a variable length transmission line system gives it that extra dimension. A second/third section of transmission line in the form of a stub will also add that extra dimension.

The main function of matching is to stop reflected energy from reaching the transmitter leaving it no other available path except back toward the antenna. That is done by tuning for a Z0-match at the transmitter. A tuner is only one way of achieving that Z0-match to 50 ohms.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

322. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 12:32:37 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194352357.346201.40450@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34425

The whole point of the magnetron's
> success in war was its robustness in the face of catastrophic
> mismatches. The PFN might flame out or the thyratron burst, but the
> magnetron would survive.

A good thing too, or we would all be eating cold leftovers without
that magic 'radar range'...
Jeez, I still have the original Frigidaire that I bought in the late
60's when I worked for GM - got an employees special deal just in time
for xmas, the first family in our neighborhood to have a radar range,
the neighbors marveled... The kids whipped that puppy day and night...
It has outlived three houses... It has been relegated to my R&D shop
where it happily heats epoxy, paint, putty, and cups of tea with
aplomb... I cannot even begin to guess how many tens of thousands of
times it has been cycled... Dozens of times a day for a quarter
century when the kids were still home...

denny / k8do

323. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 12:54:18 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473063fc$0$9540$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34426

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
>
> http://www.americanventuremagazine.com/news.php?newsid=3727
>
> JS

Stupidity continues.
More investment dollars to be funneled to a /dev/null device.

Chris

324. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 13:18:58 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194355138.201054.117960@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34427

On 5 Nov, 23:50, Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > Hmm...And at the points that match the 377 ohm what exactly is passed
> > over (transferred) and how?
> > Since the term impedance comes from the word to impede it would
> > suggest that the higher number
> > impedes the transfer of whatever at the highest impedance point! Did
> > the lecturer
> > hint in any way what was being passed to that which had this 377 ohm
> > impedance.
> > As for longwave broadcast stations using large amounts of power it is
> > well known
> > that if you can't speak the language then an increase in sound levels
> > is a natural response.
> > Art
>
> Art,
> now you are just nitpicking...
> the observable facts (those that relate to radiation 'theory' to 5 9's
> accuracy) should be more than enough. there are just some things that
> science yet knows about the universe.
>
> those field could be transferring energy in some 'quantum' function that has
> yet to be devined.
>
> However, what roy says can be observed to such an extent that it pretty much
> becomes observed facts and not just theory.
>
> and yeah, my quip about ohms law may be a bit over simplified (and wikipedia
> is a wonderful resource for little tidbits of information).

Tut,Tut.
Mike wrote that just to stir things up.
Get a life, he meant it as just a joke.
It is called English humour
Art

325. Watson Antennas Link ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 13:20:17 UTC
From: Robert11 <rgsros@notme.com>
Message-ID: <OL6dna7OtcCM963anZ2dnUVZ_qmlnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34428

Hello,

Have Googled, but can't seem to find it,

Anyone have a link to the manufacturer of "Watson" antennas ?

Thanks,
Bob

326. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 13:46:50 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <7_idnW_wA4vH7a3anZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34429

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13j05gb4nihav63@corp.supernews.com...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
>> I'm backing Roy with this one. That said, my old college lecturer used to
>> say that an antenna was simply a device to match the impedence of the
>> transmitter to the impedence of free space (around 377 ohms). With
>> variable output impedence valve transmitters, this idea was a lot easier
>> to grasp for many students.
>>
>> Now that modern solid state transmitters are pretty much standardised at
>> a 50 ohm output impedence, the antenna often needs a little help from an
>> antenna tuning unit or a specific design to match the 50 ohms to 377
>> ohms.
>>
>> For example, resonant dipole antennas typically have an impedence of
>> between 30 and 75 ohms (depending on mounting height and surroundings).
>> That is the impedence that is presented to the transmitter. However at
>> the point of the antenna where the signal is actually radiated, the
>> characteristic impedence matches that of free space, 377 ohms. Yes,
>> that's right. Not all the length of the antenna is radiating, just the
>> bits where the impedence is closest to 377 ohms. All the rest of the wire
>> is just there to make the appropriate transformation ratio.
>>
>> I can hear the cries of disbelief now! I should point out that this is
>> neither a new or an original idea, just in case anyone is thinking of
>> patenting it.
>
> Let me be the first to cry in disbelief. Being that it's not a new or
> original idea, perhaps you can direct me to a text where this is explained
> in more detail. I don't believe I've ever come across it in the 8 or so
> antenna texts I have on my shelf or hundred or so papers in my file. How
> do we identify these unique points on an antenna? Does an antenna with two
> such points radiate better than an antenna with only one? Where can I find
> information on optimizing an antenna to maximize the number of 377 ohm
> match points? I do professional antenna design on a consulting basis, and
> I really need to know if the theory I've been using for all these years to
> design antennas is faulty, and how I can take advantage of this knowledge!
>
>> If an antenna is designed so that it doesn't have any point that matches
>> the impedence of free space, then a mismatch of impedences occurs and the
>> antenna radiates less efficiently. The antenna may still show a 1:1 SWR
>> reading at the transmitter with no indication of any problems. The
>> 'wasted' energy generally ends up being dissipated as heat or coronal

>> discharge.
>
> Of course an antenna can read 1:1 and be highly inefficient -- a dummy
> load is such an antenna. And it can read 10:1 and be 99+% efficient. SWR
> isn't an indication of efficiency.
>
> But the only mechanism I know by which heat can be generated by an antenna
> is by current flowing through a resistive conductor, in which case it's
> I^2 * R. So either your example antenna has some way of increasing I,
> increasing R, or creating heat by some other mechanism. Which is it? How
> can I calculate it?
>
> >. . .
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hi Roy

Back when I was first studying electronics and transmission systems, all high power HF commercial transmitters were still using valves. By careful design of the output stages and loading systems it was indeed possible to spread a couple of wires out from the back of the transmitter and achieve a usable match. Working in a marine environment the antenna impedences varied constantly and the commercial transmitters (which were all of an identical design) needed to be able to cope with virtually any antenna system they were connected to. Exactly the same design of transmitter could be fitted to a fishing boat or a supertanker, with all the attendant differences in antenna lengths and heights.

From my lecture notes, we were told that there are essentially only two types of antenna, the monopole and the dipole. The monopole is usually mounted vertically and relies on the earth (or water) to provide an 'image' to work against. The dipole can work in the absence of an earth as each half works against the other. This was explained by quoting Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. So each half of the antenna system must balance in order to radiate a signal. Loop antennas are simply dipoles where the ends are folded around. Yagis and other arrays are simply ways of putting more wire in the air and obtaining a measure of directivity by virtue of re-radiation from the elements causing constructive/destructive interaction and focussing the gain in a particular direction. Similarly the radiation points in multi wavelength antennas interact to provide directivity. It's all very simple, apart from the math. The interaction of a transmitted signal with an image reflected from the ground is also the reason why signal take off angles vary with antenna height.

Taking a resonant half wave dipole cut for say the 20 metre band. The characteristic impedence if mounted a few metres above the ground will be around 50 ohms at the feed point. This provides a good match to most modern solid state transmitters. At the feedpoint, the current will be high and voltage low. At the far ends of the dipole, there is no connection, so the current will be zero, but the voltages will be high. The current and voltage

relationship varies smoothly (actually in a characteristic distribution curve) along the length of the antenna and the characteristic impedence of the antenna varies from 50 ohms at the feedpoint to nearly infinity at the ends. It isn't actually infinity because the ends cannot be perfectly insulated. So at some point along the length of the antenna (about two thirds towards the ends) the impedence matches the impedence of free space, 377 ohms, and this is the point at which maximum coupling of the antenna to free space occurs and by inference where maximum energy transfer and radiation takes place. It can be mathematically demonstrated (and it's pretty obvious) that some radiation will occur anywhere along the length of the antenna, but that the maximum radiation and coupling occurs at the 'sweet spot' where the antenna impedence matches the impedence of free space.

For multi element and multi wavelength antennae, signals can be thought of as being absorbed and reradiated causing constructive or destructive interaction with the signal radiated from the dipole element and thus providing directivity.

I appreciate that this method of looking at antenna design may be somewhat archaic, (well I did work for Marconi), but it does provide a lot of the answers as to how and why antennas work in practice. I have never found this method to give results that sustantially differ from more modern methods of antenna design and it provides a simpler way of visualising what is going on in all those bits of wire and tubing.

I will have to have a trawl through my archives in boxes in the attic to see if I can find a specific text that covers these points. The books will probably have been originally published in the 1940's or 50's and refer back to research done in the 1930's. There was a lot of secrecy during these times due to WW2 and the subsequent cold war, so that may have been why these ideas were not promulgated more widely.

As for the heating aspect, because the impedence (resistance if you like) of the antenna is constantly varying along its length, the application of ohms law will work for specific points along the length of the antenna. Calculus and differential equations are needed to produce distribution curves for the whole length of the antenna.

For me anyway, visualising antennas operating in this fashion explains why electrically short antennas will never be as efficient as a full sized dipole (with or without extra twiddly bits bolted on the front and back). It covers why SWR is not the be all and end all of efficient power transfer and explains how and why directivity arises from multiple elements or wavelengths.

I can't claim that any of this is correct, and it may all be a huge commercial secret somewhere, but it works for me. But hey, this is rec.radio.amateur.antenna and not a PhD course in antenna design.

Cheers

Mike G0ULI

327. Re: Watson Antennas Link ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 14:11:02 UTC
From: The Shadow <Cranston@CobaltClub.com>
Message-ID: <XB_Xi.1885$4k.1272@newsfe11.phx>
Source record: 34430

"Robert11" <rgsros@notme.com> wrote in message
news:OL6dna7OtcCM963anZ2dnUVZ_qmlnZ2d@comcast.com...
> Hello,
>
> Have Googled, but can't seem to find it,
>
> Anyone have a link to the manufacturer of "Watson" antennas ?
>
> Thanks,
> Bob
>
http://www.wsplc.com/acatalog/Watson_HF_Mobile_Antennas.html

Lamont

328. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 14:14:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kF_Xi.41892$eY.21651@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34431

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> The current and voltage relationship varies smoothly (actually in a
> characteristic distribution curve) along the length of the antenna and
> the characteristic impedence of the antenna varies from 50 ohms at the
> feedpoint to nearly infinity at the ends.

Hi Mike, please don't confuse characteristic impedance
with feedpoint impedance - they are not the same thing.
A dipole is a standing wave antenna and the SWR on the
antenna transforms the impedance from the feedpoint to
the ends similar to the way a 1/4 wavelength stub
transforms impedances. The characteristic
impedance (Z0) of a horizontal dipole wire above earth
is around 600 ohms and is relatively constant all along
the horizontal wire. The formula for the characteristic
impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is:

Z0 = 138 log(4D/d)

where 'D' is the distance above ground and 'd' is the
diameter of the wire. #14 wire at 30 feet is very close
to Z0 = 600 ohms.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

329. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 14:53:04 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <LdydnQXrs9B84q3anZ2dnUVZ8s2mnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34432

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:kF_Xi.41892$eY.21651@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> The current and voltage relationship varies smoothly (actually in a
>> characteristic distribution curve) along the length of the antenna and
>> the characteristic impedence of the antenna varies from 50 ohms at the
>> feedpoint to nearly infinity at the ends.
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> Hi Mike, please don't confuse characteristic impedance
> with feedpoint impedance - they are not the same thing.
> A dipole is a standing wave antenna and the SWR on the
> antenna transforms the impedance from the feedpoint to
> the ends similar to the way a 1/4 wavelength stub
> transforms impedances. The characteristic
> impedance (Z0) of a horizontal dipole wire above earth
> is around 600 ohms and is relatively constant all along
> the horizontal wire. The formula for the characteristic
> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is:
>
> Z0 = 138 log(4D/d)
>
> where 'D' is the distance above ground and 'd' is the
> diameter of the wire. #14 wire at 30 feet is very close
> to Z0 = 600 ohms.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Thank you Cecil. You are quite right.

I allowed the terminology to get a bit loose in an effort to try and keep things as simple as possible. I don't think it matters too much when just trying to visualise how the voltages, currents and impedences are constantly changing as you move from the feedpoint out along the length of an antenna and why antennas behave as they do.

It's obviously a very simplistic picture which becomes a lot more complex when dealing with non resonant antennas and all the other interactions that can take place. I don't think any of this is a threat to EZNEC et al. :-)

Actually, I kind of assumed they used something along the lines I suggested to calculate antenna performance. I've never really thought about it before... Perhaps I had better download a copy.

Regards

Mike G0ULI

330. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 15:23:48 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgq0u5fgf1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34433

"Mike Kaliski" wrote
> So at some point along the length of the antenna (about two thirds
> towards the ends) the impedence matches the impedence of free space, 377
> ohms, and this is the point at which maximum coupling of the antenna to
> free space occurs and by inference where maximum energy transfer and
> radiation takes place. It can be mathematically demonstrated (and it's
> pretty obvious) that some radiation will occur anywhere along the length
> of the antenna, but that the maximum radiation and coupling occurs at the
> 'sweet spot' where the antenna impedence matches the impedence of free
> space. .... I will have to have a trawl through my archives in boxes in
> the attic
> to see if I can find a specific text that covers these points. The books
> will probably have been originally published in the 1940's or 50's and
> refer back to research done in the 1930's.

The RADIO ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK by F. E. Terman states in the 1943 edition (pp 770-771) that the field of a complete antenna may be calculated by summing the radiation from discrete elements of it that are so small that the r-f current in each of them is considered to be constant across that element, while accounting for the phase and polarization of each element.

Terman shows an equation for the radiation pattern of such elements, and while radiation is related to the r-f currrent in each element, there is no term relating its radiation to the impedance of free space. This means that relative field will be maximized where r-f current in an element is maximized for that antenna configuration, not where the impedance of an element (or complete antenna) matches that of free space.

So for a linear, center-fed, 1/2-wave dipole, maximum radiation occurs from those elemental parts of the dipole where current is highest, eg, at the feedpoint -- not at ~2/3 of the distance to the ends of the dipole.

Other engineering texts of that era, and also modern ones read about the same on this topic.

RF

331. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 16:18:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1t0Yi.53032$RX.9501@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34434

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> All valid solutions to the problem of AC/RF generators, transmission
> lines and loads will most assuredly comply with the conservation of
> energy!

That's a valid assumption since nothing can violate the
conservation of energy principle. But ignoring the
conservation of energy principle under the assumption
that the energy will take care of itself leaves one
ignorant of where the energy goes. If one doesn't know
where the energy goes, that's one's choice, but one
shouldn't turn around and present one's self as an expert
on the subject of where the energy goes. As someone said:
'I personally don't have a compulsion to understand where
this power "goes"', as if understanding might be an
undesirable thing.

> But countless textbooks show that it isn't necessary to invoke
> that principle in order to make a valid analysis.

It's obvious that you have never perceived the need to
know where the energy goes - that the energy will
automatically take care of itself - and that's perfectly
OK. I, OTOH, have spent considerable time and effort studying
and tracking the energy through the system in order to understand
how the energy balance is achieved and where the energy goes.
So which of us would tend to know more about where the
energy goes?

I have discovered that there is always exactly the amount
of energy in any transmission line needed to support the
measured forward and reflected power. It seems illogical
to me to argue that the energy is somewhere else besides
in the forward and reflected waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

332. Swiveling BNC To BNC Connector ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 16:22:00 UTC
From: Robert11 <rgsros@notme.com>
Message-ID: <hrGdncIedo41Ca3anZ2dnUVZ_qiinZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34435

Hi,

I know a very few handheld scanner antennas come with one already built in,
but does anyone know of a
source (assuming they exist) for a BNC to BNC that swivels between them ?

Would like to add a swivel feature to a scanner antenna that does not
swivel.

BTW: any opinions on whether this degrades any signals, etc. ?

Thanks,
Bob

333. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 16:49:21 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194367761.757180.220120@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34436

On 6 Nov, 06:53, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>
> news:kF_Xi.41892$eY.21651@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
>
>
>
>
>
> > Mike Kaliski wrote:
> >> The current and voltage relationship varies smoothly (actually in a
> >> characteristic distribution curve) along the length of the antenna and
> >> the characteristic impedence of the antenna varies from 50 ohms at the
> >> feedpoint to nearly infinity at the ends.
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> > Hi Mike, please don't confuse characteristic impedance
> > with feedpoint impedance - they are not the same thing.
> > A dipole is a standing wave antenna and the SWR on the
> > antenna transforms the impedance from the feedpoint to
> > the ends similar to the way a 1/4 wavelength stub
> > transforms impedances. The characteristic
> > impedance (Z0) of a horizontal dipole wire above earth
> > is around 600 ohms and is relatively constant all along
> > the horizontal wire. The formula for the characteristic
> > impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is:
>
> > Z0 = 138 log(4D/d)
>
> > where 'D' is the distance above ground and 'd' is the
> > diameter of the wire. #14 wire at 30 feet is very close
> > to Z0 = 600 ohms.
> > --
> > 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> Thank you Cecil. You are quite right.
>
> I allowed the terminology to get a bit loose in an effort to try and keep
> things as simple as possible. I don't think it matters too much when just
> trying to visualise how the voltages, currents and impedences are constantly
> changing as you move from the feedpoint out along the length of an antenna
> and why antennas behave as they do.
>
> It's obviously a very simplistic picture which becomes a lot more complex
> when dealing with non resonant antennas and all the other interactions that

> can take place. I don't think any of this is a threat to EZNEC et al. :-)
>
> Actually, I kind of assumed they used something along the lines I suggested
> to calculate antenna performance. I've never really thought about it
> before... Perhaps I had better download a copy.
>
> Regards
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Mike, What you have shown emphasises the fact that radiation IS just a
theory
where even in the last fifty years different theories have come4 to
the fore
and where scientists still hold that the nature of radiation is
UNKNOWN.
In this particular thread we are bandying with the term impedance
because
it includes the content of distributed capacity and inductance. But
when
you get down to it, nowhere is it shown what the time constants are
of
either of these two items and exactly what they do when current
"passes" thru them.
We all acknoweledge their presence but we do not acknowledge in any
way their functions
when compared with what is understood about lumped loads. If they
really act the same as
lumped loads i.e. energy tanks, then they must also have a time
constant which is
mentioned no where! Now if Terman doesn't include the time constant in
his equations
there are some that would conclude that it therefore does not exist
just so they
can reinforce their adherence to present day theory, just by ignoring
their presence!
I have no problem with people following the dictates of a book if they
acknoweledge
that the book also states that it a theory and where its ommission in
multiple books
does not give it credability to it as being a fact.
Best regards
Art

334. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 17:25:08 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <ltOdnXrxX68ZPq3anZ2dnUVZ8rOdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34437

"Richard Fry" <rfry@adams.net> wrote in message
news:fgq0u5fgf1@aioe.org...
> "Mike Kaliski" wrote
>> So at some point along the length of the antenna (about two thirds
>> towards the ends) the impedence matches the impedence of free space, 377
>> ohms, and this is the point at which maximum coupling of the antenna to
>> free space occurs and by inference where maximum energy transfer and
>> radiation takes place. It can be mathematically demonstrated (and it's
>> pretty obvious) that some radiation will occur anywhere along the length
>> of the antenna, but that the maximum radiation and coupling occurs at the
>> 'sweet spot' where the antenna impedence matches the impedence of free
>> space. .... I will have to have a trawl through my archives in boxes in
>> the attic
>> to see if I can find a specific text that covers these points. The books
>> will probably have been originally published in the 1940's or 50's and
>> refer back to research done in the 1930's.
> _____
>
> The RADIO ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK by F. E. Terman states in the 1943 edition
> (pp 770-771) that the field of a complete antenna may be calculated by
> summing the radiation from discrete elements of it that are so small that
> the r-f current in each of them is considered to be constant across that
> element, while accounting for the phase and polarization of each element.
>
> Terman shows an equation for the radiation pattern of such elements, and
> while radiation is related to the r-f currrent in each element, there is
> no term relating its radiation to the impedance of free space. This means
> that relative field will be maximized where r-f current in an element is
> maximized for that antenna configuration, not where the impedance of an
> element (or complete antenna) matches that of free space.
>
> So for a linear, center-fed, 1/2-wave dipole, maximum radiation occurs
> from those elemental parts of the dipole where current is highest, eg, at
> the feedpoint -- not at ~2/3 of the distance to the ends of the dipole.
>
> Other engineering texts of that era, and also modern ones read about the
> same on this topic.
>
> RF
Hi Richard,

Yes it does seem that high current at the antenna feed point (or elesewhere)
is equated to maximum radiation. If that were actually the case, then a
short end loaded antenna should work just as efficiently as a full length

one. After all, the current at the feedpoint will be just the same in both antennas. In practice this just doesn't happen, perhaps as Art frequently suggests, the accepted engineering texts are wrong (or over simplified to make calculation easier). :-)

Regards
Mike G0ULI

335. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 17:38:45 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <h591j3h6qmbl1u6h4i0e43bnoge4fcbsil@4ax.com>
Source record: 34438

On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 17:25:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>After all, the current at the feedpoint will be just the same in both
>antennas. In practice this just doesn't happen,

Hi Mike,

In practice (and confirmed in both theory and in the field 80 years
ago by Brown, Lewis and Epstein) it does happen. As this must come at
some great surprise (otherwise you would have never penned the comment
above) you would do well to reconsider:
>perhaps as Art frequently
>suggests, the accepted engineering texts are wrong (or over simplified to
>make calculation easier).
which, on the face of it, is absurd.

All of this, of course, can be reconciled by simply reading those
books you and Arthur have condemned for burning. It doesn't take all
that much effort because this elemental topic is usually handled in
the first 30 pages - complete with as much math as would suit anyone
who can master algebra, and with genuine references to previous work
that delved into the arcana of differential equations (if you choose
to, and are adept to go there).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

336. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 17:55:32 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgqh35$465$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34450

Cecil Moore wrote:

> OK, the graphic is at http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif

It's a decent start, however you must remember that power doesn't reflect or propagate. You can't add power algebraically, so you won't be able to take phase into consideration (sort of crucial if you want to show cancellation). You have to use a vector quantity. Once you change to more sensible units, you can produce a sum at each reflection and show how the total changes as a function of time. Remember also that the front surface continues to be irradiated at each t sub n, so the amplitude of the signal penetrating the front surface will be different at each subsequent t sub n.

73, ac6xg

337. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 18:02:52 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <2vidnUkF75zBMa3anZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34439

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> Mike, What you have shown emphasises the fact that radiation IS just a
> theory
> where even in the last fifty years different theories have come4 to
> the fore
> and where scientists still hold that the nature of radiation is
> UNKNOWN.
> In this particular thread we are bandying with the term impedance
> because
> it includes the content of distributed capacity and inductance. But
> when
> you get down to it, nowhere is it shown what the time constants are
> of
> either of these two items and exactly what they do when current
> "passes" thru them.
> We all acknoweledge their presence but we do not acknowledge in any
> way their functions
> when compared with what is understood about lumped loads. If they
> really act the same as
> lumped loads i.e. energy tanks, then they must also have a time
> constant which is
> mentioned no where! Now if Terman doesn't include the time constant in
> his equations
> there are some that would conclude that it therefore does not exist
> just so they
> can reinforce their adherence to present day theory, just by ignoring
> their presence!
> I have no problem with people following the dictates of a book if they
> acknoweledge
> that the book also states that it a theory and where its ommission in
> multiple books
> does not give it credability to it as being a fact.
> Best regards
> Art
>
Actually Art, I believe that the radiation is a physical phenomenon which is capable of detection and measurement. The theory lies in describing what that phenomenon actually is. Since it is only possible to accurately describe the properties of photons and electrons in abstract mathematical terms, it is not surprising that a certain amount of confusion exists as to what they actually are.

Antenna theory has been expounded upon ad nauseam in countless books and papers. Certain books have been adopted as standards and the most plausible theories accepted and used as the foundation for further work. This does not necessarily mean that those original books and theories were correct in every respect.

For a couple of thousand years, the majority of the world's population were convinced the world was flat, even though the Greeks had proved that the earth was spherical. The idea of the world being spherical just didn't work in people's everyday experience. People were also convinced the sun and stars orbited the earth rather than the other way round and (quite successfully) invented ever more complex theories to explain the observed movements of heavenly bodies. So the fact that an idea is held by the majority does not necessarily mean that it is correct.

I readily accept that my suggestions may not be correct, but they seem to fit observed behaviour rather better than some of the other theories I have seen in print.

Best regards
Mike G0ULI

338. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 18:20:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <59b1j31h6mq5d2oqrkba8ic40ti1grg6e0@4ax.com>
Source record: 34440

On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 18:02:52 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>For a couple of thousand years, the majority of the world's population were
>convinced the world was flat, even though the Greeks had proved that the
>earth was spherical.

Hmm, a "majority of the world's population" which seems to ignore the
majority of the world's population in this regard. You are merely
reciting the superstitions of those in western Europe who were living
in metaphorical caves and burning books (notably in Greek and Latin)
for fuel. India, China, and Arabia had contrary views to what you
have labeled as "People were also convinced."

>I readily accept that my suggestions may not be correct, but they seem to
>fit observed behaviour rather better than some of the other theories I have
>seen in print.

As you've already pegged the meter at zero on observed behavior of a
short antenna, this suggests you should re-evaluate your reading list.
The stuff you and Arthur reject is covered very early in competent
sources and never exceeds the volume of text that has been dedicated
in these threads. These rambling threads are bloated attempts to
replace functioning theory with neo-superstitions that don't really
explain anything as much as to foster a mystical view of the shining
city on the hill.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

339. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 18:38:44 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194374324.324202.108230@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34441

On 6 Nov, 10:02, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> > Mike, What you have shown emphasises the fact that radiation IS just a
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> > where even in the last fifty years different theories have come4 to
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> > and where scientists still hold that the nature of radiation is
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> > does not give it credability to it as being a fact.
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> > Art
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> capable of detection and measurement. The theory lies in describing what
> that phenomenon actually is. Since it is only possible to accurately
> describe the properties of photons and electrons in abstract mathematical
> terms, it is not surprising that a certain amount of confusion exists as to
> what they actually are.
>

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> papers. Certain books have been adopted as standards and the most plausible
> theories accepted and used as the foundation for further work. This does not
> necessarily mean that those original books and theories were correct in
> every respect.
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> For a couple of thousand years, the majority of the world's population were
> convinced the world was flat, even though the Greeks had proved that the
> earth was spherical. The idea of the world being spherical just didn't work
> in people's everyday experience. People were also convinced the sun and
> stars orbited the earth rather than the other way round and (quite
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> movements of heavenly bodies. So the fact that an idea is held by the
> majority does not necessarily mean that it is correct.
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> I readily accept that my suggestions may not be correct, but they seem to
> fit observed behaviour rather better than some of the other theories I have
> seen in print.
>
> Best regards
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Yes Mike it is a real problem.
In a way I would like somebody to come along and show that by
adding a time varience to Gauss's law of statics which changes
it from static to dynamic in conformance with Maxwell laws is
incorrect. People ask for the mathematics and then avoid them
like a plague since it brings the radiation theorem into doubt.
But very few in ham radio are competant enough to go thru the
mathematics to prove it correct or otherwise and yet spout
the equations that they have read in a book.
This points out that their memory is good even tho their
understanding of same is negligable.
If somebody, probably outside of ham radio, would come along
and point out the error in the mathematics I could go back
to the books and spout off the same things that other people do.

There was a posting from a N3GCO or something like that a few
days ago pleading for people to present mathematics behind
what is considered new and then he disappeared perhaps knowing
there was a possibility that somebody would put mathematics
in front of his eyes.
Maybe it will take a Prof Jeffries of Surrey University to
pop in on this group to bring in some order as to what is
legitamate and what is not, but that is highly unlikely and
I have to live with what I have got
Best regards
Art

340. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 18:54:00 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <w4qdnbJ7lbLFJa3anZ2dnUVZ8vSdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34442

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:h591j3h6qmbl1u6h4i0e43bnoge4fcbsil@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 17:25:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
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>>antennas. In practice this just doesn't happen,
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> Hi Mike,
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> ago by Brown, Lewis and Epstein) it does happen. As this must come at
> some great surprise (otherwise you would have never penned the comment
> above) you would do well to reconsider:
>>perhaps as Art frequently
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>>make calculation easier).
> which, on the face of it, is absurd.
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> books you and Arthur have condemned for burning. It doesn't take all
> that much effort because this elemental topic is usually handled in
> the first 30 pages - complete with as much math as would suit anyone
> who can master algebra, and with genuine references to previous work
> that delved into the arcana of differential equations (if you choose
> to, and are adept to go there).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard

I had to study all the conventional texts and math to pass my exams. What you appear to be suggesting is that for a given RF current at the feedpoint of the antenna, the efficiency of radiation will be the same for a full sized or electrically short antenna. Taken to a logical conclusion, it seems that you are suggesting that two six inch wires end loaded with suitable short inductive coils will radiate just as efficiently a full sized 20 meter dipole so long as the antenna current is identical at the feedpoints of the two antennae. While the math may suggest that this is the case, practical experience, in my case at least, has proved somewhat different. The smaller antenna may absorb the same power and have an SWR of 1:1. It just doesn't manage to broadcast the same level of signal as a full sized antenna.

If the point of maximum radiation were at the feedpoint, it shouldn't make any difference. Looked at from my point of view, the maximum radiation points would lie somewhere within the inductive loading coils and because of the inductive loading, the point at which the antenna impedence matched that of free space would be physically compressed into a short physical length with inductance changing more rapidly per unit length than with a full sized antenna. I believe that this presents a plausible explanation to account for the measurably poorer performance of electrically short antennae. It may not be strictly correct, but it's a good deal easier to picture than working through all the phase and vector maths.

I would never advocate the burning or destruction of any book(s), particularly as electronic texts are so easily altered.

Elementary texts on antenna theory or any other subject are precisely that. They are designed to present enough information as fact to allow you make basic calculations and predictions. It is only when you delve deeply into a subject that you come to realise just how much of that 'fact' is theory and supposition. It isn't that the information is wrong, it's just that it is incomplete.

I fully accept that the conventional ways are probably more than adequate for most people and most purposes. I offer my suggestions as an alternative method of visualising the way in which antennas work. I am not claiming any new scientific principles, or invoking previously unknown phenomena, just presenting a scenario that seems to match practical, observed antenna behaviour somewhat better than some other theories that have been put forward.

As I previously mentioned, these ideas were originally presented many years ago by my college lecturer to help students who were struggling with visualising antenna theory. (We still had to present examination answers in conventional terms). I found it helpful and of practical use, perhaps others will also.

Regards
Mike G0ULI

341. Re: Watson Antennas Link ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 18:55:30 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <qLidneaNYqI5Ja3aRVnyjwA@pipex.net>
Source record: 34443

Robert11 wrote:
> Hello,
>
> Have Googled, but can't seem to find it,
>
> Anyone have a link to the manufacturer of "Watson" antennas ?
============
Watson refers to Waters & Stanton a UK based AR equipment supplier.
They also sell power supply units labeled 'Watson'.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

342. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 19:03:24 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <vOmdnWF3l4cRJ63anZ2dnUVZ8tOmnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34444

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:59b1j31h6mq5d2oqrkba8ic40ti1grg6e0@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 18:02:52 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>For a couple of thousand years, the majority of the world's population
>>were
>>convinced the world was flat, even though the Greeks had proved that the
>>earth was spherical.
>
> Hmm, a "majority of the world's population" which seems to ignore the
> majority of the world's population in this regard. You are merely
> reciting the superstitions of those in western Europe who were living
> in metaphorical caves and burning books (notably in Greek and Latin)
> for fuel. India, China, and Arabia had contrary views to what you
> have labeled as "People were also convinced."
>
>>I readily accept that my suggestions may not be correct, but they seem to
>>fit observed behaviour rather better than some of the other theories I
>>have
>>seen in print.
>
> As you've already pegged the meter at zero on observed behavior of a
> short antenna, this suggests you should re-evaluate your reading list.
> The stuff you and Arthur reject is covered very early in competent
> sources and never exceeds the volume of text that has been dedicated
> in these threads. These rambling threads are bloated attempts to
> replace functioning theory with neo-superstitions that don't really
> explain anything as much as to foster a mystical view of the shining
> city on the hill.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Okay Richard,

I admit that I used a very Euro-centric, biased and inaccurate example, but
you understood the meaning. Unlike others, I am not suggesting that
conventional antenna theories should be rejected, just that it can be
beneficial to take a look from another viewpoint occasionally. Just as I
should have considered the other (more) learned ancient cultures before
making my previous remark.

Cheers
Mike G0ULI

343. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 19:04:38 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194375878.115042.179860@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34445

On 6 Nov, 09:38, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 17:25:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
>
> <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >After all, the current at the feedpoint will be just the same in both
> >antennas. In practice this just doesn't happen,
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> In practice (and confirmed in both theory and in the field 80 years
> ago by Brown, Lewis and Epstein) it does happen. As this must come at
> some great surprise (otherwise you would have never penned the comment
> above) you would do well to reconsider:>perhaps as Art frequently
> >suggests, the accepted engineering texts are wrong (or over simplified to
> >make calculation easier).
>
> which, on the face of it, is absurd.
>
> All of this, of course, can be reconciled by simply reading those
> books you and Arthur have condemned for burning. It doesn't take all
> that much effort because this elemental topic is usually handled in
> the first 30 pages - complete with as much math as would suit anyone
> who can master algebra, and with genuine references to previous work
> that delved into the arcana of differential equations (if you choose
> to, and are adept to go there).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard,
Cut to the chase.
Shorten your post and just type one line.
I Richard, can show the error of your mathematics
to preserve present day radiation doctrine.
It is as follows:
.....

Remember the days when you stated that it is up
to the inventor to show the math?
Well your bluff has just been called!

Art KB9MZ

b

344. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 19:19:27 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgqeo1tui1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34446

"Mike Kaliski" wrote
> What you appear to be suggesting is that for a given RF current at
> the feedpoint of the antenna, the efficiency of radiation will be the same
> for a full sized or electrically short antenna. ...The smaller antenna may
> absorb the same power and have an SWR of 1:1. It just doesn't manage to
> broadcast the same level of signal as
> a full sized antenna.

A "short" and a 1/2-wave, center-fed dipole both will radiate nearly 100% of the r-f power applied by a source Z-matched to the antenna feedpoint Z, less any I^2R losses in the antenna conductors themselves.

The directivity of the short dipole will be about 1.5X, compared to 1.64X for the 1/2-wave dipole. The difference in directivity is due to the difference in their radiation patterns. The longer antenna focuses more of its total radiation at right angles to its axis than the short antenna does, and less in some other directions.

The difference in peak directivity (gain) is only 0.39 dB, which would be difficult even to measure accurately. For equal applied power there would be no practical difference in the performance of these antennas on a communications link.

RF

345. antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 19:27:49 UTC
From: rb <rbig@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <Be3Yi.15502$W9.14768@bignews6.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34447

If I have an 136' ant feed with 80' or so of ladderline. If I wanted to work it against ground for 160m use:

1. would it be better off if I fed it with both ends jumped together on the ant side of my tuner?

2. Or, would it be better off if I put a relay in at the feedpoint to jump two sections that way, and also close off the wires on the ant side of the tuner?

346. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 19:28:57 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgqf9q$vl0$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34448

"art" wrote to Richard Clark
> Remember the days when you stated that it is up
> to the inventor to show the math?
> Well your bluff has just been called!

Art -

Richard Clark is not claiming to have invented or discovered any hidden truths about antennas and/or radiation.

YOU are.

And so far you have not shown your work. You have simply posted a lot of unsupported belief and intuition, while daring others to prove you wrong.

RF

347. Free Ham Screensaver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 19:53:28 UTC
From: WillWeav@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194378808.460348.121240@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34449

Visit my website and get a lot of ham info and a free ham screensaver
and check out the ham auctions.
Limited time offer.
http://www.amateurradios.info

Thanks and 73's
Bill (W5GRX)

348. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 20:26:01 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <E54Yi.60$o41.53@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 34451

"Wimpie" <wimtel@tetech.nl> wrote in message >
> In general, the amount of radiated power is not determined by the
> input current, but by the total distributed current in all parts of
> the antenna that carries the RF current. Manual calculation of
> radiated power (based on the produced 3 dimensional field) is possible
> for very simple antenna constructions only.
>
> Best regards,
>
> Wim
> PA3DJS
> www.tetech.nl
>

This is the key, basically it is the area under the current distribution
curve along the radiator. Short antenna might have a high current at the
feedpoint, but only small portion of the area under the curve distribution -
less efficient and higher ohmic loses.
3/8 wave vertical beats 1/4 wave - larger area under the current curve.
See more on the subject of antenna loading
http://www.k3bu.us/loadingcoils.htm

73 Yuri, K3BU

349. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 20:52:31 UTC
From: helmsman@worldnet.att.net
Message-ID: <0sk1j3lb7qade5qboo6ukdq34v6p6m216l@4ax.com>
Source record: 34452

On Mon, 05 Nov 2007 19:22:34 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
>http://www.americanventuremagazine.com/news.php?newsid=3727
>
>JS

BPL sucks! It will turn every power line into an antenna that will
interfer with public saftey, aircraft ,ect, radio transmitions.

350. Re: Swiveling BNC To BNC Connector ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:02:46 UTC
From: "pdrahn@coinet.com" <co_farmer@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1194382966.966530.73810@v29g2000prd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34453

On Nov 6, 8:22 am, "Robert11" <rgs...@notme.com> wrote:
> Hi,
>
> I know a very few handheld scanner antennas come with one already built in,
> but does anyone know of a
> source (assuming they exist) for a BNC to BNC that swivels between them ?
>
> Would like to add a swivel feature to a scanner antenna that does not
> swivel.
>
> BTW: any opinions on whether this degrades any signals, etc. ?
>
> Thanks,
> Bob

A pair of 90 degree BNC connectors should allow the antenna to be
swiveled anyway you could possibly want.

Paul, KD7HB

351. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:06:27 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <4730d753$0$37205$4fafbaef@reader3.news.tin.it>
Source record: 34454

> In general, the amount of radiated power is not determined by the
> input current, but by the total distributed current in all parts of
> the antenna that carries the RF current.

Hi Wim,

that is exactly the point!

I would add that the statement "field is created by RF current", though basically true, may be a bit misleading. It seems to give RF current the merit of generating the field, when that merit instead is with the RF power supporting the RF current distribution.

Reading that statement, someone may be led to devise methods of obtaining high RF current with low RF power (e.g. by lowering impedance).

Perhaps saying that the antenna "field is created by the applied RF power" may be more instructive.

73

Tony I0JX

352. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:06:59 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194383219.032737.115880@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34455

On 6 Nov, 12:26, "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote:
> "Wimpie" <wim...@tetech.nl> wrote in message >
> > In general, the amount of radiated power is not determined by the
> > input current, but by the total distributed current in all parts of
> > the antenna that carries the RF current. Manual calculation of
> > radiated power (based on the produced 3 dimensional field) is possible
> > for very simple antenna constructions only.
>
> > Best regards,
>
> > Wim
> > PA3DJS
> >www.tetech.nl
>
> This is the key, basically it is the area under the current distribution
> curve along the radiator. Short antenna might have a high current at the
> feedpoint, but only small portion of the area under the curve distribution -
> less efficient and higher ohmic loses.
> 3/8 wave vertical beats 1/4 wave - larger area under the current curve.
> See more on the subject of antenna loadinghttp://www.k3bu.us/loadingcoils.htm
>
> 73 Yuri, K3BU

Kudo'S Yuri for standing up for what you believe in.
The fatal key to this argument is not recognising that the
inductor stores energy and later releases it. The "later"
bit demands knoweledge regarding the time constant of the inductor
and the time at which all the measurements were taken.
Tthe current enters as a sinosoidal curve
where its energy is retained. When the energy is released
it is in the form of a higher current that depreciates
according to the inductors time constant. It is also obvious
that because the inductor impedes the current flow
(Slow wave) then the entrance point will be the hottest point.
Enjoyed the story
Art Unwin KB9MZ

353. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:08:56 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194383336.512108.46670@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34456

On 6 Nov, 11:28, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote to Richard Clark> Remember the days when you stated that it is up
> > to the inventor to show the math?
> > Well your bluff has just been called!
>
> --------
>
> Art -
>
> Richard Clark is not claiming to have invented or discovered any
> hidden truths about antennas and/or radiation.
>
> YOU are.
>
> And so far you have not shown your work. You have simply posted
> a lot of unsupported belief and intuition, while daring others to
> prove you wrong.
>
> RF

Telling lies again! Very soon you will be exposed for what you are

354. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:34:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <i55Yi.430$sm1.26@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34458

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> OK, the graphic is at http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
>
> It's a decent start, however you must remember that power doesn't
> reflect or propagate.

There's no power shown propagating. The quantities
in watts are the irradiance values in joules/sec/unit-area
existing within a unit-area on the surface of the thin-film.

> You can't add power algebraically, so you won't
> be able to take phase into consideration (sort of crucial if you want to
> show cancellation).

Any physicist should be able to solve this problem using
the data given. The reason you cannot solve it is that you
have apparently never understood the irradiance equation.
It is true that one cannot add powers algebraically but
powers (irradiances) are added all the time in optical
physics using the irradiance equation. (Powers do not
superpose. There is special equation governing the
addition of powers.)

> You have to use a vector quantity.

That's where you are wrong. One doesn't need to use
vectors. The only thing needed is the phase angle
between the external reflection and the 1st internal
reflection. You can figure out that phase angle by
knowing that the thin film is 1/4 wavelength thick.
If you cannot, I'll just tell you that the phase angle
between the external reflection and the internal
reflections is 180 degrees.

You have all you need to know to answer the question:
What happens to the total reflected power (irradiance)
in the air back toward the source when the first internal
reflection arrives assuming the reflections are coherent
and collinear?

I hope you will not go silent on this thread just because
you don't like the emerging technical facts. If you pursue
the discussion to its logical end, either you or I will
learn something new. I am eager to discover any flaws in
my technical logic.

--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

355. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:34:41 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <4730ddf9$0$8873$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34457

helmsman@worldnet.att.net wrote:
> On Mon, 05 Nov 2007 19:22:34 -0800, John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>>John Smith I wrote:
>>
>>>http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>>
>>>Regards,
>>>JS
>>
>>http://www.americanventuremagazine.com/news.php?newsid=3727
>>
>>JS
>
>
> BPL sucks! It will turn every power line into an antenna that will
> interfer with public saftey, aircraft ,ect, radio transmitions.

Well, besides that, I do not understand what BPL is supposed to solve.
It was my understanding this was a solution to the "last mile" problem.
Given the infrastructure in todays society, this leaves a very thin
customer base that would even need to consider BPL as a solution.

Chris

356. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 21:42:56 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgqn4k$a8g$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34459

Cecil Moore wrote:
> I am eager to discover any flaws in
> my technical logic.

Then, instead of flapping your lips and waving your hands, consider
doing what I suggested.

ac6xg

357. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 22:20:41 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimtel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <1194387641.378289.177210@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34460

On 6 nov, 22:06, "Antonio Vernucci" <vernu...@tin.it> wrote:
> > In general, the amount of radiated power is not determined by the
> > input current, but by the total distributed current in all parts of
> > the antenna that carries the RF current.
>
> Hi Wim,
>
> that is exactly the point!
>
> I would add that the statement "field is created by RF current", though
> basically true, may be a bit misleading. It seems to give RF current the merit
> of generating the field, when that merit instead is with the RF power supporting
> the RF current distribution.
>
> Reading that statement, someone may be led to devise methods of obtaining high
> RF current with low RF power (e.g. by lowering impedance).
>
> Perhaps saying that the antenna "field is created by the applied RF power" may
> be more instructive.
>
> 73
>
> Tony I0JX

Hi Antonio,

As others also stated, an electrically small low loss tuned loop (for example 3m diameter for 80m band) can carry very high RF current (with moderate input power). But because of the cancellation effect by the current at the opposite side of the loop, the far field is not that high (even zero perpendicular to the loop).

However the near fields (for example in the loop itself) can easily exceed the limits for human exposure. In the middle of the loop all near field contributions do add in phase (in both time and spatial).

Many EM software first calculate the current (densities) in the antenna structure (for example a NEC wire model of a 3D structure). After that the far field is calculated by adding the individual contributions of all current (wire) elements for all 3D directions.

When the 3D radiation field is known, one can calculate the total radiated power by integrating the power flux density (Erms^2/377) over the full surface of an imaginary sphere. When the structure has no losses, the radiated power equals the input power.

As many antennas use standing wave resonators, the antenna input impedance is strongly dependent on were you feed the antenna (in a current or voltage node). The FD4 for example uses off-centre feed to avoid high input impedance when the antenna is a full wave (or multiple of FW) long.

An example of a completely non-radiating structure with very low input impedance (so high feed current) is an open-end quarter wave coaxial structure.

Best regards,

Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl

358. 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 22:27:26 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <4730e3c9.29514062@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 34461

Following is a posting similar to what I made on QRZ.com in reply to a guy who was asking what kind of antenna to use out west in the mountains surrounded by tall pines. It summarizes my recent experiences with a vertical on 80 m here in central New Jersey:

Often you will hear the advice "Use a vertical. You will get the low angle of radiation which you need for DX." Be very careful. Although this statement may be true, you could still be disappointed, especially if you are surrounded by trees, and being in the mountains, might have poor soil, which is necessary for good vertical performance. I speak from experience. I have been building and improving my 80 meter vertical recently, with disappointing results. It is a full size quarter wave wire vertical, hung from a rope that goes from my 72 ft tower to a tree. I have 18 radials, 60 feet long. Now that is a pretty good vertical, with no loading coils, with not very much that can be done to improve it except maybe double the number of radials. I am located in central New Jersey on sandy soil. I have used this antenna for the past several weeks, mostly checking it out on DX. In no case has the vertical beaten out the inverted vee at 60 feet. In nearly every case the antennas are virtually identical. Even on DX to VK6 during CQWW this vertical should be kicking major butt, but it is not. Ok, so a few days ago I modelled both antennas with 4NEC2, and I made sure to include the appropriate parameters in the model for my soil conditions (poor). And I overlaid both antenna patterns on the same chart. Voila! There it is, the inverted vee beats the vertical at all angles above 10 degrees, and is equal below 10 degrees. The moral of the story, be careful about making assumptions regarding antenna performance without having an A-B switch! And maybe the other lesson to be learned is how meaningful the antenna modeling programs are.
So my conclusion is that even though the vertical might have the low angle pattern, the losses in the soil do not allow the advantages to be realized. Phased arrays of similar antennas over lossy soil may show the nice pattern and f/b but the absolute value of gain expected may not be realized.

73 Rick K2XT

359. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 22:30:17 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgqptp$4r3$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34462

"art" wrote
> Telling lies again! Very soon you will be exposed
> for what you are

----

art...

Why wait? Go ahead and do it, if you can.

RF

360. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 22:30:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5W5Yi.3074$3Z2.1373@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34463

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I am eager to discover any flaws in
>> my technical logic.
>
> Then, instead of flapping your lips and waving your hands, consider
> doing what I suggested.

I will save us some time and concede that a vector analysis, which I already know how to do, would work and yield valid results. You and I would not discover anything new in the process. We would agree on the results and not discover any points of disagreement. If you want to divert the issue in that manner, I will agree with any vector analysis that you perform that doesn't contain errors.

Now it's your turn to do a power-density analysis using the data given. Please use the irradiance equation to determine the reflected power toward the source after the external reflection and 1st internal reflection encounter each other. All the data that you need for such an analysis is contained in the example which is the only data that optical physicists had to work with 100 years ago when they couldn't directly measure any phase angles.

It is in the area of the irradiance equation that I might discover any flaws in my technical logic. If you refuse to use the irradiance equation, I will understand completely. Everyone else is afraid of what they will discover.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

361. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 22:35:13 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <9Kmdne81oPKQca3anZ2dnUVZ_qWtnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34464

"Rick" <ricknj10@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:4730e3c9.29514062@news.optonline.net...
> Following is a posting similar to what I made on QRZ.com in reply to a guy
> who
> was asking what kind of antenna to use out west in the mountains
> surrounded by
> tall pines. It summarizes my recent experiences with a vertical on 80 m
> here
> in central New Jersey:
>
> Often you will hear the advice "Use a vertical. You will get the low
> angle of
> radiation which you need for DX." Be very careful. Although this
> statement
> may be true, you could still be disappointed, especially if you are
> surrounded
> by trees, and being in the mountains, might have poor soil, which is
> necessary
> for good vertical performance. I speak from experience. I have been
> building
> and improving my 80 meter vertical recently, with disappointing results.
> It
> is a full size quarter wave wire vertical, hung from a rope that goes
> from my
> 72 ft tower to a tree. I have 18 radials, 60 feet long. Now that is a
> pretty
> good vertical, with no loading coils, with not very much that can be done
> to
> improve it except maybe double the number of radials. I am located in
> central
> New Jersey on sandy soil. I have used this antenna for the past several
> weeks, mostly checking it out on DX. In no case has the vertical beaten
> out
> the inverted vee at 60 feet. In nearly every case the antennas are
> virtually
> identical. Even on DX to VK6 during CQWW this vertical should be kicking
> major butt, but it is not. Ok, so a few days ago I modelled both antennas
> with 4NEC2, and I made sure to include the appropriate parameters in the
> model
> for my soil conditions (poor). And I overlaid both antenna patterns on
> the
> same chart. Voila! There it is, the inverted vee beats the vertical at
> all
> angles above 10 degrees, and is equal below 10 degrees. The moral of the

> story, be careful about making assumptions regarding antenna performance
> without having an A-B switch! And maybe the other lesson to be learned is
> how
> meaningful the antenna modeling programs are.
> So my conclusion is that even though the vertical might have the low angle
> pattern, the losses in the soil do not allow the advantages to be
> realized.
> Phased arrays of similar antennas over lossy soil may show the nice
> pattern
> and f/b but the absolute value of gain expected may not be realized.
>
> 73 Rick K2XT

It would be interesting to see what 4NEC does if you raise the feedpoint,
and centers of the radials, about 10 feet.

Tam/WB2TT

362. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 22:44:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <cbr1j3h6j524bbfq03a7nveqdiejv5jjrc@4ax.com>
Source record: 34465

On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 19:03:24 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

> I am not suggesting that
>conventional antenna theories should be rejected, just that it can be
>beneficial to take a look from another viewpoint occasionally.

Hi Mike,

With that I can wholeheartedly agree. In my correspondence with a
friend, he had many conversations with Feynman who said "nature is
perverse" My friend characterizes it as "look at a phenomenon from as
many viewpoints as possible to understand it."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

363. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:07:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <pkr1j3lis6qvhbmrcd01p4ei85f09o81uq@4ax.com>
Source record: 34466

On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 18:54:00 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>Richard
>
>I had to study all the conventional texts and math to pass my exams. What
>you appear to be suggesting is that for a given RF current at the feedpoint
>of the antenna, the efficiency of radiation will be the same for a full
>sized or electrically short antenna. Taken to a logical conclusion, it seems
>that you are suggesting that two six inch wires end loaded with suitable
>short inductive coils will radiate just as efficiently a full sized 20 meter
>dipole so long as the antenna current is identical at the feedpoints of the
>two antennae. While the math may suggest that this is the case, practical
>experience, in my case at least, has proved somewhat different. The smaller
>antenna may absorb the same power and have an SWR of 1:1. It just doesn't
>manage to broadcast the same level of signal as a full sized antenna.

Hi Mike,

Experience has born out - and this is supported in both conventional
theory and practice predating Brown, Lewis and Epstein's studies -
that a short antenna is nearly as effective as a full size (albeit
quarterwave in physical wavelength height) antenna. Differences are
in single digit percentages, not tens of dB.

Your example of a 6inch radiator for 20M is suggestive of your own
attempts, perhaps, as you are trying to reconcile poor performance.
There are certainly a world of details to attend to, but once they are
managed, the differences are invisible on the standard S-Meter.

As I've pointed out repeatedly, this is common coverage in the first
30 pages of most texts on the topic of antennas. It relates to the
discussion of the classic short dipole, and by extension the small
loop, and by further extrapolation, any short monopole.

For example, your 6 inch 20M application would exhibit a radiation
resistance of 0.0229 Ohms. The formula for computing this came from
page 28 of the first book I drew down off the shelf - standard stuff
of any book referenced within this newsgroup. When I consider how
much resistance might be found in the transmission line leading up to
this 6 inch radiator, I can easily compute how much power is lost
before it ever reaches it. Dare I go further? Unlike Arthur, I will
trust you to do the math to discover the 10s of dB that are lost to
the combined losses of ground (whose contribution has got to be 3
orders of magnitude greater than the radiation resistance if you don't
plant a field of 100s of radials under that 6 inch radiator).

You don't need to wade through 300 pages following the first 30 to know how abysmal small antennas "might be." They don't have to be, if you are clever, but gilding the Lilly and calling your antenna a Gaussian array is not clever enough by a hundredth. No appeals to arcane theories are required and you don't have to rob the graves of dead white scientists to bolster your discoveries.

There is absolutely nothing spectacular about short monopoles being as effective as large ones - what is spectacular is driving out all the loss that looms in proportion as the size shrinks.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

364. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:12:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <h1t1j3pakrim05s2sfr01j3cbmqf243kcb@4ax.com>
Source record: 34467

On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your mathematics

Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½

365. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:17:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ldt1j3l9ugqtr8s7s29npup2ccsk5uoa65@4ax.com>
Source record: 34469

On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 22:27:26 GMT, ricknj10@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:

>Voila! There it is, the inverted vee beats the vertical at all
>angles above 10 degrees, and is equal below 10 degrees.

Hi Rick,

You are simply comparing two verticals. UNLESS that "inverted vee" is
absolutely flat on the horizontal (and why would you call it an
"inverted vee?").

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

366. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:17:46 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <r9mdnc7o4o62a63anZ2dnUVZ8rGdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34468

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:cbr1j3h6j524bbfq03a7nveqdiejv5jjrc@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 19:03:24 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>> I am not suggesting that
>>conventional antenna theories should be rejected, just that it can be
>>beneficial to take a look from another viewpoint occasionally.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> With that I can wholeheartedly agree. In my correspondence with a
> friend, he had many conversations with Feynman who said "nature is
> perverse" My friend characterizes it as "look at a phenomenon from as
> many viewpoints as possible to understand it."
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard

I rate Feynman above Einstein. Probably the greatest physicist of the 20th century. He had the ability to explain complex subjects in terms a layman could understand. Pure genius!

Mike G0ULI

367. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:28:02 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <4730f887$0$11446$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34470

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:1t0Yi.53032$RX.9501@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net...

> It seems illogical
> to me to argue that the energy is somewhere else besides
> in the forward and reflected waves.

...in a theoretical system that has no ohmic losses.

368. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:38:51 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <jsSdnZMdzOOGZq3anZ2dnUVZ8vSdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34471

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:pkr1j3lis6qvhbmrcd01p4ei85f09o81uq@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 18:54:00 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>Richard
>>
>>I had to study all the conventional texts and math to pass my exams. What
>>you appear to be suggesting is that for a given RF current at the
>>feedpoint
>>of the antenna, the efficiency of radiation will be the same for a full
>>sized or electrically short antenna. Taken to a logical conclusion, it
>>seems
>>that you are suggesting that two six inch wires end loaded with suitable
>>short inductive coils will radiate just as efficiently a full sized 20
>>meter
>>dipole so long as the antenna current is identical at the feedpoints of
>>the
>>two antennae. While the math may suggest that this is the case, practical
>>experience, in my case at least, has proved somewhat different. The
>>smaller
>>antenna may absorb the same power and have an SWR of 1:1. It just doesn't
>>manage to broadcast the same level of signal as a full sized antenna.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> Experience has born out - and this is supported in both conventional
> theory and practice predating Brown, Lewis and Epstein's studies -
> that a short antenna is nearly as effective as a full size (albeit
> quarterwave in physical wavelength height) antenna. Differences are
> in single digit percentages, not tens of dB.
>
> Your example of a 6inch radiator for 20M is suggestive of your own
> attempts, perhaps, as you are trying to reconcile poor performance.
> There are certainly a world of details to attend to, but once they are
> managed, the differences are invisible on the standard S-Meter.
>
> As I've pointed out repeatedly, this is common coverage in the first
> 30 pages of most texts on the topic of antennas. It relates to the
> discussion of the classic short dipole, and by extension the small
> loop, and by further extrapolation, any short monopole.
>
> For example, your 6 inch 20M application would exhibit a radiation
> resistance of 0.0229 Ohms. The formula for computing this came from

> page 28 of the first book I drew down off the shelf - standard stuff
> of any book referenced within this newsgroup. When I consider how
> much resistance might be found in the transmission line leading up to
> this 6 inch radiator, I can easily compute how much power is lost
> before it ever reaches it. Dare I go further? Unlike Arthur, I will
> trust you to do the math to discover the 10s of dB that are lost to
> the combined losses of ground (whose contribution has got to be 3
> orders of magnitude greater than the radiation resistance if you don't
> plant a field of 100s of radials under that 6 inch radiator).
>
> You don't need to wade through 300 pages following the first 30 to
> know how abysmal small antennas "might be." They don't have to be, if
> you are clever, but gilding the Lilly and calling your antenna a
> Gaussian array is not clever enough by a hundredth. No appeals to
> arcane theories are required and you don't have to rob the graves of
> dead white scientists to bolster your discoveries.
>
> There is absolutely nothing spectacular about short monopoles being as
> effective as large ones - what is spectacular is driving out all the
> loss that looms in proportion as the size shrinks.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard,

I am in basic agreement with the above. Electrically short antennas have extremely low radiation resistance. Low impedence means high currents and greater resistance losses, so that's one source of loss straight away. I did state that the six inches of wire would be inductively end loaded to try and present the same 50 ohm impedence as a full sized antenna at the feed point. Obviously not really a practical proposition. The difference between 5 watts and 100 watts radiated is only going to be a couple of 'S' points on any distant receiver, so as long as the signal is above the local noise level, you can be heard. Small antennas have their place and can be very effective in restricted locations. They will just never be as good as their full sized counterparts. I have no involvement with Art's Gaussian array design, so I can't possibly comment.

Mike G0ULI

369. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:47:51 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fgquf9hfb1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 34472

Cecil Moore wrote:
> I will save us some time and concede that a vector
> analysis, which I already know how to do, would work
> and yield valid results. You and I would not discover
> anything new in the process.

I think you might - if you worked it all the way from first transient through to steady state. On the other hand the irradiance equation can apparently lead some people to believe things about the nature of the phenomenon which are not precisely correct.

73, ac6xg

370. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:54:14 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194393254.258465.98660@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34473

On Nov 6, 4:27 pm, rickn...@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:

> So my conclusion is that even though the vertical might have the low angle
> pattern, the losses in the soil do not allow the advantages to be realized.
> Phased arrays of similar antennas over lossy soil may show the nice pattern
> and f/b but the absolute value of gain expected may not be realized.
>
> 73 Rick K2XT

I saw pretty much the same thing. If you want truly top notch
performance
ground mounted, you have to lay out the wire. Well, unless you are at
the beach or something.. :/
I ran mostly 40m using full size verticals, and even with 32 full
length radials,
I saw mediocre results at best. And I'm on a high rated ground as far
as
conductivity.
When I elevated the antenna to 36 ft at the base is when I finally saw
decent
performance.
Of course, it's not going to be easy to run a full size elevated
ground plane
on 80m.. :(
The only way you are going to see the performance you should is by
coughing up more wire. :(
But according to some I read, 60 will do the trick rather than having
to do
the full blown 120.. Not a whole lot of difference between the two in
theory.
Even elevated at 1/8 wave, a ground plane needs appx sixty radials to
equal
a ground plane at 1/2 wave , using four radials.
And about 120 may well be needed if you really want to equal the
losses of
the high ground plane.
Ground clutter can be another problem, although usually not huge.
But, it's
just another reason why I prefer an elevated vertical if at all
possible.
As far as the modeling, I have to adjust the programs to "very good"
ground
to have it equal what I see in the real world at this QTH.
If they are set to default "average" ground, the verticals get
shortchanged. :(

But on the other hand, maybe that just tells me the ground here is
better
than average, which actually it is... :/ I'm on the gulf coast, and
most of
the area rates a "30" on the conductivity maps.
Thats no sure thing though.. Even though the ground is decent here, I
never had better than mediocre results using a ground mounted vertical
with 32 full length radials. I had very good results with the 36 ft
high ground
plane though. Was like day and night..
MK

371. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:56:43 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j1vq3b0n1tifc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34474

There are several serious flaws with this theory. But before commenting, let me say once again that the term "efficiency" has a universally understood and well defined meaning when referring to antennas. It's the ratio of power radiated by an antenna to the power supplied to it. I believe it's being used here to mean something else. If so, its exact meaning should be made clear.

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> Back when I was first studying electronics and transmission systems, all
> high power HF commercial transmitters were still using valves. By
> careful design of the output stages and loading systems it was indeed
> possible to spread a couple of wires out from the back of the
> transmitter and achieve a usable match. . .

This shows that the matching network was able to accommodate the impedance that the wires were presenting, not that they were "matching free space".

> Working in a marine environment
> the antenna impedences varied constantly and the commercial transmitters
> (which were all of an identical design) needed to be able to cope with
> virtually any antenna system they were connected to.

Including a couple of spread out wires. Of course the efficiency of the system was probably horrible with antennas like the spread wires, due to tuner losses.

> Exactly the same
> design of transmitter could be fitted to a fishing boat or a
> supertanker, with all the attendant differences in antenna lengths and
> heights.
>
> From my lecture notes, we were told that there are essentially only two
> types of antenna, the monopole and the dipole.

There's the first problem. There are spirals, patch antennas, horn radiators, and a host of others not fitting into this simple binary categorization.

> The monopole is usually
> mounted vertically and relies on the earth (or water) to provide an
> 'image' to work against. The dipole can work in the absence of an earth
> as each half works against the other. This was explained by quoting
> Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems, not electromagnetic fields.

> So
> each half of the antenna system must balance in order to radiate a
> signal. Loop antennas are simply dipoles where the ends are folded
> around. Yagis and other arrays are simply ways of putting more wire in
> the air and obtaining a measure of directivity by virtue of re-radiation
> from the elements causing constructive/destructive interaction and
> focussing the gain in a particular direction. Similarly the radiation
> points in multi wavelength antennas interact to provide directivity.
> It's all very simple, apart from the math. The interaction of a
> transmitted signal with an image reflected from the ground is also the
> reason why signal take off angles vary with antenna height.
>
> Taking a resonant half wave dipole cut for say the 20 metre band. The
> characteristic impedence if mounted a few metres above the ground will
> be around 50 ohms at the feed point. This provides a good match to most
> modern solid state transmitters. At the feedpoint, the current will be
> high and voltage low. At the far ends of the dipole, there is no
> connection, so the current will be zero, but the voltages will be high.
> The current and voltage relationship varies smoothly (actually in a
> characteristic distribution curve) along the length of the antenna and
> the characteristic impedence of the antenna varies from 50 ohms at the
> feedpoint to nearly infinity at the ends. It isn't actually infinity
> because the ends cannot be perfectly insulated. So at some point along
> the length of the antenna (about two thirds towards the ends) the
> impedence matches the impedence of free space, 377 ohms, and this is the
> point at which maximum coupling of the antenna to free space occurs and
> by inference where maximum energy transfer and radiation takes place.

You mention the feedpoint resistance of 50 ohms, then talk about the impedance somewhere along the radiator. So you must mean the radiation is taking place from a point where the feedpoint impedance would be 377 ohms if fed there. But there are many antennas which can be very efficient radiators which don't have any point along which they exhibit a 377 + j0 feedpoint impedance. For example, a nonresonant dipole or monopole, which has a reactive component at any feedpoint. Or a moderate sized loop.

> It
> can be mathematically demonstrated (and it's pretty obvious) that some
> radiation will occur anywhere along the length of the antenna, but that
> the maximum radiation and coupling occurs at the 'sweet spot' where the
> antenna impedence matches the impedence of free space.

There are some very complex field modeling programs which show the radiated field from an antenna, but you can't assign it to any particular points along the antenna. Every point on the antenna which carries any current radiates a field proportional to the current at that point. (Therefore, your "sweet spots" create a smaller field per unit length that higher current regions.) The sum of the fields from all

points along the antenna add to create the radiated field. This isn't an idle theory, but the basis of antenna operation. Modern computer modeling programs use these principles to calculate patterns which have been demonstrated time and time again to predict the pattern of real antennas with striking accuracy.

> For multi element and multi wavelength antennae, signals can be thought
> of as being absorbed and reradiated causing constructive or destructive
> interaction with the signal radiated from the dipole element and thus
> providing directivity.
>
> I appreciate that this method of looking at antenna design may be
> somewhat archaic, (well I did work for Marconi), but it does provide a
> lot of the answers as to how and why antennas work in practice. I have
> never found this method to give results that sustantially differ from
> more modern methods of antenna design and it provides a simpler way of
> visualising what is going on in all those bits of wire and tubing.

Modern methods of antenna design are capable of producing accurate numerical results. Again I'll present my request for a text which details this method. I'd like to see the equations it uses in order to get the same results as traditional methods, and the derivations of those equations.

> I will have to have a trawl through my archives in boxes in the attic to
> see if I can find a specific text that covers these points. The books
> will probably have been originally published in the 1940's or 50's and
> refer back to research done in the 1930's. There was a lot of secrecy
> during these times due to WW2 and the subsequent cold war, so that may
> have been why these ideas were not promulgated more widely.

Much antenna work was done then, and many of the classical texts and papers were written during that period. Kraus' first edition of _Antennas_ was published in 1950 if I recall correctly, King, Mimno, and Wing's excellent text was published in 1945, and Brown, Lewis, and Epstein published their seminal paper on ground systems in, as I recall, 1937. King's _Electromagnetic Engineering_ was published in 1945. I haven't seen any reference to this alternative theory in any of these.

> As for the heating aspect, because the impedence (resistance if you
> like) of the antenna is constantly varying along its length, the
> application of ohms law will work for specific points along the length
> of the antenna.

The resistance per unit length is constant along the antenna, assuming it's made from one type and diameter of wire or tubing. The current varies along the length, and the loss per unit length = I^2 * R where I is the current at some point and R is the resistance per unit length at that point.

> Calculus and differential equations are needed to
> produce distribution curves for the whole length of the antenna.

They aren't needed to get the approximate distribution on simple antennas like a simple thin dipole. To get the distribution on more complicated antennas usually requires numerical calculation of integrals which can't be solved in closed form.

> For me anyway, visualising antennas operating in this fashion explains
> why electrically short antennas will never be as efficient as a full
> sized dipole (with or without extra twiddly bits bolted on the front and
> back).

This is akin to observing that a rig gets hot when terminated in a mismatched load and presenting it as evidence that the heating is due to "reflected energy". The reason that small antennas are often not as efficient as larger ones is that they usually require much higher current to radiate the same power. This higher current results in greater I^2 * R loss. If the resistivity of the conductor can be kept low enough, the efficiency of a small antenna can be very good. It has nothing to do with "matching to free space" or 377 ohm "sweet spots"

> It covers why SWR is not the be all and end all of efficient
> power transfer and explains how and why directivity arises from multiple
> elements or wavelengths.

This is all easily explained without invoking alternative, and unsupportable, theories.

> I can't claim that any of this is correct, and it may all be a huge
> commercial secret somewhere, but it works for me. But hey, this is
> rec.radio.amateur.antenna and not a PhD course in antenna design.

Indeed it's not. Some of the folks here aren't interested in technical matters, and that's fine -- they can, and I'm sure do, skip my postings. But hopefully there are a few interested in sorting truth from fiction and learning more about fundamentals.

You've gotten up my curiosity. What was the college where you were taught this interesting theory? Was it an engineering curriculum at a university, or was it perhaps a technical school where an attempt was made to explain antenna operation without involving much math? I've been through both systems of education, and found that latter can often get very creative indeed.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

372. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-06 23:57:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4jv1j35dhosnfiqc5gblrl2lu78nrbiqfo@4ax.com>
Source record: 34475

On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 23:38:51 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>Small antennas have their place and can be very effective
>in restricted locations. They will just never be as good as their full sized
>counterparts.

Hi Mike,

Not strictly so. There are several vendors of small loop antennas
that are perfectly capable of performance on par with a dipole.
Generally they are sited well remote from the loss of earth on a condo
balcony (presuming there are no eddy current losses to the nearby
railings or dielectric losses in the walls close by).

>I have no involvement with Art's Gaussian array design,

That's OK, no one else has either, and I suspect even Art has never
had any involvement beyond expressing wishes and fantasizing theory.

>so I can't possibly comment.

And by such you may stay in his good graces. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

373. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 00:05:36 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <4730ffa6.36647078@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 34476

>
>You are simply comparing two verticals.

I don't see why you say that. One is mounted on the ground with 16 radials, the other is simply 2 pcs of wire up 60 feet, with 120 degree included angle in my example, although I can change the angle just by typing over top of the 120 I can make it anything I want.
My point was, a lot of people think that if they put up a vertical, even taking care to put a good radial field under it, and they get a low angle of radiation, they have the ultimate single element DX antenna. In fact, when you take losses into consideration a simple inverted vee beats it at all angle over 10 degrees and equals it below 10 degrees. I think that is a pretty significant statement.

Rick K2XT

374. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 00:07:46 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j20eq2jvkalb4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34477

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> Yes it does seem that high current at the antenna feed point (or
> elesewhere) is equated to maximum radiation. If that were actually the
> case, then a short end loaded antenna should work just as efficiently as
> a full length one. . .

You've accidentally stumbled on a well established fact. If not for I^2 * R loss, a short antenna is every bit as efficient as a longer one. After all, if you put 100 watts into *any* lossless antenna, 100 watts is radiated. The only problem is the loss. But it's easily calculated from the current and the resistivity of the material.

> After all, the current at the feedpoint will be just
> the same in both antennas.

No, the current at the feedpoint of a short antenna is greater than in a long antenna for the same power input. (Another way of putting it is that the radiation resistance of a short antenna is less than that of a longer antenna.) If both are to radiate the same power, the short antenna has to have more current in order to create the same field strength from a shorter wire.

> In practice this just doesn't happen, perhaps
> as Art frequently suggests, the accepted engineering texts are wrong (or
> over simplified to make calculation easier). :-)

Nope, antenna texts do just fine. They allow us to separate losses, which we can control to some extent, from basic radiation properties which are fundamental to the antenna topology. The two are often confused, as you seem to be doing, attributing lower efficiency to some fundamental radiation capability deficiency of short antennas. It's not. It's due to loss. All decent antenna texts cover both radiation and loss in great detail and without the need to simplify. Those of us who have, use, and understand antenna texts are able to predict the current distribution, feedpoint impedance, loss, efficiency, and field strength of antennas with very good accuracy.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

375. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 00:17:10 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j210e3ksue52c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34478

Rick wrote:
> . . .The moral of the
> story, be careful about making assumptions regarding antenna performance
> without having an A-B switch! . .

I'd like to add, use receiving signal strength for comparison. I have a friend who occasionally entertains himself by asking for comparative reports for two antennas. The differences are sometimes striking, especially if the two antennas are described as being very different. But in reality they're the same antenna.

There are at least two other good reasons for using received signals for comparison. First, you can average out the effects of QSB, which can be tens of dB, and can be different or even opposite for two different antennas. And second, you can, with a step attenuator or an S-meter calibrated with a step attenuator, accurately tell just how great the difference is. If someone else truthfully reports a two S unit difference, you don't have any way to know whether it's 4 dB or 12.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

376. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 00:18:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Zu7Yi.3973$ww2.2376@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34479

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I will save us some time and concede that a vector
>> analysis, which I already know how to do, would work
>> and yield valid results. You and I would not discover
>> anything new in the process.
>
> I think you might ...

I will agree with everything you say about a vector
analysis (unless you make a mistake).

Please let's proceed to the crux of our argument.
Please apply the same irradiance equation that
optical physicists were using before you were born.
Any physics professor should be able to accomplish
that simple task. If optical physicists were in
error in using that equation 100 years ago, please
explain their error.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

377. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 00:22:17 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgr0fq$p0p$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34480

"Roy Lewallen" wrote
>... Those of us who have, use, and understand antenna texts are able
> to predict the current distribution, feedpoint impedance, loss,
> efficiency, and field strength of antennas with very good accuracy.

Amen!

378. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 00:50:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PZ7Yi.63553$Um6.24015@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34481

Rick wrote:
> In fact, when
> you take losses into consideration a simple inverted vee beats it at all angle
> over 10 degrees and equals it below 10 degrees.

The average gain of a 1/4WL vertical monopole
with ground-mounted radials is in the ballpark
of 0 dB in all directions.

The average gain of a horizontal 1/2WL dipole
is in the ballpark of 6 dB in two directions.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible,
for a vertical monopole to achieve 6 dB gain
in any direction.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible,
for a horizontal dipole to achieve 0 dB gain
in all directions.

Comparing omnidirectional antennas to directional
antennas is like comparing apples and oranges.
Decide which characteristics are desirable and
erect whatever antenna works best for you.

Hint#1: A five-element Yagi makes a lousy net
control antenna.

Hint#2: A monopole with 120 radials has a lousy
front-to-back ratio.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

379. Gaussian statics law again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 01:30:03 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194399003.906611.152230@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34482

Gentlemen
I go back to this thread again where the challenge was put to existing
radiation laws.
I extended Gauss's law from static to dynamic and used it with
standard
antenna program to obtain Gaussian style antennas. How could that be?
Because antenna programs are based on Maxwells laws and my
extension of Gauss's law proved to be the same as Maxwells law.
The results I obtained were tested on this newsgroup and proved to be
O.K.
So then the plea for mathematical proof. A Dr Davis came on the
scene with no connection to me and systematically went thru the whole
mathematical procedure to confirmmy aproach. Nobody fauled his
mathematical proof and it still survives.
If Maxwell had the same info he would have used Gauss instead of
others
but that was not to be. Gauss's extension clearly shows that radiation
is from a tank circuit form. It also shows (on any computor program)
that for maximum gain of a particular polarity a radiator must not be
parallel etc with the earths surface. The angle that the programs
give
is the resultant vector of all those (curl, fields etc) vectors used
in
analysing radiation. If you review the Gaussian statics law thread
again
you can examine the mathematics involved for yourselves.
So far it has sirvived every challenge including a NEC4 computor
check on this newsgroup. If present radiation theory is to remain
intact then errors must be found in this challenge but none have
proved succesful. So why attack a person who says that maybe
Art is correct? Why not attack the veracity of the mathematics
or what computor programs produce? why not declare what the
capacitance and inductance factors have to do with radiation
per Maxwells laws which is different to what I have shown?
Hams continually ask of new antennas to show me the
mathematics that back the new idea when all know full
well that most hams are not competant enough to even
understand that level of mathematics. Using the mathematics
presented solves the radiation story once and for all, the old theory
does not survive the challenge. So don't go after the "g" station
for stating that I may be correct, prove to him that I am in error
which ofcourse you can't.
Regards
Art Unwin..KB9MZ.....XG

380. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 01:55:22 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <eW8Yi.1909$4k.365@newsfe11.phx>
Source record: 34483

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13j03u5goqlp9b3@corp.supernews.com...

< snip >

> And I'm sorry if it pissed you off. But I hope it made my point:
> Observing two things doesn't mean that one causes the other.
>
> If what I posted played any part in helping you -- or other readers --
> understand transmission lines even a little better, then it was
> worthwhile doing. I know Ian could have done it without pissing anyone
> off, but I'm a lot clumsier with language.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thank you. What you said *was* a help. Maybe without being jolted a bit, I might not be inclined to dig deeper into the subject. Ham radio covers a lot of ground -- so much so that digging deeper is always a selective process.

I've been meaning to get your EZNEC program because it's referenced so often in this group. This pretty much cinches the deal.

Thanks again.

73,
"Sal"

381. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 02:06:43 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <lrSdnQBEFYVYgKzanZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34484

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13j1vq3b0n1tifc@corp.supernews.com...
> There are several serious flaws with this theory. But before commenting,
> let me say once again that the term "efficiency" has a universally
> understood and well defined meaning when referring to antennas. It's the
> ratio of power radiated by an antenna to the power supplied to it. I
> believe it's being used here to mean something else. If so, its exact
> meaning should be made clear.
>
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>>
>> Back when I was first studying electronics and transmission systems, all
>> high power HF commercial transmitters were still using valves. By careful
>> design of the output stages and loading systems it was indeed possible to
>> spread a couple of wires out from the back of the transmitter and achieve
>> a usable match. . .
>
> This shows that the matching network was able to accommodate the impedance
> that the wires were presenting, not that they were "matching free space".
>
>> Working in a marine environment the antenna impedences varied constantly
>> and the commercial transmitters (which were all of an identical design)
>> needed to be able to cope with virtually any antenna system they were
>> connected to.
>
> Including a couple of spread out wires. Of course the efficiency of the
> system was probably horrible with antennas like the spread wires, due to
> tuner losses.
>
>> Exactly the same design of transmitter could be fitted to a fishing boat
>> or a supertanker, with all the attendant differences in antenna lengths
>> and heights.
>>
>> From my lecture notes, we were told that there are essentially only two
>> types of antenna, the monopole and the dipole.
>
> There's the first problem. There are spirals, patch antennas, horn
> radiators, and a host of others not fitting into this simple binary
> categorization.
>
>> The monopole is usually mounted vertically and relies on the earth (or
>> water) to provide an 'image' to work against. The dipole can work in the
>> absence of an earth as each half works against the other. This was
>> explained by quoting Newton's Law that every action has an equal and

>> opposite reaction.
>
> Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems, not electromagnetic
> fields.
>
>> So each half of the antenna system must balance in order to radiate a
>> signal. Loop antennas are simply dipoles where the ends are folded
>> around. Yagis and other arrays are simply ways of putting more wire in
>> the air and obtaining a measure of directivity by virtue of re-radiation
>> from the elements causing constructive/destructive interaction and
>> focussing the gain in a particular direction. Similarly the radiation
>> points in multi wavelength antennas interact to provide directivity. It's
>> all very simple, apart from the math. The interaction of a transmitted
>> signal with an image reflected from the ground is also the reason why
>> signal take off angles vary with antenna height.
>>
>> Taking a resonant half wave dipole cut for say the 20 metre band. The
>> characteristic impedence if mounted a few metres above the ground will be
>> around 50 ohms at the feed point. This provides a good match to most
>> modern solid state transmitters. At the feedpoint, the current will be
>> high and voltage low. At the far ends of the dipole, there is no
>> connection, so the current will be zero, but the voltages will be high.
>> The current and voltage relationship varies smoothly (actually in a
>> characteristic distribution curve) along the length of the antenna and
>> the characteristic impedence of the antenna varies from 50 ohms at the
>> feedpoint to nearly infinity at the ends. It isn't actually infinity
>> because the ends cannot be perfectly insulated. So at some point along
>> the length of the antenna (about two thirds towards the ends) the
>> impedence matches the impedence of free space, 377 ohms, and this is the
>> point at which maximum coupling of the antenna to free space occurs and
>> by inference where maximum energy transfer and radiation takes place.
>
> You mention the feedpoint resistance of 50 ohms, then talk about the
> impedance somewhere along the radiator. So you must mean the radiation is
> taking place from a point where the feedpoint impedance would be 377 ohms
> if fed there. But there are many antennas which can be very efficient
> radiators which don't have any point along which they exhibit a 377 + j0
> feedpoint impedance. For example, a nonresonant dipole or monopole, which
> has a reactive component at any feedpoint. Or a moderate sized loop.
>
> > It
>> can be mathematically demonstrated (and it's pretty obvious) that some
>> radiation will occur anywhere along the length of the antenna, but that
>> the maximum radiation and coupling occurs at the 'sweet spot' where the
>> antenna impedence matches the impedence of free space.
>
> There are some very complex field modeling programs which show the
> radiated field from an antenna, but you can't assign it to any particular
> points along the antenna. Every point on the antenna which carries any
> current radiates a field proportional to the current at that point.

> (Therefore, your "sweet spots" create a smaller field per unit length that
> higher current regions.) The sum of the fields from all points along the
> antenna add to create the radiated field. This isn't an idle theory, but
> the basis of antenna operation. Modern computer modeling programs use
> these principles to calculate patterns which have been demonstrated time
> and time again to predict the pattern of real antennas with striking
> accuracy.
>
>> For multi element and multi wavelength antennae, signals can be thought
>> of as being absorbed and reradiated causing constructive or destructive
>> interaction with the signal radiated from the dipole element and thus
>> providing directivity.
>>
>> I appreciate that this method of looking at antenna design may be
>> somewhat archaic, (well I did work for Marconi), but it does provide a
>> lot of the answers as to how and why antennas work in practice. I have
>> never found this method to give results that sustantially differ from
>> more modern methods of antenna design and it provides a simpler way of
>> visualising what is going on in all those bits of wire and tubing.
>
> Modern methods of antenna design are capable of producing accurate
> numerical results. Again I'll present my request for a text which details
> this method. I'd like to see the equations it uses in order to get the
> same results as traditional methods, and the derivations of those
> equations.
>
>> I will have to have a trawl through my archives in boxes in the attic to
>> see if I can find a specific text that covers these points. The books
>> will probably have been originally published in the 1940's or 50's and
>> refer back to research done in the 1930's. There was a lot of secrecy
>> during these times due to WW2 and the subsequent cold war, so that may
>> have been why these ideas were not promulgated more widely.
>
> Much antenna work was done then, and many of the classical texts and
> papers were written during that period. Kraus' first edition of _Antennas_
> was published in 1950 if I recall correctly, King, Mimno, and Wing's
> excellent text was published in 1945, and Brown, Lewis, and Epstein
> published their seminal paper on ground systems in, as I recall, 1937.
> King's _Electromagnetic Engineering_ was published in 1945. I haven't seen
> any reference to this alternative theory in any of these.
>
>> As for the heating aspect, because the impedence (resistance if you like)
>> of the antenna is constantly varying along its length, the application of
>> ohms law will work for specific points along the length of the antenna.
>
> The resistance per unit length is constant along the antenna, assuming
> it's made from one type and diameter of wire or tubing. The current varies
> along the length, and the loss per unit length = I^2 * R where I is the
> current at some point and R is the resistance per unit length at that
> point.

>
>> Calculus and differential equations are needed to produce distribution
>> curves for the whole length of the antenna.
>
> They aren't needed to get the approximate distribution on simple antennas
> like a simple thin dipole. To get the distribution on more complicated
> antennas usually requires numerical calculation of integrals which can't
> be solved in closed form.
>
>> For me anyway, visualising antennas operating in this fashion explains
>> why electrically short antennas will never be as efficient as a full
>> sized dipole (with or without extra twiddly bits bolted on the front and
>> back).
>
> This is akin to observing that a rig gets hot when terminated in a
> mismatched load and presenting it as evidence that the heating is due to
> "reflected energy". The reason that small antennas are often not as
> efficient as larger ones is that they usually require much higher current
> to radiate the same power. This higher current results in greater I^2 * R
> loss. If the resistivity of the conductor can be kept low enough, the
> efficiency of a small antenna can be very good. It has nothing to do with
> "matching to free space" or 377 ohm "sweet spots"
>
> > It covers why SWR is not the be all and end all of efficient
>> power transfer and explains how and why directivity arises from multiple
>> elements or wavelengths.
>
> This is all easily explained without invoking alternative, and
> unsupportable, theories.
>
>> I can't claim that any of this is correct, and it may all be a huge
>> commercial secret somewhere, but it works for me. But hey, this is
>> rec.radio.amateur.antenna and not a PhD course in antenna design.
>
> Indeed it's not. Some of the folks here aren't interested in technical
> matters, and that's fine -- they can, and I'm sure do, skip my postings.
> But hopefully there are a few interested in sorting truth from fiction and
> learning more about fundamentals.
>
> You've gotten up my curiosity. What was the college where you were taught
> this interesting theory? Was it an engineering curriculum at a university,
> or was it perhaps a technical school where an attempt was made to explain
> antenna operation without involving much math? I've been through both
> systems of education, and found that latter can often get very creative
> indeed.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hi Roy

You are of course an absolute guru of antenna design. You are quite correct in the points you have picked up on, all in accordance with accepted antenna design principles and current theory.

Visualising an antenna as an impedence matching device in the way I described, does allow for a lot of the observed properties to be explained without resorting to much maths.

Waveguides, horn antennas and other designs were explained as being closely spaced dipoles which were brought closer together until they formed a hollow tube. The horn antenna was presented as transforming impedence gradually by varying its physical dimensions. This can of course be demonstrated mathematically.

Anyway, the whole point of any antenna is to transfer power from the transmitter and radiate it into space as efficiently as possible. In order to gain that efficiency, there needs to be an impedence match somewhere. I fail to see why the visualisation method I suggested would yield substantially different results from other accepted methods of antenna analysis. It explains dipole radiation patterns, directivity in multi element or multi wavelength antennas, the reasons why SWR is not the be all and end all, and why a low impedence feedpoint may actually lead to poor efficiency through higher current flow and increased resistance/impedance loss. It doesn't cover off resonance situations or bandwidth of the antenna, but for a quick approximation involving nothing more than ohms law it seems to work pretty well.

Actually it does suggest that increasing antenna conductor diameter would generally be considered a good thing from the point of view of efficiency and increasing the conductor diameter generally broadens the antenna bandwidth, particularly as frequency increases.

Another side effect of my visualisation method is that it suggests that a resonant dipole is the reference antenna against which everything else needs to be measured, rather than a hypothetical point source radiator. From a practical point of view, I think that is perhaps its strongest point. I am not advocating any new physics, just a slightly different perspective on analysing what is happening in the antenna.

Roy, you are a legend and acknowledged expert in antenna circles and I would be a fool to suggest that my methods of visualising antenna performance were even comparable to the predictions and accuracy of EZNEC. I admit I am somewhat in awe of the depth of your understanding on this subject.

It certainly has been an interesting topic to discuss and I thank you for your comments.

Regards

Mike G0ULI

<Certain personal details omitted and posted directly to Roy off newsgroup>

382. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 02:12:23 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47311f0b$0$25703$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34485

"Rick" <ricknj10@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:4730e3c9.29514062@news.optonline.net...
> Following is a posting similar to what I made on QRZ.com in reply to a guy
> who
> was asking what kind of antenna to use out west in the mountains
> surrounded by
> tall pines. It summarizes my recent experiences with a vertical on 80 m
> here
> in central New Jersey:
>
> Often you will hear the advice "Use a vertical. You will get the low
> angle of
> radiation which you need for DX." Be very careful. Although this
> statement
> may be true, you could still be disappointed, especially if you are
> surrounded
> by trees, and being in the mountains, might have poor soil, which is
> necessary
> for good vertical performance. I speak from experience. I have been
> building
> and improving my 80 meter vertical recently, with disappointing results.
> It
> is a full size quarter wave wire vertical, hung from a rope that goes
> from my
> 72 ft tower to a tree. I have 18 radials, 60 feet long. Now that is a
> pretty
> good vertical, with no loading coils, with not very much that can be done
> to
> improve it except maybe double the number of radials. I am located in
> central
> New Jersey on sandy soil. I have used this antenna for the past several
> weeks, mostly checking it out on DX. In no case has the vertical beaten
> out
> the inverted vee at 60 feet. In nearly every case the antennas are
> virtually
> identical. Even on DX to VK6 during CQWW this vertical should be kicking
> major butt, but it is not. Ok, so a few days ago I modelled both antennas
> with 4NEC2, and I made sure to include the appropriate parameters in the
> model
> for my soil conditions (poor). And I overlaid both antenna patterns on
> the
> same chart. Voila! There it is, the inverted vee beats the vertical at
> all
> angles above 10 degrees, and is equal below 10 degrees. The moral of the

> story, be careful about making assumptions regarding antenna performance
> without having an A-B switch! And maybe the other lesson to be learned is
> how
> meaningful the antenna modeling programs are.
> So my conclusion is that even though the vertical might have the low angle
> pattern, the losses in the soil do not allow the advantages to be
> realized.
> Phased arrays of similar antennas over lossy soil may show the nice
> pattern
> and f/b but the absolute value of gain expected may not be realized.

I believe that, unless you have the luxury of relatively unlimited power (like commercial stations), a vertical with radials is not suitable for amateurs. Radials can be looked at as a counterpoise, or in your case, as an inverted V rotated 90 degrees clockwise with 1/2 of the antenna stuck in the sand...and no balun. If I had just guessed, I would have picked to regular inverted V as the top performer of the two.

383. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 02:25:08 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgr7m8$319$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34486

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://home.businesswire.com/portal/site/google/index.jsp?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=20071106005861&newsLang=en

JS

384. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 02:44:18 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194403458.079193.48930@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34487

On Nov 6, 6:05 pm, rickn...@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:

> My point was, a lot of people think that if they put up a vertical, even
> taking care to put a good radial field under it, and they get a low angle of
> radiation, they have the ultimate single element DX antenna. In fact, when
> you take losses into consideration a simple inverted vee beats it at all angle
> over 10 degrees and equals it below 10 degrees. I think that is a pretty
> significant statement.
>
> Rick K2XT

The only thing is 16 radials is not really what I'd call a good radial
field.
After what I saw here, I don't even consider 32 radials as a very
good
radial field..
But when I elevated the antenna I did the see good DX performance.
It greatly lowers the ground losses to the point just a few radials
will
do the job.
It smoked my dipole on long paths. And as Roy says, I use mainly the
receiver to check, and also I do use an A/B switch..
But I also got plenty of checks on my signal, and of course they
matched the margins I saw on receive. My dipole was not at 60 ft,
but at 36 ft. But to VK land the GP always beat the dipole by
4 S units. And I really doubt raising my dipole to 60 ft would have
been
enough to even the score.
In theory, the ground losses of my GP at 36 ft with four radials
should
have been appx equal to a ground mount with 60 radials.
This on top of the decent ground conditions.
But I also have the advantage of having a clear shot at the horizon
with no clutter in the way. I know the ground/space wave greatly
increased when I elevated the vertical. I could work ground wave on
40m
about 90-100 miles or so. Nearly half way from Houston to San Antonio.
I'd be lucky to do 20 on the dipole.
But another thing... And this may surprise you.. My 40m mobile antenna
is better than my 36 ft high dipole at night if the path is over
800-1000
miles.. Tested it many times to make sure it wasn't a fluke.
I don't know how it would fare on 80m to dx vs the dipole..
Never really tested it. I really don't work that much dx on 80m for
some

reason.. I'm usually working NVIS..
MK

385. Re: antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 03:06:24 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <CY9Yi.53373$b9.38408@bignews1.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34488

"rb" <rbig@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:Be3Yi.15502$W9.14768@bignews6.bellsouth.net...
> If I have an 136' ant feed with 80' or so of ladderline. If I wanted to
> work it against ground for 160m use:
>
> 1. would it be better off if I fed it with both ends jumped together on
> the ant side of my tuner?
>
> 2. Or, would it be better off if I put a relay in at the feedpoint to
> jump two sections that way, and also close off the wires on the ant side
> of the tuner?

I think I did it thisa way:
Tie both sides of feedline to the center of a short piece of coax.
Tie the braid of the coax to a ground.

put a connector on the other end of the coax and connect it to the radio
(thru a tuner,)

HTH

386. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 04:31:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1b42j3t2rtrc01eof04bpps8dl4jpn8dpg@4ax.com>
Source record: 34489

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 00:05:36 GMT, ricknj10@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:

>
>>
>>You are simply comparing two verticals.
>
>I don't see why you say that.

Hi Rick,

Given you did not specify that the "inverted vee" was completely flat
in the horizontal plane, it must be vertical to the degree it is not
flat.

The dominant polarization of an end-fire "inverted vee" is vertical.

Shy of a complete specification, you are comparing two verticals and
they are both lousy.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

387. Re: Gaussian statics law again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 05:16:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <hgi2j3hap86fnins5nn919slcbgl1rucri@4ax.com>
Source record: 34490

>On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your mathematics
>Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½

Arthur :-(Too many words on one line?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

388. Re: Offering a part-time job

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 05:46:48 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <fjcYi.1922$4k.309@newsfe11.phx>
Source record: 34341

"520520" <228309818@163.com> wrote in message
news:1194340090.227172.229870@t8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>
> I am seeking cooperator, part-time job and gaining much profits.
> We are from China. And our business is internation trade by internet
> for many years. Our products is best selling in Europe. And Our
> products have Top quality.
> Now we are seeking cooperators in Europe. If you do this business, you
> will gain eur1000 to eur3000 per month.
> We provide products and pay shipping cost. It is easy, and you do it
> only by internet.
> This is a opporunity. Please contact me if you have any question, we
> can talking for detail.
> MSN: mini_liang@hotmail.com
> E-MAIL: mytrade@writeme.com
>

It's probably lead paint for toys.

389. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 05:51:07 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <4731524e$0$28878$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34342

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:1b42j3t2rtrc01eof04bpps8dl4jpn8dpg@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 00:05:36 GMT, ricknj10@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:
>
>>
>>>
>>>You are simply comparing two verticals.
>>
>>I don't see why you say that.
>
> Hi Rick,
>
> Given you did not specify that the "inverted vee" was completely flat
> in the horizontal plane, it must be vertical to the degree it is not
> flat.
>
> The dominant polarization of an end-fire "inverted vee" is vertical.
>
> Shy of a complete specification, you are comparing two verticals and
> they are both lousy.

It is actually comparing two dipoles. One is a so called, misnomered 1/4 W "monopole" but it really is a dipole with several parallel dipole elements buried in the sand. Hams call these antenna elements "radials"; some hams actually regard them as RF ground! Similar thought processes have it that the bread of the host is the true body of Jesus Christ....believe it. In spite of being at ground (zero potential), they radiate but their proximity to earth really decreases their radiation efficieny. Sure, the grounded waterpipes in my basement radiate RF all the time ;-)) The other dipole referenced, the inverted V is a similarly balanced antenna but both poles are up in the air, free to radiate and actually with lobes that have a gain characteristic in some directions (better than small gain in all directions).

A third antenna, not discussed here, would be a real 1/4 W monopole that is truely connected to earth ground and uses no radial conductive elements. Here, the monopole functions as a dipole but 1/2 of the radiation pattern exists as a mathematical image reflecting against true ground (not a good conductor of electrons like radials, merely a zero voltage reference point). Although the mathematical image seems to only exist in theory, the observed physical effects of RF transmission follows the rules of energy conservation and the antenna transmits real RF that can be measured as if it were a true vertical dipole antenna. Now you have seen the real evidence that the host is the true body of Jesus Christ! ...the radials were simply a false religion. The phantom/true earth side of the dipole in the 1/4W monopole

ground plane similuates a real metal conductor, mathematically and physically. The only advantage here is that the grounded monopole is 1/2 the height of the full metal conductor dipole.

Interestingly, whereas radials simulate (very inefficiently) a true ground system, a true ground system simulates that which the radial system cannot achieve very well, but both attempt to acheive the same end. One is ground, the other is more like a counterpoise or misplaced antenna element for a balanced antenna.

390. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 06:07:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <n3l2j3l7bcb2l44qcrr2dj07cj0in29d7f@4ax.com>
Source record: 34343

On Wed, 7 Nov 2007 00:51:07 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com>
wrote:

>A third antenna, not discussed here, would be a real 1/4 W monopole that is
>truely connected to earth ground and uses no radial conductive elements.
>Here, the monopole functions as a dipole but 1/2 of the radiation pattern
>exists as a mathematical image reflecting against true ground (not a good
>conductor of electrons like radials, merely a zero voltage reference point).

This confused example attempts to pull together disparate
characteristics for using ground/radials by extending the problematic
metaphor of an antenna image.

It takes very little effort to answer all objections raised by this
confusion, but it takes very much effort to implement the solution to
this confusion that is the answer = push the radials out to the radio
horizon.

Anyway, the confused example has no bearing on my preceding responses;
the two, the vertical and the vee (as described) are poor performers
below 10 degrees.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

391. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 06:19:24 UTC
From: Bryan <bryan.swadenerNOSPAM@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <UI6dneBtGoOmxKzanZ2dnUVZ_tKinZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 34344

Ralph Mowery wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> > Dave wrote:
> >> what does the voltage read when it is turned on? an rs-20a is probably
> >> not so old that caps would go bad, and the low voltage left over when
you
> >> turn it off probably means the caps are holding a charge.
> >
> > Or if anything is externally connected to the power
> > supply, the left over low voltage can be coming from
> > that connected device. I have my RS-20 connected to
> > a deep discharge marine battery. If I forget to
> > disconnect the battery from the power supply when
> > I power down the supply, the meter on the supply
> > displays the battery voltage. I'm told that can
> > damage the regulator within the supply but that
> > has never happened to me.
> > --
> > 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> I have not done the modification to one, but here is a modification for
the
> floating batteries.
>
> http://www.repeater-builder.com/astron/astron-rsbattmod.html
>
> http://www.repeater-builder.com/astron/astron-rsbatmod.jpg
>
> There is much info on the Astrom supplies here:
>
> http://www.repeater-builder.com/astron/astron-index.html
>

Thanks Ralph - very interesting reading. My mid 80s vintage RS20A seems to
be falling out of regulation under the ~15A load of my HF xcvr during xmit.
Fortunately for me, I homebrewed a PS from an article titled "An RF-Proof
30-Amp Supply" (ARRL Handbook, 1988-89) that works much better. The output
doesn't start to fall off until the load approaches 27A (using 4 x 2N3771s).
With the exception of the outer cabinet itself, it's entirely homebrew...
fabricated the chassis, made my own photo-etched PCB, and rewound a 750VA
transformer.
73,

Bryan WA7PRC

392. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 06:58:53 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j2ohkmubnbmf8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34345

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> . . .
> A third antenna, not discussed here, would be a real 1/4 W monopole that is
> truely connected to earth ground and uses no radial conductive elements.
> Here, the monopole functions as a dipole but 1/2 of the radiation pattern
> exists as a mathematical image reflecting against true ground (not a good
> conductor of electrons like radials, merely a zero voltage reference point).
> Although the mathematical image seems to only exist in theory, the observed
> physical effects of RF transmission follows the rules of energy conservation
> and the antenna transmits real RF that can be measured as if it were a true
> vertical dipole antenna. Now you have seen the real evidence that the host
> is the true body of Jesus Christ! ...the radials were simply a false
> religion. The phantom/true earth side of the dipole in the 1/4W monopole
> ground plane similuates a real metal conductor, mathematically and
> physically. The only advantage here is that the grounded monopole is 1/2 the
> height of the full metal conductor dipole.

Unfortunately the Earth is largely covered with dirt. It's unclear to me how you "truely connect" to it. Radials provide the lowest loss "connection", but you seem to know of a better way. Please describe it for us.

Even if you could make a zero-loss connection to ground (and a large radial field comes close enough for nearly all practical purposes), that dirt still doesn't provide the "mathematical image" of a perfect ground plane. The net effect of the ground's finite conductivity is that the low angle part of the radiation is absorbed in the dirt, heating the earthworms and resulting in a radiation pattern that doesn't resemble a free-space dipole (or monopole over a perfect ground) very closely at all. These effects can be clearly seen with any modern modeling program including the free EZNEC demo. Example file Vert1.ez uses a "MININEC-type" ground which does provide a zero resistance "connection" to ground, something you can approach but not completely accomplish in practice. Compare the pattern of this model to the same one with a perfect ground (superimpose the two on the 2D plot so they're drawn to the same scale) to see how poor an approximation dirt is to a perfect image plane.

> Interestingly, whereas radials simulate (very inefficiently) a true ground
> system, a true ground system simulates that which the radial system cannot
> achieve very well, but both attempt to acheive the same end. One is ground,
> the other is more like a counterpoise or misplaced antenna element for a
> balanced antenna.

I don't understand that at all. But as you pointed out a while back, I'm a ham with an American Extra Class license, so I know I can't be expected to understand anything very complicated. (Worse yet, I took the exam 44 years ago, so 9/10 of what I knew then is obsolete, and I've forgotten the rest.)

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

393. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 07:05:02 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1194419101@panix.com>
Source record: 34346
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.1 2007/09/29 18:42:47
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.
```

394. Re: Offering a part-time job

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 07:07:26 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194419246.832697.287490@i38g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34347

On Nov 6, 9:46 pm, "Sal M. Onella" <salmone...@food.poisoning.org>
wrote:
> "520520" <228309...@163.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194340090.227172.229870@t8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > I am seeking cooperator, part-time job and gaining much profits.
> > We are from China. And our business is internation trade by internet
> > for many years. Our products is best selling in Europe. And Our
> > products have Top quality.
> > Now we are seeking cooperators in Europe. If you do this business, you
> > will gain eur1000 to eur3000 per month.
> > We provide products and pay shipping cost. It is easy, and you do it
> > only by internet.
> > This is a opporunity. Please contact me if you have any question, we
> > can talking for detail.
> > MSN: mini_li...@hotmail.com
> > E-MAIL: mytr...@writeme.com
>
> It's probably lead paint for toys.

Much more likely, it's a scam:
"You only need to send us $100 to get started, and we ship the product
to you."
"There's been a small snag, and we will need another $100 for
licensing."
"An official is giving us a bad time, and we need $1000 to make sure
that he cooperates."
If it was ligit, why advertise it here, when it has nothing to do with
antennas?

395. Re: Offering a part-time job

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 08:32:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j2u1d63mken03@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34348

K7ITM wrote:
>
> Much more likely, it's a scam:
> "You only need to send us $100 to get started, and we ship the product
> to you."
> "There's been a small snag, and we will need another $100 for
> licensing."
> "An official is giving us a bad time, and we need $1000 to make sure
> that he cooperates."
> If it was ligit, why advertise it here, when it has nothing to do with
> antennas?

It's certainly a scam. The only thing open for speculation is which one. One of the scams requiring a "representative" in another company involves purchasing goods with stolen credit card numbers and having them shipped to the "representative" aka the mark. The mark ships them to the scammer in a country with lax law enforcement, with the promise of a big commission or whatever other promises are necessary to keep him/her on the hook. Of course the commissions never come, the mark is out the substantial shipping charges, and when the Visa guys come knocking, the mark's house, not the scammer's, is where they'll come. One of the network exposï¿½ programs followed a package clear to the scammer in, as I recall, Niger. Part of bait keeping the sad middle aged man on the hook were pictures of a sexy young lady with appropriate suggestive messages and promises of marriage.

I get about a half dozen of these (offers to be a "representative", that is, not promises from sexy young ladies) among the 200 or so spams I receive every day. Anybody interested in hot deals just let me know. Penis enlargement is currently the runaway popularity leader, but there's quite a bit of variety.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

396. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 09:18:03 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <9m03j3l4rq1c5rdrepa3p7n4843fi8gds0@4ax.com>
Source record: 34349

On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:07:55 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:
>.........
>Hi Mike,
>
>Experience has born out - and this is supported in both conventional
>theory and practice predating Brown, Lewis and Epstein's studies -
>that a short antenna is nearly as effective as a full size (albeit
>quarterwave in physical wavelength height) antenna. Differences are
>in single digit percentages, not tens of dB.
>......

If your theory books tell you that, shove them into your stove.
It's hard to stay calm in view of such a nonsense.

Nothing can replace a full-length antenna, except
several coupled full-length antennas.

Get an amateur radio license and collect some experience.
Fuck the experts.

w.

397. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 11:30:41 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-0711070630410001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34350

In article <fgqh35$465$1@news.service.uci.edu>, Jim Kelley
<jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote:

> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> > OK, the graphic is at http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif
>
> It's a decent start, however you must remember that power doesn't
> reflect or propagate.

Hello, Jim , and power (energy per unit time) doesn't propagate? Where do
we get all that radiant heat from 93 million miles away? Sincerely, and
73s from N4GGO,

John Wood (Code 5550) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

398. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 12:17:47 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgsadflhq1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34351

"Cecil Moore" wrote
> The average gain of a 1/4WL vertical monopole
> with ground-mounted radials is in the ballpark
> of 0 dB in all directions.

> It is extremely difficult, if not impossible,
> for a vertical monopole to achieve 6 dB gain
> in any direction.

Zero or six decibels with respect to what reference, Cecil?

If that reference is an isotropic radiator, then note that a typical 1/4-wave monopole and buried radial ground system used by commercial, non-directional AM broadcast stations has an h-plane gain of about 5 dBi. This value has been confirmed by thousands of groundwave field strength measurements of such systems going back 70+ years. Also note that the gain of this monopole over a perfect, infinite ground plane would be only 5.15 dBi, so a broadcast radiator is quite good indeed.

And -- a gain of more than 6 dBi is produced by broadcast monopoles whose height exceeds 1/4-wave sufficiently. For example, the h-plane gain of a 1/2-wave broadcast monopole system is about 6.6 dBi (6.8 dBi over a perfect ground plane).

RF

399. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 12:24:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <y7iYi.19338$Pv2.5522@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34352

J. B. Wood wrote:
> Where do
> we get all that radiant heat from 93 million miles away?

When the infrared EM energy encounters the earth,
it is transformed from EM energy to heat energy.
Before that transformation, it is just another
set of EM waves differing only in frequency from
any other EM wave, e.g. RF and light.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

400. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 12:24:39 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194438279.798490.291750@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34353

Stefan, do you have those religious fantasies often? You know we do have drugs now, that cure those.... Drugs are preferred over the old tried and true cure, which involved piles of dry wood, pubertal girls, and combustion...
Anyway; Hey I enjoyed your discussion... Now back to the task at hand...

Rick, to improve DX performance on a quarter wave vertical over a reasonable radial field I have to go to a dipole at 100 feet, or to one of the high inverted vees, 120 & 150 feet.. While I no longer have a horizontal antenna below 100 feet for 80, when I did the quarter wave vertical shone on DX compared to the lower horizontal antennas.. Secondly, 18 radials just will not do it when you care to send the very best <hallmark>... An absolute minimum of 30 is needed, and for long dx 50+ is going to be neeeded... By the time you have the radial count up to the 50-60 range you have pretty well maxed out any major improvements until you surpass a 100...

Now, there are those who like elevated radials <Christman> and those who hate em <Rauch>.. I have to say that my personal experiences on 160 is that 10 or 12, 1/4 wave and tuned, elevated radials works - but they are a pain to keep in the air (in the woods), and tuned, and working... I worked Heard Island with the elevated array on 160...
My current 160 ground mounted vertical array has well over a hundred radials of varying lengths and seems to work (G3 from the black RF hole of Michigan on 100 watts while the amp was warming up two nights ago, so it plays reasonably well)
Now a dipole or vee at 130 feet is simply not going to work on 160, period... Oh yeah, you can wow the guys at 700 miles with your NVIS signal, but you will get trampled in a dx pileup...

So bottom line, even on 80, is that you need to either go to an elevated array as others suggested, or you need to improve your ground radial count - at which point the vertical will shine over a low vee at 1000 + miles...

Roy, similarily in my profession; I know that half of everything they taught me is wrong, they just won't tell me which half!

cheers

401. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 12:36:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rjiYi.19098$JD.3500@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34354

Richard Fry wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" wrote
>> The average gain of a 1/4WL vertical monopole
>> with ground-mounted radials is in the ballpark
>> of 0 dB in all directions.
>
>> It is extremely difficult, if not impossible,
>> for a vertical monopole to achieve 6 dB gain
>> in any direction.
>
> Zero or six decibels with respect to what reference, Cecil?

Sorry, I had a senior moment - should have been dBi.

> If that reference is an isotropic radiator, then note that a typical
> 1/4-wave monopole and buried radial ground system used by commercial,
> non-directional AM broadcast stations has an h-plane gain of about 5
> dBi. This value has been confirmed by thousands of groundwave field
> strength measurements of such systems going back 70+ years. Also note
> that the gain of this monopole over a perfect, infinite ground plane
> would be only 5.15 dBi, so a broadcast radiator is quite good indeed.

I was speaking of the typical ham radio 1/4WL monopole.
EZNEC's VERT1.EZ is an example of such an antenna with
a maximum gain of about 0 dBi.

The point was that the average 1/4WL amateur monopole
doesn't equal the maximum gain of an average 1/2WL dipole,
much less the gain of a more directional antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

402. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 12:45:05 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <4731b2ff$0$9614$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34355

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
>
> http://home.businesswire.com/portal/site/google/index.jsp?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=200
71106005861&newsLang=en
>
>
> JS

"The deployment will begin in the state of Michigan, with a network that
will provide service to 10.000 homes in and around Grand Ledge, to the
west of Lansing, the stateï¿½s capital."

Wow, I am sure that they would never be able to subscribe to a Cable
service or DSL. BPL's competition in Grand Ledge MI will probably be
faster, cheaper, and more reliable. All this without polluting the
worlds propagated band space with EM radiation.

What a waste.

It is exactly this type of roll out that screams for laws to be enacted
banning BPL as a commercial technology.

http://comcastcable.newtechnologytv.com/mi-grand-ledge-comcast-cable.html
http://www.bandwidth.com/service/US/MI/Grand%20Ledge/OC3/

403. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 13:00:38 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgsctn$ti3$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34356

"Roy Lewallen" wrote
> Even if you could make a zero-loss connection to ground (and a large
> radial field comes close enough for nearly all practical purposes), that
> dirt still doesn't provide the "mathematical image" of a perfect ground
> plane.

Expanding on this for S. Wolfe, even if a point connection having zero resistance to earth potential existed at/near the base of a vertical monopole, a monopole using that ground reference would be a poor radiator.

This is because the r-f ground currents that need to flow back into the antenna system first would need to travel through the lossy earth from distances up to 1/2 wavelength from the monopole, to reach that perfect ground connection.

The function of the buried radials is to provide a low-resistance path for those ground currents, which means that they have to be collected as closely as possible to their sources in the earth (eg, within a disc having a radius of 1/2-wavelength around the monopole).

A benchmark field study in 1937 by Brown, Lewis and Epstein of RCA showed that about 120 buried radials each at least 1/4-wave long enable a groundwave field to be radiated by a monopole that is within a few percent of that over a perfect ground plane. Ground conductivity at their test site was no better than 4 mS/m. Their test frequency was 3 MHz.

RF

404. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 13:53:11 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgsg08$7u5$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34357

"Cecil Moore" wrote
> I was speaking of the typical ham radio 1/4WL monopole.
> EZNEC's VERT1.EZ is an example of such an antenna with
> a maximum gain of about 0 dBi.

And NEC shows that such maximum gain occurs at some angle above the horizontal plane, maybe 20 degrees? NEC also shows zero relative field in the horizontal plane, and very low values below elevation angles of 10 degrees or so.

But note in the graphic linked below that for broadcast stations using 1/4-wave monopoles, nighttime skywave coverage in the range of 400 to 1,000 miles is provided by radiation in the range of 1 to 20 degrees elevation. Both theory and practice show that monopole radiation for these conditions could not be as given in a NEC analysis showing the field at an infinite distance.

http://i62.photobucket.com/albums/h85/rfry-100/TermanFig55.jpg

> The point was that the average 1/4WL amateur monopole
> doesn't equal the maximum gain of an average 1/2WL dipole,

It could get very close to it though, with the necessary buried radial system.

RF

405. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 14:16:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194445017.230316.170950@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34358

On 6 Nov, 14:30, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote > Telling lies again! Very soon you will be exposed
> > for what you are
>
> ____________
>
> art...
>
> Why wait? Go ahead and do it, if you can.
>
> RF

Well I have gone and done it, I proved you tell lies
The mathematics are on the web in the archives
See thread Gauss's static law and my posting
yesterday on the subject. Now hams have got
what they asked for but they are not equipped
in mathematics to sustain the challenge to
present day antenna theory. Note that you
are not alone but as a broadcast engineer
your thirty year experience consisted of the
same experience day after day.
But you are not alone, not one ham on this
newsgroup have sufficient knoweledge in mathematics
to follow unless taken from a book.
You lied about the mathematics not being available
and the rest did not help you or follow on with
piling on which is normal for a newsgroup.
Either that or they do not read your posts.
So Mr broadcast engineer go to your corner and sulk
and ponder how to prove the mathematics wrong.
As I said before you are a lier and now I have
supplied the proof and there is nobody here
that can assist with the math.
Art

406. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 14:22:39 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgshnfuev3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34359

art wrote:

Post the link ...

Somehow, with our challenged and addled brains--we will find a way there
and attempt to view these great proofs ...

Regards,
JS

407. Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 14:49:06 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194446946.076152.301200@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34360

Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
That is an example of herd mentallity.
When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
to ignore it.
Yup, herd mentallity!
Art

408. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:07:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgskbg$7lf$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34361

art wrote:
> Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
> polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
> That is an example of herd mentallity.
> When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
> the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
> For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
> vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
> By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
> to ignore it.
> Yup, herd mentallity!
> Art
>

Well, that AND the fact that a 160m antenna can be difficult to
vertically polarize!

Regards,
JS

409. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:16:44 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194448604.786247.166340@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34362

On 7 Nov, 07:07, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
> > polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
> > That is an example of herd mentallity.
> > When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
> > the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
> > For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
> > vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
> > By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
> > to ignore it.
> > Yup, herd mentallity!
> > Art
>
> Well, that AND the fact that a 160m antenna can be difficult to
> vertically polarize!
>
> Regards,
> JS

No it isn't. You slow the wave by
winding helices. Buy a tesla coil
(secondary coil) feed the end wires
and start radiating
Art

410. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:23:03 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgsl8m$6bm$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34363

art wrote:
> On 7 Nov, 07:07, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> art wrote:
>>> Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
>>> polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
>>> That is an example of herd mentallity.
>>> When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
>>> the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
>>> For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
>>> vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
>>> By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
>>> to ignore it.
>>> Yup, herd mentallity!
>>> Art
>> Well, that AND the fact that a 160m antenna can be difficult to
>> vertically polarize!
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> No it isn't. You slow the wave by
> winding helices. Buy a tesla coil
> (secondary coil) feed the end wires
> and start radiating
> Art
>

Even a vertical DLM antenna can be a challenge, depending on any certain individuals property/lot, neighbors and other factors ...

At 20m on down this becomes MUCH more practical ...

And, most physically short antennas introduce degraded performance--the DLM being a notable exception.

Regards,
JS

411. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:32:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <i3l3j35vcq1v8hnci283m2lkn99mb522es@4ax.com>
Source record: 34364

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 06:30:41 -0500, wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil (J. B. Wood) wrote:

>Hello, Jim , and power (energy per unit time) doesn't propagate? Where do
>we get all that radiant heat from 93 million miles away? Sincerely, and

Hi John,

Is the volume of space immediately to the left of planet Earth as warm as planet Earth? A balmy 13ï¿½ to 17ï¿½ C?

Same source, the sun.
Same distance, 93 million miles away;
Same power (sic), energy per unit time;
Same propagation, speed of light without obstruction;

Same heat? Not even close - even when accounting for and removing the core temperature of Earth. A rather absolute chilly of 3ï¿½ K.

Substitute the Moon by placing it to the left of Earth. Is it as warm as planet Earth? A balmy 13ï¿½ to 17ï¿½ C?

Same source, the sun.
Same distance, 93 million miles away;
Same power (sic), energy per unit time;
Same propagation, speed of light without obstruction;

Same heat? Again, not even close. A rather toasty 107ï¿½ C!

Two examples in proximity to Earth, and yet both seem to exhibit that the Sun does not propagate power linearly. What could possibly account for this error when the path is unobstructed and the Sun's radiation is uniform? Even more quixotic is that the smaller load of the Moon exhibits a higher dissipation of radiation (and has virtually no core temperature effect to elevate that result).

Well, albedo has something to do with all three; but that is load dependant and has nothing to do with energy per unit time from the source. Insulation has something to do with all three; and that too has nothing to do with energy per unit time from the source.

So, is the Sun selectively powerful (like a god)? Is the Sun like some really, really huge radiant lamp (the kind with a toaster wire wound like a slinky in the middle of a radar reflector)? Point the radiant lamp at you, and you get toasty, step aside, and the air that replaces your volume does not - hmmm. Put a pane of glass in the same region, same chilling result.

Something going on here and there seems to be only one commonality to power - the function of the load in the presence of energy.

Energy propagates much as we expect it does; power - well, not always (hardly ever).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

412. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:36:46 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgsm2gsms1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34365

"John Smith" wrote
> And, most physically short antennas introduce degraded performance
> --the DLM being a notable exception.

Just to note that the URI test report showed the standard DLM on 3.5 MHz to have about 2.33 dB less gain than the Navy's reference monopole. That means that its groundwave field was found to be about 59% that of the reference monopole.

Some might consider the performance of that DLM antenna to be "degraded," compared to a standard 1/4-wave monopole using the same r-f ground.

RF

413. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:46:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <qvm3j39c43bnnq6cj1c40j9b8hslafdurh@4ax.com>
Source record: 34366

A herd of two:

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 07:16:44 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>On 7 Nov, 07:07, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>a 160m antenna can be difficult to vertically polarize!
>
>No it isn't.

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 07:23:03 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>Even a vertical DLM antenna can be a challenge
...
>the DLM being a notable exception.

You two crack me up. Do you guys butter your toast on both sides so
when it falls to the ground only one side gets fuzzy? At least the
fuzzy side doesn't degrade masticating efficiency by sticking to the
roof of your mouth.

414. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:51:40 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgsmud$6bm$6@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34367

Richard Clark wrote:

>> ...
> You two crack me up. Do you guys butter your toast on both sides so
> when it falls to the ground only one side gets fuzzy? At least the
> fuzzy side doesn't degrade masticating efficiency by sticking to the
> roof of your mouth.

As Richard Fry has pointed out, the Navys' data is available to all ...

Regards,
JS

415. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 15:55:35 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194450935.037513.42640@z9g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34368

On 7 Nov, 06:22, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
>
> Post the link ...
>
> Somehow, with our challenged and addled brains--we will find a way there
> and attempt to view these great proofs ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

news:slrnev6bn4n.07r.davis@aluche.mit.edu...
Hopefully it will get you in the general area
Ofcourse you can insert John E Davis at the tyop of this page
to get on the gauss statics thread
Art

416. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 16:18:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194452306.599295.152620@z9g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34369

On 7 Nov, 07:46, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> A herd of two:
>
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 07:16:44 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >On 7 Nov, 07:07, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >>a 160m antenna can be difficult to vertically polarize!
>
> >No it isn't.
>
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 07:23:03 -0800, John Smith
>
>
>
> <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >Even a vertical DLM antenna can be a challenge
> ...
> >the DLM being a notable exception.
>
> You two crack me up. Do you guys butter your toast on both sides so
> when it falls to the ground only one side gets fuzzy? At least the
> fuzzy side doesn't degrade masticating efficiency by sticking to the
> roof of your mouth.

You crack me up too
I was just reading all your posts to John E Davis on the
gauss statics law all over again.
All handwaving about mathematics but you presented
nothing that over rides his math.
No math or is it no mass?
You got your adults degree based on your journeys in the Navy
but that didn't provide you with a mathematics regimen
to fault Davis did it?
You never wrote anything that wasn't "fuzzy"
Whant to prove my initial post in error
or return to your fuzzy logic suitably scrambled
so that it cannot be deciferred?
Try proving my initial post on this thread is in error
but then you can't so you will resort to handwaving.
Yes, Krauss, Maxwell Gauss and many many others support it
but you, you are not equipped to oppose

417. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 16:26:45 UTC
From: Spam Trap <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfj3pq5.1emn.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 34370

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 07:07:29 -0800, John Smith wrote:
> art wrote:
>> Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
>> polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
>> That is an example of herd mentallity.
>> When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
>> the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
>> For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
>> vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
>> By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
>> to ignore it.
>> Yup, herd mentallity!
>> Art
>
> Well, that AND the fact that a 160m antenna can be difficult to
> vertically polarize!

The Real "Ham radio herd mentality" is also demonstrated by the number
of hookees swept up by these trolls.

418. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 16:41:29 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-0711071141290001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34371

In article <i3l3j35vcq1v8hnci283m2lkn99mb522es@4ax.com>, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote:

> Energy propagates much as we expect it does; power - well, not always
> (hardly ever).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hello, and the above statement is simply not true as any undergraduate textbook in electromagnetics will point out. Transmission lines, for example, be they 60 Hz or at RF due in fact transmit power from source to load. At any point along the line the average power is given by 1/2 the real part of the product of the voltage and complex conjugate of the current. Voltage and current contain their respective components of travelling waves in both directions (source-to-load and load-to-source). Of course the transport medium doesn't have to be a transmission line - it can be free space, say from a transmitting antenna to a receiving antenna.

I have no idea how many of those in our ham hobby have taken any courses in electromagnetics (traditionally called "fields" by undergrad EE students). Such courses are part of an undergrad EE program and if you major in electrophysics (as I did) at the grad level you delve much deeper into the subject. Sincerely,

John Wood (Code 5550) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

419. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 16:57:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <0mq3j3trg3gmo7d7o9v7ffatsgcouldldv@4ax.com>
Source record: 34372

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 08:18:26 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Try proving my initial post on this thread is in error

In one sentence with fewer words than? :
>On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your mathematics
>Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½

420. Better than the fan dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 17:03:29 UTC
From: Tim Shoppa <shoppa@trailing-edge.com>
Message-ID: <1194455009.897073.253320@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34373

You guys heard me gripe about the difficulties of a fan dipole, especially with close element spacing, last week. I spent some more time cutting and pruning and rehanging and just gave up because the damn thing never had a resonance fall anywhere in the 40M band.

I just obliviated all the issues by getting rid of everything except for the 135foot element, and replacing the feed coax with 450-ohm ladder line on the back of my antenna tuner (Ten Tec 277). The antenna loads up very nicely on all the ham bands, and although the patterns on the upper bands are certainly different than a dipole, they were just fine for doing some DX'ing yesterday. Lotsa fun!

I had previously worried about the gotchas of routing ladder line into my shack but it really wasn't so hard.

Tim N3QE

421. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 17:32:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <glr3j3d46qbf3qapmmh2nomv1163jq9lq0@4ax.com>
Source record: 34374

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:41:29 -0500, wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil (J. B. Wood) wrote:

>I have no idea how many of those in our ham hobby have taken any courses
>in electromagnetics (traditionally called "fields" by undergrad EE
>students).

Hi John,

I majored in English. Yet and all that intellectually crippled, I found you couldn't respond to heat (the expression of power by your own choice) being the dissipation of energy in a load, and that energy is the entity that propagates - not power.

As the topic has migrated away from your original thesis of heat and the sun towards fields; I, as an English major, am at a loss to discover the correlation that resolves how fields can resurrect the missing heat in an Earth equivalent volume of space, or provide the surplus heat found in a smaller volume of the moon - all from the same source of those fields, the sun.

Are fields selectively powerful (like a god)? Do the fields of some really, really huge radiant lamp (the kind with a toaster wire wound like a slinky in the middle of a radar reflector) propagate differently? Point the radiant lamp at you, and you get toasty, step aside, and the air that replaces your volume does not - hmmm. Put a pane of glass in the same region, same chilling result.

The closest mechanism of the transfer of power (heat as you originally premised) is found in Phonons, not Photons (aka sunlight, again, the source of your choice). Phonons exist only in physical materials (loads). Phonons are what is responsible for the flow of heat (does this metaphor of power movement sound familiar?), In fact, Phonons are specifically and explicitly power moving in a material. Again, the commonality of this discussion is found in load specific energy (photon-phonon) interaction as power and uniquely heat (your terms).

Phonons also exhibit field-like characteristics (there being optical phonons and acoustic phonons that provide for both transverse and longitudinal waves). In addition, once a phonon hits the margin of the material it is migrating through it reflects or transforms. However, in the transformation heat is left behind and energy moves on (that is how your thermos works in the face of fields too).

I can provide you with pdf material from "Electron phonon interactions : a novel semiclassical approach," Rose, Albert, to aid you in this avenue of power transfer if you care to examine it. Other references

(sans pdf copy in the short term) can be made available too. I can probably point you to resources in your own lab that amplify along these lines of phononic interactions (I think I heard one presenter from down your way talk about aerogels).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

422. 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 17:35:10 UTC
From: "Robert M. Kimbrell" <kimbrell@sdf.lonestar.org>
Message-ID: <fgst0elcr1@chessie.cirr.com>
Source record: 34375

I sometimes use a 33 foot vertical with 16 25 foot radials laying on the ground. I feed this with 450 ohm window line and use it multiband. It is an excellent performer for me. I want to understand what is happening at the feedpoint on 20 meters and 40 meters on both conductors of the feedline.

--
Bob Kimbrell W7KU Kansas City, MO
kimbrell@freeshell.org
http://kimbrell.freeshell.org/
SDF Public Access UNIX System - http://sdf.lonestar.org

423. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 17:39:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194457179.700907.19500@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34376

On 7 Nov, 08:41, w...@itd.nrl.navy.mil (J. B. Wood) wrote:
> In article <i3l3j35vcq1v8hnci283m2lkn99mb52...@4ax.com>, Richard Clark
>
> <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> > Energy propagates much as we expect it does; power - well, not always
> > (hardly ever).
>
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Hello, and the above statement is simply not true as any undergraduate
> textbook in electromagnetics will point out. Transmission lines, for
> example, be they 60 Hz or at RF due in fact transmit power from source to
> load. At any point along the line the average power is given by 1/2 the
> real part of the product of the voltage and complex conjugate of the
> current. Voltage and current contain their respective components of
> travelling waves in both directions (source-to-load and load-to-source).
> Of course the transport medium doesn't have to be a transmission line - it
> can be free space, say from a transmitting antenna to a receiving antenna.
>
> I have no idea how many of those in our ham hobby have taken any courses
> in electromagnetics (traditionally called "fields" by undergrad EE
> students).

Oh I believe that there are quite a few who memorised what was taught
and what was in the books but now they are getting older and the
memory is failing where they didn't understand the basics.
Since you may be younger and have taken the EE course. Try adding a
time varient
to Gaussian statics law and thus show how it equals Maxwell's law.
But them you may be relying on memory as well and bypassed
mathematics.
Richard has come a long way by doing that and nobody is equiped in
mathematics to call his bluff.
Things were like that when I was in the military. Don't ask why
just put it into the memory box and follow orders. If you can't
remember
then follow the rest of the squad. Doesn't that sound like ham radio?
Art

Such courses are part of an undergrad EE program and if you
> major in electrophysics (as I did) at the grad level you delve much deeper
> into the subject. Sincerely,
>
> John Wood (Code 5550) e-mail: w...@itd.nrl.navy.mil

> Naval Research Laboratory
> 4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
> Washington, DC 20375-5337

424. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 17:41:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194457307.348360.31300@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34377

On 7 Nov, 08:57, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 08:18:26 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >Try proving my initial post on this thread is in error
>
> In one sentence with fewer words than? :
>
>
>
> >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
> >Rr = 80 · pi² · (length/wavelength)²- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Exactly, bluffing again no mass

425. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 17:48:19 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgstp4mvq1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34378

Correcting myself...

> That means that its *radiated power* was found to be about 59% that
> of the reference monopole.

Showing my work:

[1/(10^(2.33/20))]^2 = 0.585, approx

RF

426. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:01:24 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194458484.097741.192570@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34379

On Nov 7, 10:26 am, Spam Trap <bit-buc...@config.com> wrote:

>
> The Real "Ham radio herd mentality" is also demonstrated by the number
> of hookees swept up by these trolls.

Yea, but you are missing the boat. These guys are our amusement.
It would get way too boring if we didn't have "Heckle and Jeckle"
to give us our daily dose of "radio mentality"...
IE: the perverted load antenna = a full size monopole...
That's a good one...lol..lol..lol.. Keep em coming!
MK

427. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:04:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fou3j39o623joushelf2abbpt3caqfiev8@4ax.com>
Source record: 34380

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 09:41:47 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>On 7 Nov, 08:57, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 08:18:26 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> >Try proving my initial post on this thread is in error
>>
>> In one sentence with fewer words than? :
>> >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
>> >Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½
>
>Exactly, bluffing again no mass

So no mass and bluffing shows the error of
>Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½
?

No one doubts that from you Arthur. Do you know what mathematics is?

To this point, your theories lack equations, and lacking equations
they lack results. You often fail to provide the minimum enumerated
characteristics of
1. frequency;
2. wavelength;
3. angle;
4. gain;
5. resistance;
6. reactance;
7. Q;
8. voltage;
9. current.
Yet and all, you claim to have a theory of RF that lacks values for
each and everyone of these specifics that are rudderless in your brand
of math without equations. True, you line up all these words in all
the possible combinations and permutations (and sometimes even spell
them right), but not always in coherent sentences and rarely
punctuated correctly. Enlarge your word palette and you may one day
script "Hamlet" through the same random process.

However, I am glad to see you still read my comments! So that
inspires me to happily slog on through your murky postings. ;-)

Forge on for Queen and Country!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

428. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:06:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <7iv3j3h7tqq4pjgb1lm2kau4ff5dipqauf@4ax.com>
Source record: 34381

On Wed, 7 Nov 2007 17:35:10 +0000 (UTC), "Robert M. Kimbrell"
<kimbrell@sdf.lonestar.org> wrote:

>I sometimes use a 33 foot vertical with 16 25 foot radials laying on the
>ground. I feed this with 450 ohm window line and use it multiband. It is
>an excellent performer for me. I want to understand what is happening at
>the feedpoint on 20 meters and 40 meters on both conductors of the
>feedline.

Hi Bob,

At least one feedline conductor is a miserable horizontal radiator.
However, with this excellent performer, don't look for cavities in the
oral opening of an Equine.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

429. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:07:51 UTC
From: tclay@qmc.ph.msstate.edu
Message-ID: <86y7da3p54.fsf@qmc.ph.msstate.edu>
Source record: 34382

>So my conclusion is that even though the vertical might have the low angle
>pattern, the losses in the soil do not allow the advantages to be realized.
>Phased arrays of similar antennas over lossy soil may show the nice pattern
>and f/b but the absolute value of gain expected may not be realized.

My experience in MS (clay soil) comparing a dipole (nearly flat-top) at
about 90 feet to verticals is that the verticals nearly always win for dx.
(this is on 3.5 MHz).

However, I usually put down ~50 1/4-wave radials for the verticals.
I would definitely increase the number over 18.

My qth is also surrounded by a large number of large pines. In fact
the verticals I compare to are wires supported by the trees.
I have no idea how much they affect the signal, but verticals still
outperform dipoles for dx at my qth.

Do you have other metal objects or ground clutter (houses, etc) near to
the vertical? What was the feedpoint impedance of the vertical?

Tor
N4OGW

430. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:08:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13339-4731FF10-5@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34383

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
"Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation intensity."

Yes. Ktaus says: "Antennas convert electrons to photons or vice versa."

Neither volts nor amperes are radiated. Associated electric and associated magnetic fields are radiated.

Fields are force linkages of unknown operation.

Power exists in a radiated wave from an antenna considered as a point source, and at a distance it may suffice to specify the power density or Poynting vector magnitude (power per unit area) from the antenna.

Currents flow out on an antenna but end there. The fields associated with them keep on going. It takes real energy, volts x coulombs/sec., in an antenna to cause radiation. (Watts=volts x amperes, and amperes are coilombs/sec.)

Reciprocity rules in an antenna. An antenna intercepts radiated fields and extracts real volts and amperes from energy in the radiated fields. The ability of a receiving antenna may be called its aperture efficiency.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

431. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:23:12 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fgsvqh$dg8$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34384

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:41:29 -0500, wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil (J. B. Wood)

> Hi John,
>
> I majored in English. Yet and all that intellectually crippled, I
> found you couldn't respond to heat (the expression of power by your
> own choice) being the dissipation of energy in a load, and that energy
> is the entity that propagates - not power.
>
> As the topic has migrated away from your original thesis of heat and
> the sun towards fields; I, as an English major, am at a loss to
> discover the correlation that resolves how fields can resurrect the
> missing heat in an Earth equivalent volume of space, or provide the
> surplus heat found in a smaller volume of the moon - all from the same
> source of those fields, the sun.
>
> Are fields selectively powerful (like a god)? Do the fields of

Hello, Richard and all.

With regard to power (be it from the sun or some other source of energy), strictly speaking I would agree that what is transported is energy. Physicists and engineers usually include the ability to do work (as well as the work itself) as part of the concept of power. For example, we can have "available power" at the terminals of a receiving antenna even though the antenna is not connected to a dissipating termination. Radio/antenna engineers and physicists also use the concept of "power density" (usually in units of watts per square meter) at some distance from a transmitting antenna. We then speak of an antenna having an effective "capture area" that can extract a portion of this power from incident electromagnetic waves.

In this regard we speak of power being transmitted through a medium. If we clock energy flow across a boundary for a specified time then the quantity of energy divided by that time represents power flow across the boundary.

With regard to the sun/volume question I'm not qualified to answer that. The earth still retains its primordial inner sources of heat and other forms of energy as manifiested in erupting volcanoes, geysers, and deep sea thermal vents. Of course these are in addition to radiant energy from the sun. Sincerely,

432. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:27:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194460059.465557.304210@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34385

On 7 Nov, 10:08, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
>
> "Everyone knows that radiation is caused by RF current flowing through a
> conductor: the higher is the current, the higher is the radiation
> intensity."
>

> Yes. Ktaus says: "Antennas convert electrons to photons or vice versa."
>
He may have said that but I bet he didn't show how or why or evidence
to support it
I don't think science has found anything to support that. Not even a
picture of
the conversion I'll warrant.

snip
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
Art

433. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:33:10 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194460390.648459.286930@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34386

On 7 Nov, 10:04, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 09:41:47 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >On 7 Nov, 08:57, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> >> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 08:18:26 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> >Try proving my initial post on this thread is in error
>
> >> In one sentence with fewer words than? :
> >> >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
> >> >Rr = 80 · pi² · (length/wavelength)²
>
> >Exactly, bluffing again no mass
>
> So no mass and bluffing shows the error of>Rr = 80 · pi² · (length/wavelength)²
>
> ?
>
> No one doubts that from you Arthur. Do you know what mathematics is?
>
> To this point, your theories lack equations, and lacking equations
> they lack results. You often fail to provide the minimum enumerated
> characteristics of
> 1. frequency;
> 2. wavelength;
> 3. angle;
> 4. gain;
> 5. resistance;
> 6. reactance;
> 7. Q;
> 8. voltage;
> 9. current.
> Yet and all, you claim to have a theory of RF that lacks values for
> each and everyone of these specifics that are rudderless in your brand
> of math without equations. True, you line up all these words in all
> the possible combinations and permutations (and sometimes even spell
> them right), but not always in coherent sentences and rarely
> punctuated correctly. Enlarge your word palette and you may one day
> script "Hamlet" through the same random process.
>
> However, I am glad to see you still read my comments! So that
> inspires me to happily slog on through your murky postings. ;-)
>
> Forge on for Queen and Country!

>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Get to mathematics. Prove me wrong by your own hand.
Nobody has yet and nobody can.
Words don't trump mathematics

434. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:46:01 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194461161.453315.189670@z9g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34387

On 6 Nov, 15:56, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> There are several serious flaws with this theory. But before commenting,
snip

explained by quoting
> > Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
>
> Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems, not electromagnetic
> fields.
>
Yup, that is what Roy Lewallen said
Right here on this newsgroup

> - Show quoted text -...

Art

435. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:50:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgt1e5$6r7$4@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34388

art wrote:

>> ...
>> Yes. Ktaus says: "Antennas convert electrons to photons or vice versa."
>>
> He may have said that but I bet he didn't show how or why or evidence
> to support it
> I don't think science has found anything to support that. Not even a
> picture of
> the conversion I'll warrant.
>
> snip
>> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
> Art
>

I just hope my antenna isn't discharging any photons such as are used in the Starship Enterprises' "photonic torpedos!" Of course, there is a noted decline in my general health--I thought it was just age! :-|

Regards,
JS

436. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:55:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgt1me$6r7$5@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34389

art wrote:

>> ...
>>> Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
>> Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems, not electromagnetic
>> fields.
>>
> Yup, that is what Roy Lewallen said
> Right here on this newsgroup
>
>
>> - Show quoted text -...
>
> Art
>

If it can be imagined, that the electromagnetic fields DO stress a media (ether) than I see NO reason why Newtons' law would not be involved ...

Regards,
JS

437. Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 18:56:13 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194461773.599452.18860@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34390

How does distributed capacitance harvest the energy given
in sino soidal form and later release it in the same form
that it was harvested in?
Same question, but now look at distributed inductance and
how that works!
Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
stores it and releases it according to its time constant but
the books don't tell me.about the other things!
Like the time constant of distributed capacitance
Art

438. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:06:46 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13338-47320CC6-52@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34291

Art wrote:
"Not even a picture of the conversion I`ll warrant."

Only a footnote on page 12 of the 3rd edition of "Antennas":

"A photon is a quantum unit of electromagnetic energy equal to hf, where h = Planck`s constant (= 6.3 x 10 to the minus 34 Js) and f = frequency (Hz)."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

439. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:13:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <3p24j3h5qa5mcjmg6mt5k6l2u6gvbuhp49@4ax.com>
Source record: 34292

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 13:23:12 -0500, "J.B. Wood"
<john.wood@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:

>In this regard we speak of power being transmitted through a medium.

Hi John,

You might be interested in the work of Debra R. Rolison, Ph.D. Naval Research Laboratory -- Surface Chemistry Branch. The lead-in would be the medium of aerogels where her presentation that I attended nearly 5 years ago was called "The Importance of Nothing in Nanostructured Materials." You will learn from her that power in the form of Heat (not many other forms left) does not transmit through aerogels. However, for her research, that is one of those "People" magazine kind of qwik-facts where her work investigates to a greater depth. She is quite conversant and has a vice-like grip on the topic.

Ask about Phonons insofar as how Power moves through a medium.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

440. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:18:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ecoYi.63659$Um6.8920@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34293

J. B. Wood wrote:
> Transmission lines, for
> example, be they 60 Hz or at RF due in fact transmit power from source to
> load.

The unit of power is the watt. If power is being
transmitted, the transmitted power would have units
of watts/sec or joules/sec/sec. What would be the
physical meaning of joules per second squared?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

441. Re: Better than the fan dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:20:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eeoYi.63660$Um6.41640@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34294

Tim Shoppa wrote:
> I just obliviated all the issues by getting rid of everything except
> for the 135foot element, and replacing the feed coax with 450-ohm
> ladder line on the back of my antenna tuner (Ten Tec 277).

And if you really wanted to, you could change the
system resonant frequency by changing the length
of the ladder-line. http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

442. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:26:21 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194463581.951340.32850@z9g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34295

On Nov 7, 6:24 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:

>
> Now, there are those who like elevated radials <Christman> and those
> who hate em <Rauch>..

Dunno..I can't remember W8JI using elevated verticals..
He may be seeing a large number of people that
run elevated, but don't use enough radials for the
height in wavelength. Most don't, and then wonder
why they don't play as planned.. :(
Most 160m elevated verticals are still going to be low
to the ground as far as wavelength.
Sixty feet is only 1/8 wave. To equal a GP at 1/2 wave
requires appx 60 radials. This also equals 120 radials on
the ground. 1/4 wave up requires appx 8-10 or so radials
to equal the same ground loss.
On 160m, many think they can elevate a vertical 20
ft or so, and use maybe 4-8-10 radials to get good
performance.
It just doesn't work that way. At such a low height in WL,
they need almost as many as a ground mount.
On 160m, a ground mount is really more practical as
everything is large. It will be a lot easier to plant
60+ radials on the ground than it will be to raise the
vertical to a decent height. This might apply to 80m
also for most people..
But on 40m, it's not hard to set up a decent GP,
and my 32 ft whip was fully self supporting.

> Now a dipole or vee at 130 feet is simply not going to work on 160,
> period... Oh yeah, you can wow the guys at 700 miles with your NVIS
> signal, but you will get trampled in a dx pileup...

Heck, W8JI ran a 160m dipole at 300+ ft.. The verticals still
won as a transmit antenna to DX. I think he uses 60 radials,
unless he's added more since that time. I forgot what his
vertical is.. A tower of some fairly tall height... It ain't no
typical ????
brand multiband dummy load on a stick... :/
MK

443. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:28:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <uj34j31bhrcrpohqd16ruq5j30ppbsjjot@4ax.com>
Source record: 34296

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 10:33:10 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Words don't trump mathematics

And yet you haven't produced a lick of equations, or solutions.

Do you still maintain
>mass and bluffing shows the error of
>>Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½
>?

You asked for a simple, one-sentence equation you could prove wrong
with mathematics. Feel free to fill in the variables and show how the
solution is wrong. [Hint: the same formula can even be found in a
book you own, page 12 of chapter 2, of J&J, if you haven't colored
over it on the page.]

Note, that if you prove this wrong by your mathematics as you said you
would, you simultaneously impeach your only reference book that you
have used to prove your theory. Quite a paradox isn't it? I don't
think Johnson and Jasik ever show that mass and bluffing like yours
proves the error of their own work.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

444. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:32:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VooYi.3136$3Z2.1191@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34297

Robert M. Kimbrell wrote:
> I sometimes use a 33 foot vertical with 16 25 foot radials laying on the
> ground. I feed this with 450 ohm window line and use it multiband. It is
> an excellent performer for me. I want to understand what is happening at
> the feedpoint on 20 meters and 40 meters on both conductors of the
> feedline.

Assuming the feedpoint impedance on 40m is somewhere
around 35 ohms, the 40m SWR on the 450 ohm line would
be around 13:1. Assuming the feedpoint impedance on
20m is around 1200 ohms, the 20m SWR on the 450 ohm
line would be around 3:1. You probably should make
the ladder-line somewhere around an integer number of
1/2 wavelengths long on 40m and your tuner should be
able to handle the rest. You will have some common
mode current in the system that could cause some
radiation and losses from the ladder-line.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

445. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:33:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ol44j396c5t3pn4ugf07ln5p605o1eu3d1@4ax.com>
Source record: 34298

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 10:56:13 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
>stores it and releases it according to its time constant

What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?

446. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:44:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lAoYi.63662$Um6.33548@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34299

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Yes. Ktaus says: "Antennas convert electrons to photons or vice versa."

Feynman's words are better. "A photon goes from
place to place. An electron goes from place to
place. An electron emits or absorbs a photon."

Antennas do not change electrons into photons.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

447. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 19:51:33 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194465093.734056.126440@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34300

On 7 Nov, 11:33, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 10:56:13 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>
> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?

Go away Richard. You never answer questions you only jeer people.
If you don't answer the Wood question directly instead of
going all over the place I will have to let your posts slip by me
You can always start your own posts you know instead of
looking for somebody to jeer at! That would be a good way
of establishing relationships with like wise thinking
people to replace that guy in S America
Art

448. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:02:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194465749.224608.301820@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34301

On 7 Nov, 11:44, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> > Yes. Ktaus says: "Antennas convert electrons to photons or vice versa."
>
> Feynman's words are better. "A photon goes from
> place to place. An electron goes from place to
> place. An electron emits or absorbs a photon."
>
> Antennas do not change electrons into photons.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I've even read that electrons repell photons no less!
There are lots of fairy tails in radiation and yet scientists say
that the matter of radiation is unknown. Obviously they do not
patronise this newsgroup. Probably all lurking in Newtons mechanical
group.
Cecil have you heard that one about static particles that rest on the
surface
of a radiator? Not sure what they are waiting for.
Looking for conjugal rights maybe if the right photon comes along
Art

449. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:06:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pVoYi.63672$Um6.50157@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34302

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems,
> not electromagnetic fields.

Egad, someone's ignorance is showing. Quoting from "Optics", by Hecht - writing about electromagnetic waves:

"It's possible to compute the resulting force via Electromagnetic Theory, whereupon Newton's Second Law (which maintains that force equals the time rate-of-change of momentum) suggests that THE WAVE ITSELF CARRIES MOMENTUM. Indeed, whenever we have a flow of energy, it's reasonable to expect that there will be an associated momentum - the two are the related time and space aspects of motion. As Maxwell showed, the RADIATION PRESSURE equals the energy density of the magnetic wave." (emphasis is Hecht's, not mine.)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

450. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:08:03 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgt5v5sue1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34303

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote
> On 160m, many think they can elevate a vertical 20
> ft or so, and use maybe 4-8-10 radials to get good
> performance. It just doesn't work that way. At such a
> low height in WL, they need almost as many as a ground
> mount.

You may be interested in the paper linked below, which reaches
a very different conclusion, verified by field experience.

NEC models of this system in the broadcast band with the radials elevated 20
feet show gains equal to those using a classic broadcast buried radial
ground system. And if this true in the broadcast band, I expect it is true
for 160 meters.

http://www.nottltd.com/ElevatedRadialSystem.pdf

RF

451. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:14:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <w0pYi.63674$Um6.6802@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34304

art wrote:
> Cecil have you heard that one about static particles that rest on the
> surface of a radiator?

I've heard about static particles hitting an antenna
and causing precipitation static.

http://www.atis.org/tg2k/_precipitation_static.html
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

452. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:19:50 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgt6l6jpi3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34305

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://www.pr-inside.com/arkados-awarded-patent-for-coupling-in-home-r264642.htm

JS

453. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:27:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fn74j356vpluk1hsdhv5t9606kfaegc9cd@4ax.com>
Source record: 34306

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
>> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>Go away Richard. You never answer questions

On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:
>On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
>Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½

To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
and
What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

454. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:32:06 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgt7c8$5ks$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34307

"art" wrote
> As I said before you are a lier and now I have
> supplied the proof and there is nobody here
> that can assist with the math. ...

>But you are not alone, not one ham on this newsgroup
>have sufficient knoweledge in mathematics to follow
>unless taken from a book.

So, Art, are we to believe that whatever mathematical knowledge you possess is the result of your own discovery and analysis, concluded without reference to the works of others in this field?

RF

455. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:37:36 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194467856.350327.60460@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34308

On Nov 7, 2:08 pm, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> <n...@wt.net> wrote> On 160m, many think they can elevate a vertical 20
> > ft or so, and use maybe 4-8-10 radials to get good
> > performance. It just doesn't work that way. At such a
> > low height in WL, they need almost as many as a ground
> > mount.
>
> ----------
>
> You may be interested in the paper linked below, which reaches
> a very different conclusion, verified by field experience.
>
> NEC models of this system in the broadcast band with the radials elevated 20
> feet show gains equal to those using a classic broadcast buried radial
> ground system. And if this true in the broadcast band, I expect it is true
> for 160 meters.
>
> http://www.nottltd.com/ElevatedRadialSystem.pdf
>
> RF

The only problem is I see no direct comparisons to a normal set
of buried radials. Only that they were able to meet the "minimums"
required by the FCC. I would be curious to see how well the 6 radial
setup would compare to a non crippled set of 120 radials.
It's interesting, and I'd already seen it, but I'm not really
convinced
thats it's equal to 120 radials in the ground.
Certainly usable though..
I've seen plenty of tests done by amateurs that pretty much swings
in the other direction. In fact, being my 40m GP was on a
push up mast, I was able to try it with it's four radials, but at
lesser heights. It did not work near as well at 1/8 WL, vs it's
normal 1/4 WL height. And in terms of wavelengths off the ground,
it had an advantage over the 160m scenario.
Also, modeling might show them equal, but that still doesn't really
convince me until I see it happen in the real world.
I've seen a lot of hams have very mediocre results doing pretty much
the same thing on 160 and 80. I remember one in particular that
got fed up and replace it with a set of normal radials on the ground.
Greatly improved his performance.
I guess I'm a firm believer in the loss per number of radials vs WL
I often quote... :/
So far, I've never seen any indication they are off by any great

degree.
BTW, I still prefer the elevated vs ground mount. I'm just not as optimistic about the number of radials required to equal 120 in the ground as they are. :/
MK

456. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:41:39 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fgt7u3$16s$1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34309

Cecil Moore wrote:
> J. B. Wood wrote:
>> Transmission lines, for
>> example, be they 60 Hz or at RF due in fact transmit power from source to
>> load.
>
> The unit of power is the watt. If power is being
> transmitted, the transmitted power would have units
> of watts/sec or joules/sec/sec. What would be the
> physical meaning of joules per second squared?

I have no idea what you're talking about, Cecil. (But then I haven't read every post in this thread.) Sounds like you just coined a term for energy acceleration, whatever that might apply to. If you don't object I think I'll stick with what I've gleaned over the years as an engineer and going back to my university days. You are free of course to provide your own interpretation of electrical phenomena. Sincerely, and 73s,

457. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:43:25 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194468205.405729.29810@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34310

On 7 Nov, 12:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> >> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
> >> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
> >Go away Richard. You never answer questions
>
> On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net>
> wrote:
>
> >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
> >Rr = 80 · pi² · (length/wavelength)²
>
> To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
> show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
> and
> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard stop badgering me I am straight and have a family.

458. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 20:56:55 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13j49knho5oii3c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34311

Hi Richard
I believe Fourier got that one in 1824.

"1824
Joseph Fourier calculates that the Earth would be far colder if it lacked an
atmosphere."
http://www.aip.org/history/climate/timeline.htm

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:i3l3j35vcq1v8hnci283m2lkn99mb522es@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 06:30:41 -0500, wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil (J. B. Wood)
> wrote:
>
>>Hello, Jim , and power (energy per unit time) doesn't propagate? Where do
>>we get all that radiant heat from 93 million miles away? Sincerely, and
>
> Hi John,
>
> Is the volume of space immediately to the left of planet Earth as warm
> as planet Earth? A balmy 13ï¿½ to 17ï¿½ C?
>
> Same source, the sun.
> Same distance, 93 million miles away;
> Same power (sic), energy per unit time;
> Same propagation, speed of light without obstruction;
>
> Same heat? Not even close - even when accounting for and removing the
> core temperature of Earth. A rather absolute chilly of 3ï¿½ K.
>
> Substitute the Moon by placing it to the left of Earth. Is it as warm
> as planet Earth? A balmy 13ï¿½ to 17ï¿½ C?
>
> Same source, the sun.
> Same distance, 93 million miles away;
> Same power (sic), energy per unit time;
> Same propagation, speed of light without obstruction;
>
> Same heat? Again, not even close. A rather toasty 107ï¿½ C!
>
> Two examples in proximity to Earth, and yet both seem to exhibit that
> the Sun does not propagate power linearly. What could possibly
> account for this error when the path is unobstructed and the Sun's
> radiation is uniform? Even more quixotic is that the smaller load of
> the Moon exhibits a higher dissipation of radiation (and has virtually
> no core temperature effect to elevate that result).

>
> Well, albedo has something to do with all three; but that is load
> dependant and has nothing to do with energy per unit time from the
> source. Insulation has something to do with all three; and that too
> has nothing to do with energy per unit time from the source.
>
> So, is the Sun selectively powerful (like a god)? Is the Sun like
> some really, really huge radiant lamp (the kind with a toaster wire
> wound like a slinky in the middle of a radar reflector)? Point the
> radiant lamp at you, and you get toasty, step aside, and the air that
> replaces your volume does not - hmmm. Put a pane of glass in the same
> region, same chilling result.
>
> Something going on here and there seems to be only one commonality to
> power - the function of the load in the presence of energy.
>
> Energy propagates much as we expect it does; power - well, not always
> (hardly ever).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

459. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 21:30:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1501-47322E68-73@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34312

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"Those of us who have, use, and understand antenna texts are able to predict the current distribution, feedpoint impedance, loss, efficiency, and field strength of antennas with very good accuracy."

Yes. It would be satisfying to know how fields exert their invisible forces at a distance but we can predict repeatably their results and that is the fields` importance.

Terman wrote on page 1 of his 1955 edition of "Electronic and Radio Engineering":
"One half of the electrical energy contained in the wave exists in the form of electrostatic energy, while the remaining half is in the form of magnetic energy."

On page 2 Terman wrote:
"The strength of a radio wave is measured in terms of stress produced in space by the electric field of the wave, and it is usually expressed in microvolts per meter."

Obviously, due to the 50-50 distribution of energy in an EM wave, either constituent is sufficient to describe the wave.

Also on page2:
"The strength of the wave measured in terms of microvolts per meter of stress in space is also exactly the same voltage that the magnetic flux of the wave induces in a conductor 1 m long when sweeping across the conductor with the velocity of light.

On page 866 Terman wrote:
"In such a situation (actual antenna broken down into very small increments) the field radiated in any particular direction is then the vector sum of the fields radiated from the individual doublets (increments) taking into account the magnitude, phase, and space orientation of the component fields produced at a distant receiving point by each doublet."

Kraus calls the summation of the contributions of incremental elements of a conductor the "Moment Method". See page 461 of the 3rd edition of "Antennas".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

460. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 22:09:52 UTC
From: charlie <wehatespam@wymsey.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Cc-dnfMVtq8Hqq_anZ2dnUVZ8rCdnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34313

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> On Nov 7, 10:26 am, Spam Trap <bit-buc...@config.com> wrote:
>
>> The Real "Ham radio herd mentality" is also demonstrated by the number
>> of hookees swept up by these trolls.
>
> Yea, but you are missing the boat. These guys are our amusement.
> It would get way too boring if we didn't have "Heckle and Jeckle"
> to give us our daily dose of "radio mentality"...
> IE: the perverted load antenna = a full size monopole...
> That's a good one...lol..lol..lol.. Keep em coming!
> MK
>

Oh, it's meant to be fun, silly me! The humour must get attenuated
in the translation I guess. Not sure if they are trolls but they
really ought to get a motel room - sorry, I meant blog - where they
can carry on.

Charlie.

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

461. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 22:23:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <r1e4j3pnqedcmj11a8lrteuvvuu17hi31e@4ax.com>
Source record: 34314

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 12:43:25 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>On 7 Nov, 12:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> >> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
>> >> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>> >> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>> >Go away Richard. You never answer questions
>>
>> On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
>> >Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½
>>
>> To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
>> show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
>> and
>> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>Richard stop badgering me I am straight and have a family.

Sounds like you should discuss those personal issues with your
chaplain and stick to technical topics quoted above. This isn't
rec.radio.ann.landers.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

462. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 22:30:40 UTC
From: Walter Maxwell <walt@w2du.com>
Message-ID: <8oe4j3t9i4eohkgtn62l1eij9q9mcb6ucp@4ax.com>
Source record: 34315

On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 04:32:37 -0800, Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote:

> The whole point of the magnetron's
>> success in war was its robustness in the face of catastrophic
>> mismatches. The PFN might flame out or the thyratron burst, but the
>> magnetron would survive.
>
>A good thing too, or we would all be eating cold leftovers without
>that magic 'radar range'...
>Jeez, I still have the original Frigidaire that I bought in the late
>60's when I worked for GM - got an employees special deal just in time
>for xmas, the first family in our neighborhood to have a radar range,
>the neighbors marveled... The kids whipped that puppy day and night...
>It has outlived three houses... It has been relegated to my R&D shop
>where it happily heats epoxy, paint, putty, and cups of tea with
>aplomb... I cannot even begin to guess how many tens of thousands of
>times it has been cycled... Dozens of times a day for a quarter
>century when the kids were still home...
>
>denny / k8do

Hi All,

May I come in with some comments from a somewhat different perspective concerning where the reflected power
goes, or where it doesn't go?

Because I'm not particularly adept concerning solid-state tx, this discussion will involve only tube tx with
pi-network output circuits. We'll assume that when the tx has been adjusted to deliver all its available power
into a resistive load, the output resistance appearing at the output terminals of the tx is equal to the load
resistance. For those who may disagree I refer them either to Chapter 19 in Reflections 2, or the May/Jun
issue of QEX, where I report the results of measurements that prove the statement to be true.

Consequently, we'll begin by adjusting the tx to deliver all its available power into a 50-ohm resistive load,
a real 50-ohm physical resistor. Next, we'll change the load to be the input of a 50-ohm lossless transmission
line terminated with a 3:1 mismatched load. What impedance will the tx see? Until we specify the actual load
terminating the line and the electrical length of the line, the tx may see any impedance appearing somewhere

on the 3:1 SWR circle of the Smith Chart. What will happen when the tx sees this mismatched load? First,
because the 3:1 SWR results from a voltage reflection coefficient of magnitude rho of 0.5 (and a power
reflection coefficient of 0.25), this mismatch will cause the tx to reduce its output to deliver only 75
percent of the power delivered into the matched 50-ohm load.

Will the reflected power enter the tx and cause heating? Or will it cause cooling? The answer is that the
reflected power does not enter the tx. So what does happen?

By changing the length of the transmission line at will, we can cause any impedance found on the 3:1 SWR
circle on the Smith Chart to appear at the input terminals of the line. Let's assume the impedance found there
is 50 ohms x 3 equals 150 ohms. This impedance is a lighter load than the original 50-ohm load, so the plate
current will be less than with the 50-ohm load. However, the reflected power did not enter the tx, it only
caused the 150 plus j0.0-ohm impedance to appear at the line input.

Now the important point: The tx would have responded in exactly the same manner if its new load had been a
physical resistor of 150 ohms instead of a 'virtual' resistance of 150 ohms resulting from voltage/current
relationship appearing at the input of the line.

Let's now consider if the line-input impedance is 50/3 ohms, which equals 16.667 ohms. In this case the new
load is lower than the original 50-ohm load, resulting in overloading the tx, causing the plate current to
rise above the rated level, thus causing overheating. But the overheating was caused only by the increase in
plate current resulting from the lowered load resistance, not by reflected power entering the tx. Again, the
same condition would have occurred if a physical resistor of 16.667 ohms had loaded the tx instead of the same
value of virtual resistance appearing at the line input.

Now a third case important to the issue, that in which the impedance appearing at the line input is 50 plus
j57.738 ohms, which also appears on the 3:1 SWR circle. In this case the 57.738 ohms of inductance simply
detunes the pi-network away from resonance, causing plate current to rise, increasing the temperature, but
still reducing the output power to 75 percent of that with the 50-ohm load. And again, precisely the same
result would occur if the new load had been a physical resistance of 50 ohms in series with a physical
57.738-ohm inductor. (It should be obvious that a simple readjustment of the plate capacitor of the pi-network

would return the network to resonance, with the result that the operation of the tx would be identical to that
when loaded with the 50-ohm physical resistor.

The purpose of this commentary is to show that reflected power does not enter the tx, and that the tx cannot
distinguish between a 'virtual' load impedance appearing at the input of a mismatched transmission line and a
physical load comprising a resistor in series with an inductor-the results will be identical in either case.

Walt, W2DU

463. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 22:38:23 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194475103.607124.309030@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34316

On 7 Nov, 12:43, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 7 Nov, 12:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> > >> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> > >> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
> > >> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
> > >Go away Richard. You never answer questions
>
> > On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net>
> > wrote:
>
> > >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> > >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
> > >Rr = 80 · pi² · (length/wavelength)²
>
> > To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
> > show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
> > and
> > What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Richard stop badgering me I am straight and have a family.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

So Radio hams, professional and amateur. Does distributed store
energy like other capacitors or is it an animal by another name?
Does it store photons for later distribution of radiation?
Do photons eat the electrons while they are being stored by the
capacitor
Do the electrons jump up and down because they know an inductance is
ahead?
These questions are very important in determining what radiation is
all about.
And yes I hear waves are often mentioned. Is this the three
dimensional

wave that is created in the pond when the static particles fall off
the antenna
in a circular type pattern? Antenna books say the pattern is a figure
eight!
How can that be? When the energy removes itself from distributed
capacitance
do the photon march along the antenna in an orderly fashion? or do
they rush out
as if the movie in the capacitor is over? Last of all has anybody seen
a photon
and photographed it? I suppose if you believe in ghosts then you could
well
believe in photons that float in the night. You can't see them but
there
really is a chill in the air. So back to the original question,
What does distributed capacitance do with the oncomming sino soidal
wave?
Does it let it through unharmed so that we have a time varience that
is needed
for radiation per the radio books?
Art

464. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 22:40:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <69rYi.602$sm1.215@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34317

J.B. Wood wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The unit of power is the watt. If power is being
>> transmitted, the transmitted power would have units
>> of watts/sec or joules/sec/sec. What would be the
>> physical meaning of joules per second squared?
>
> I have no idea what you're talking about, Cecil.

I know and you are not alone. I was taught about
power transmission in college but it was actually
energy transmission they were talking about. The
power company doesn't charge me for power - they
charge me for KWH, i.e. energy.

Consider a Bird wattmeter in a flat transmission
line. It is at a fixed point reading watts. Are
the watts moving? The Bird is displaying joules/sec
passing a fixed point. The joules are certainly
moving but are the joules/sec moving? As you noted,
it seems that if the joules/sec are moving then the
joules must necessarily be accelerating.

You can measure the number of cars passing over
a bridge in one hour and write that number on your
notepad. The cars are moving but is that cars/hour
measurement written on your notepad moving? If so,
where is it going?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

465. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 23:33:02 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgthvf$71j$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34318

"art" wrote
> Antenna books say the pattern is a figure eight! How can that be?
> When the energy removes itself from distributed capacitance
> do the photon march along the antenna in an orderly fashion? or do
> they rush out as if the movie in the capacitor is over?

Your intuitive theories may not support this, Arthur, but haven't you noticed that your linear, dipole antennas (whether "short" or 1/2-wave) transmit and receive very poorly in the directions of their longitudinal axis? In fact, radio direction finders make use of this proven reality of radiation physics.

How do you explain this, if you believe that the radiation pattern/gain of a dipole is not very low in those directions, as in the nulls of a figure 8, and as easily measured for these antenna configurations on a good test range?

Please post your supporting math(s).

RF

466. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-07 23:36:18 UTC
From: Bob <bobsakol@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <82549$47324bfd$cef8ba65$25459@TEKSAVVY.COM-Free>
Source record: 34319

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194446946.076152.301200@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
> polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
> That is an example of herd mentallity.
> When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
> the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
> For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
> vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
> By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
> to ignore it.
> Yup, herd mentallity!
> Art

A herd is by definition relatively unstructured. However, there may be one or a few animals which tend to be imitated by the rest of the members of the herd more than others. An animal taking this role is called a "control animal", since its behaviour will predict that of the herd as a whole. It cannot be assumed, however, that the control animal is deliberately taking a leadership role. Control animals are not necessarily, or even usually, those that are socially dominant in conflict situations, though they frequently are.

>

467. Vertical antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 00:08:15 UTC
From: Scott.KB6CC@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194480495.657325.315250@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34320

We are setting up an active Amateur Radio station at Colorado's "Wings Over the Rockies Air and Space Museum" here in Denver. We are currently installing a Hustler 6-BTV Vertical on the very large metal roof of the hangar which is about 40 to 50 high, but are having difficulty with proper tuning.

We initially assembled the antenna with the following dimensions (in inches) according to the manual:

A = 1, B = 1-5/8, C = 1-1/16, D = 1-1/2, and E = 1-1/2

The mast and metal roof are well grounded and show continuity between all panels. The mounting bracket had to be placed 24" above the roof and, although the mast/bracket/roof are grounded and bonded, we have placed a grounding cable from the mounting bracket to the roof.

We have also made the 6" RF choke coil, however, SWR measurements are not significantly different with or without the coil OR with or without the ground cable.

Initial measurements with an MFJ Antenna Analyzer show that the lowest SWR measurement is significanly below each of the band segments.

For instance, our measurements on the 10-meter band were:

SWR dipped to 1.5:1 at 25.9 mHz with the 72" tube fully shortened.
SWR dipped to 1.6:1 at 25.8 mHz with the 72" tube extended 1",
SWR dipped to 1.6:1 at 25.7 mHz with the 72" tube extended 2",
SWR dipped to 1.5:1 at 25.6 mHz with the 72" tube extended 3", and
SWR dipped to 1.5:1 at 25.4 mHz with the 72" tube extended 4".

According to those measurements we would have to cut over 30" from the 72" tube to get to a tuned frequency of 29 mHz.

That does not seem right, so I would appreciate any comments or suggestions to help make this antenna work.

73,

KB6CC

468. test only

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 00:32:26 UTC
From: Alfred Lorona <w6wqc@dslextreme.com>
Message-ID: <13j4m7tk79oggba@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34321

test

469. Re: Vertical antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 00:33:58 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99E275A7E4FCnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34322

Scott.KB6CC@gmail.com wrote in news:1194480495.657325.315250@
22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com:

...
> The mast and metal roof are well grounded and show continuity
> between all panels. The mounting bracket had to be placed 24"
> above the roof and, although the mast/bracket/roof are grounded
> and bonded, we have placed a grounding cable from the mounting
> bracket to the roof.
...

An alternative way to view your antenna is a large metal ground plane with the vertical mounted on it and fed 24" up from the base. In that case, resonances would be lower than expected, explained by the vertical being 24" longer than design.

Owen

470. How do you determine the data rate capacity of a channel allocation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 00:40:50 UTC
From: MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1194482450.023048.101160@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34323

I'm not sure where else to ask this question, but I guess since this group deals with antennas then maybe you guys are familiar with this. This is regarding HDTV broadcast:

"Because of the 6 MHz. channel bandwidth allocated, each channel will only support a data rate of 19.2 Mb/sec."

How is 19.2Mb/sec calculated?

Thanks!

471. Re: Offering a part-time job

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 01:15:37 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <ZqtYi.3363$4k.602@newsfe11.phx>
Source record: 34324

"K7ITM" <k7itm@msn.com> wrote in message
news:1194419246.832697.287490@i38g2000prf.googlegroups.com...

< snip >

> > > This is a opporunity. Please contact me if you have any question, we
> > > can talking for detail.
> > > MSN: mini_li...@hotmail.com
> > > E-MAIL: mytr...@writeme.com
> >
> > It's probably lead paint for toys.
>
> Much more likely, it's a scam:

< snip >

Oh, yeah. (I was playing off the toy-recall stories.)

472. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 01:21:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194484889.598398.214970@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34325

On 7 Nov, 15:33, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> Antenna books say the pattern is a figure eight! How can that be?
> > When the energy removes itself from distributed capacitance
> > do the photon march along the antenna in an orderly fashion? or do
> > they rush out as if the movie in the capacitor is over?
>
> _________
>
> Your intuitive theories may not support this, Arthur, but haven't you
> noticed that your linear, dipole antennas (whether "short" or 1/2-wave)
> transmit and receive very poorly in the directions of their longitudinal
> axis? In fact, radio direction finders make use of this proven reality of
> radiation physics.
>
> How do you explain this, if you believe that the radiation pattern/gain of a
> dipole is not very low in those directions, as in the nulls of a figure 8,
> and as easily measured for these antenna configurations on a good test
> range?
>
> Please post your supporting math(s).
>
> RF

Ofcourse there is no radiation off the ends. What ever is sitting on
the antenna
can only fall off one side or the other. As far as the math goes you
are not
conversant enough with math to get involved. You could redeem your
self by
pointing out the deliberate mistake made by Dr John E Davis and become
an overnight
guru. Just think up another lie nobody will challenge you!
Art

473. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 02:04:21 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194487461.499689.240760@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34326

On 7 Nov, 14:30, Walter Maxwell <w...@w2du.com> wrote:
> On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 04:32:37 -0800, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
> > The whole point of the magnetron's
> >> success in war was its robustness in the face of catastrophic
> >> mismatches. The PFN might flame out or the thyratron burst, but the
> >> magnetron would survive.
>
> >A good thing too, or we would all be eating cold leftovers without
> >that magic 'radar range'...
> >Jeez, I still have the original Frigidaire that I bought in the late
> >60's when I worked for GM - got an employees special deal just in time
> >for xmas, the first family in our neighborhood to have a radar range,
> >the neighbors marveled... The kids whipped that puppy day and night...
> >It has outlived three houses... It has been relegated to my R&D shop
> >where it happily heats epoxy, paint, putty, and cups of tea with
> >aplomb... I cannot even begin to guess how many tens of thousands of
> >times it has been cycled... Dozens of times a day for a quarter
> >century when the kids were still home...
>
> >denny / k8do
>
> Hi All,
>
> May I come in with some comments from a somewhat different perspective concerning where the reflected power
> goes, or where it doesn't go?
>
> Because I'm not particularly adept concerning solid-state tx, this discussion will involve only tube tx with
> pi-network output circuits. We'll assume that when the tx has been adjusted to deliver all its available power
> into a resistive load, the output resistance appearing at the output terminals of the tx is equal to the load
> resistance. For those who may disagree I refer them either to Chapter 19 in Reflections 2, or the May/Jun
> issue of QEX, where I report the results of measurements that prove the statement to be true.
>
> Consequently, we'll begin by adjusting the tx to deliver all its available power into a 50-ohm resistive load,
> a real 50-ohm physical resistor. Next, we'll change the load to be the input of a 50-ohm lossless transmission
> line terminated with a 3:1 mismatched load. What impedance will the tx see? Until we specify the actual load

> terminating the line and the electrical length of the line, the tx may see any impedance appearing somewhere
> on the 3:1 SWR circle of the Smith Chart. What will happen when the tx sees this mismatched load? First,
> because the 3:1 SWR results from a voltage reflection coefficient of magnitude rho of 0.5 (and a power
> reflection coefficient of 0.25), this mismatch will cause the tx to reduce its output to deliver only 75
> percent of the power delivered into the matched 50-ohm load.
>
> Will the reflected power enter the tx and cause heating? Or will it cause cooling? The answer is that the
> reflected power does not enter the tx. So what does happen?
>
> By changing the length of the transmission line at will, we can cause any impedance found on the 3:1 SWR
> circle on the Smith Chart to appear at the input terminals of the line. Let's assume the impedance found there
> is 50 ohms x 3 equals 150 ohms. This impedance is a lighter load than the original 50-ohm load, so the plate
> current will be less than with the 50-ohm load. However, the reflected power did not enter the tx, it only
> caused the 150 plus j0.0-ohm impedance to appear at the line input.
>
> Now the important point: The tx would have responded in exactly the same manner if its new load had been a
> physical resistor of 150 ohms instead of a 'virtual' resistance of 150 ohms resulting from voltage/current
> relationship appearing at the input of the line.
>
> Let's now consider if the line-input impedance is 50/3 ohms, which equals 16.667 ohms. In this case the new
> load is lower than the original 50-ohm load, resulting in overloading the tx, causing the plate current to
> rise above the rated level, thus causing overheating. But the overheating was caused only by the increase in
> plate current resulting from the lowered load resistance, not by reflected power entering the tx. Again, the
> same condition would have occurred if a physical resistor of 16.667 ohms had loaded the tx instead of the same
> value of virtual resistance appearing at the line input.
>
> Now a third case important to the issue, that in which the impedance appearing at the line input is 50 plus
> j57.738 ohms, which also appears on the 3:1 SWR circle. In this case the 57.738 ohms of inductance simply
> detunes the pi-network away from resonance, causing plate current to rise, increasing the temperature, but
> still reducing the output power to 75 percent of that with the 50-ohm load. And again, precisely the same

> result would occur if the new load had been a physical resistance of 50 ohms in series with a physical
> 57.738-ohm inductor. (It should be obvious that a simple readjustment of the plate capacitor of the pi-network
> would return the network to resonance, with the result that the operation of the tx would be identical to that
> when loaded with the 50-ohm physical resistor.
>
> The purpose of this commentary is to show that reflected power does not enter the tx, and that the tx cannot
> distinguish between a 'virtual' load impedance appearing at the input of a mismatched transmission line and a
> physical load comprising a resistor in series with an inductor-the results will be identical in either case.
>
> Walt, W2DU- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Oh my.All this discussion to help out a newby. So many differences, so many arguments
it is enough to push a newby away from ham radio.
Let's keep it simple.An antenna is just a pendulum with two energy storage tanks per cycle.
Each energy tank releases the same amount of energy for the other energy tank to catch and store before he sends it back.
They call these energy tanks distributed capacitance and inductance and they are only equal in size
at one wavelength.Anything different from a wavelength and one side releases more energy
than the other side so you must come to the aid of one side or live with the consequences of imbalance
which is measured by SWSR, that is the pendulum swings more one way than the other.
Now you have two energy sources throwing energy at each other ,harder and harder
such that the transmitter or the onlooking manager starts to get all sweaty and close to a heart attack.
If the energy sources want to stay on the team and the manager doesn't want a heart attack then every body shuts down until they find a way for the pendulum to swing smoothly backwards and forwards in a friendly manner.
See, antennas are not all that hard to understand if you have the time to do things right. Forget about photons and reflections which everybody is arguing about, just make sure that your antenna and transmitter is happy by keeping the swr down as it is this that disturbs the operation and nothing more.
Art

474. Re: Vertical antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 02:25:33 UTC
From: Scott.KB6CC@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194488733.855560.70110@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34327

>
> An alternative way to view your antenna is a large metal ground plane with
> the vertical mounted on it and fed 24" up from the base. In that case,
> resonances would be lower than expected, explained by the vertical being
> 24" longer than design.
>

Gee, it makes obvious sense, now that you say it. Guess I don't have
to be
afraid of cutting the tubes now.

Thanks

475. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 02:48:00 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194490080.190353.126420@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34328

On 7 Nov, 15:36, "Bob" <bobsa...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194446946.076152.301200@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
> > > Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
> > > polarised place the radiator parallel to the earths surface.
> > > That is an example of herd mentallity.
> > > When the vectors of radiation fields and "curl" are summated
> > > the resulting vector is NOT along the axis of the radiator.
> > > For maximum horisontally polarised radiation it is this
> > > vector that must be parallel to the earths surface.
> > > By the way Maxwell confirms this but hams chose
> > > to ignore it.
> > > Yup, herd mentallity!
> > > Art
>
> A herd is by definition relatively unstructured. However, there may be one
> or a few animals which tend to be imitated by the rest of the members of the
> herd more than others. An animal taking this role is called a "control
> animal", since its behaviour will predict that of the herd as a whole. It
> cannot be assumed, however, that the control animal is deliberately taking a
> leadership role. Control animals are not necessarily, or even usually, those
> that are socially dominant in conflict situations, though they frequently
> are.
>
>
>
> - Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Interesting. So in the case of amateur radio it is the ARRL who
is the control animal
because they are socially dominant. Very good!
I always saw it as a group of lemmings where each animal has his
nose stuck under the rear of the animal in front, often called
brown nosing, in a pecking order.
So what's in it for ARRL to keep angled radiators a secret by
, keeping it out of the handbook, did they copy write it so
they can take the secret to their graves?
Best regards
Art

476. Re: Vertical antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 02:49:16 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99E28C9807D86nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34329

Scott.KB6CC@gmail.com wrote in
news:1194488733.855560.70110@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com:

>>
>> An alternative way to view your antenna is a large metal ground plane
>> with the vertical mounted on it and fed 24" up from the base. In that
>> case, resonances would be lower than expected, explained by the
>> vertical being 24" longer than design.
>>
>
> Gee, it makes obvious sense, now that you say it. Guess I don't have
> to be
> afraid of cutting the tubes now.

It is not obvious that you need to cut more than the lowest tube.

Remember, measure twice, cut once...

Owen

477. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 03:16:08 UTC
From: Walter Maxwell <walt@w2du.com>
Message-ID: <fav4j3lemp9eqhqcgpg4hruuvdu9sm2s90@4ax.com>
Source record: 34330

On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 14:38:23 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>On 7 Nov, 12:43, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> On 7 Nov, 12:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> > >> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
>> > >> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>> > >> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>> > >Go away Richard. You never answer questions
>>
>> > On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net>
>> > wrote:
>>
>> > >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> > >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
>> > >Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½
>>
>> > To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
>> > show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
>> > and
>> > What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>>
>> > 73's
>> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>> Richard stop badgering me I am straight and have a family.- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
>So Radio hams, professional and amateur. Does distributed store
>energy like other capacitors or is it an animal by another name?
>Does it store photons for later distribution of radiation?
>Do photons eat the electrons while they are being stored by the
>capacitor
>Do the electrons jump up and down because they know an inductance is
>ahead?
>These questions are very important in determining what radiation is
>all about.

>And yes I hear waves are often mentioned. Is this the three
>dimensional
> wave that is created in the pond when the static particles fall off
>the antenna
>in a circular type pattern? Antenna books say the pattern is a figure
>eight!
>How can that be? When the energy removes itself from distributed
>capacitance
> do the photon march along the antenna in an orderly fashion? or do
>they rush out
>as if the movie in the capacitor is over? Last of all has anybody seen
>a photon
>and photographed it? I suppose if you believe in ghosts then you could
>well
> believe in photons that float in the night. You can't see them but
>there
>really is a chill in the air. So back to the original question,
>What does distributed capacitance do with the oncomming sino soidal
>wave?
>Does it let it through unharmed so that we have a time varience that
>is needed
>for radiation per the radio books?
>Art

Art, I suggested a few weeks ago that you could make a killing in writing humorous lines for either Jay Leno
or Dave Letterman. But I guess you had no luck finding an opening in the field.

Ah, but Art, are you aware of the writers' strike now ongoing? Those writers are on strike, so what are Leno
and Letterman going to do without 'em? They're going to go insane trying to come up on their own with the
funny stuff they normally get from their writers. So there's yer chance, Art, go fer it! Yer all geared up fer
it as demonstrated in yer writings in the threads here on rraa. Don't miss this golden opportunity! We'll all
be listening as Leno and Letterman read yer jewels.

Walt, W2DU

478. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 03:21:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j506n5m5k3ce@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34331

Richard Harrison wrote:
> . . .
> Kraus calls the summation of the contributions of incremental elements
> of a conductor the "Moment Method". See page 461 of the 3rd edition of
> "Antennas".

That nomenclature predates Kraus' book by quite some time.

The moment method is what NEC, MININEC, and most other antenna modeling programs use.

The description of the moment method in Kraus is excellent and easy to understand. It first appeared in the Second Edition.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

479. Re: How do you determine the data rate capacity of a channel allocation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 03:26:33 UTC
From: Barnard Peters <one@two.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2007.11.08.03.26.32.710033@blueplanet>
Source record: 34332

On Thu, 08 Nov 2007 00:40:50 +0000, MRW wrote:

> I'm not sure where else to ask this question, but I guess since this group
> deals with antennas then maybe you guys are familiar with this. This is
> regarding HDTV broadcast:
>
> "Because of the 6 MHz. channel bandwidth allocated, each channel will only
> support a data rate of 19.2 Mb/sec."
>
> How is 19.2Mb/sec calculated?
>
> Thanks!

I would guess that with the 8vsb modulation schema that was selected, they took the maximum cymbal rate that would fit into a 6Mhz channel, then selected a FEC rate that would sustain a reliability link budget. This dictated the bitrate of 19392659bps

http://www.broadcast.net/~sbe1/8vsb/8vsb.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/8VSB#Bifurcation_of_digital_transmission_systems

Other modulation schemes exists that would fit into a 6Mhz channel such as 256QAM but theory dictates that the higher the bitrate, the more energy per bit that is required at the receive end to make a usable signal.

480. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 03:33:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194492832.656528.176190@y42g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34333

On 7 Nov, 19:16, Walter Maxwell <w...@w2du.com> wrote:
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 14:38:23 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >On 7 Nov, 12:43, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> On 7 Nov, 12:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>
> >> > On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> > >> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> >> > >> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
> >> > >> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
> >> > >Go away Richard. You never answer questions
>
> >> > On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net>
> >> > wrote:
>
> >> > >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> > >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
> >> > >Rr = 80 · pi² · (length/wavelength)²
>
> >> > To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
> >> > show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
> >> > and
> >> > What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>
> >> > 73's
> >> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> >> Richard stop badgering me I am straight and have a family.- Hide quoted text -
>
> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> >So Radio hams, professional and amateur. Does distributed store
> >energy like other capacitors or is it an animal by another name?
> >Does it store photons for later distribution of radiation?
> >Do photons eat the electrons while they are being stored by the
> >capacitor
> >Do the electrons jump up and down because they know an inductance is
> >ahead?
> >These questions are very important in determining what radiation is
> >all about.
> >And yes I hear waves are often mentioned. Is this the three
> >dimensional
> > wave that is created in the pond when the static particles fall off
> >the antenna

> >in a circular type pattern? Antenna books say the pattern is a figure
> >eight!
> >How can that be? When the energy removes itself from distributed
> >capacitance
> > do the photon march along the antenna in an orderly fashion? or do
> >they rush out
> >as if the movie in the capacitor is over? Last of all has anybody seen
> >a photon
> >and photographed it? I suppose if you believe in ghosts then you could
> >well
> > believe in photons that float in the night. You can't see them but
> >there
> >really is a chill in the air. So back to the original question,
> >What does distributed capacitance do with the oncomming sino soidal
> >wave?
> >Does it let it through unharmed so that we have a time varience that
> >is needed
> >for radiation per the radio books?
> >Art
>
> Art, I suggested a few weeks ago that you could make a killing in writing humorous lines for either Jay Leno
> or Dave Letterman. But I guess you had no luck finding an opening in the field.
>
> Ah, but Art, are you aware of the writers' strike now ongoing? Those writers are on strike, so what are Leno
> and Letterman going to do without 'em? They're going to go insane trying to come up on their own with the
> funny stuff they normally get from their writers. So there's yer chance, Art, go fer it! Yer all geared up fer
> it as demonstrated in yer writings in the threads here on rraa. Don't miss this golden opportunity! We'll all
> be listening as Leno and Letterman read yer jewels.
>
> Walt, W2DU- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Gee Walter don'tyou consider yourself lucky to have got out of
hospital or what ever it was to get asylum.
Why don't YOU write a book and send it to Leno? Ofcourse like other
people they wont believe it
and look at it like a joke. Call it Reflections #4 1/2 that should get
a laugh
By the way stop that heavy drinking otherwise that asylum will be
beckoning you again and you will have to deal with those elephant
droppings again.
Art

481. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 03:49:22 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194493762.473932.90030@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34334

On 7 Nov, 14:40, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> J.B. Wood wrote:
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> The unit of power is the watt. If power is being
> >> transmitted, the transmitted power would have units
> >> of watts/sec or joules/sec/sec. What would be the
> >> physical meaning of joules per second squared?
>
> > I have no idea what you're talking about, Cecil.
>
> I know and you are not alone. I was taught about
> power transmission in college but it was actually
> energy transmission they were talking about. The
> power company doesn't charge me for power - they
> charge me for KWH, i.e. energy.
>
> Consider a Bird wattmeter in a flat transmission
> line. It is at a fixed point reading watts. Are
> the watts moving? The Bird is displaying joules/sec
> passing a fixed point. The joules are certainly
> moving but are the joules/sec moving? As you noted,
> it seems that if the joules/sec are moving then the
> joules must necessarily be accelerating.
>
> You can measure the number of cars passing over
> a bridge in one hour and write that number on your
> notepad. The cars are moving but is that cars/hour
> measurement written on your notepad moving? If so,
> where is it going?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil,
Velocity and acceleration are two different things
Velocity is the amount of movement and accelleration
is the rate of change of movement dependent on the
number of samples taken over a period of time
Joules are not necessarily accelerating.
Think Newton....ut + 1/2 f(t sqd)
Art
Art

482. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 04:57:23 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194497843.592683.146280@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34335

On 7 Nov, 19:21, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> > . . .
> > Kraus calls the summation of the contributions of incremental elements
> > of a conductor the "Moment Method". See page 461 of the 3rd edition of
> > "Antennas".
>
> That nomenclature predates Kraus' book by quite some time.
>
> The moment method is what NEC, MININEC, and most other antenna modeling
> programs use.
>
> The description of the moment method in Kraus is excellent and easy to
> understand. It first appeared in the Second Edition.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

The method of moments is a procedure that is more than a century old.
I was taught that in the study of materials and structures and I
am nearly a hundred years old. It is a mathematical term used in many
areas of science in solving for vector forces in areas of
equilibrium
or balance
Art

483. Re: How do you determine the data rate capacity of a channel allocation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 05:26:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dd75j39epqpp8fel3edm1ch11jvp0btrak@4ax.com>
Source record: 34336

On Thu, 08 Nov 2007 00:40:50 -0000, MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote:

>How is 19.2Mb/sec calculated?

It's called digital compression.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

484. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 05:49:32 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <4732a368$0$19576$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34337

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:1194438279.798490.291750@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
>
> Stefan, do you have those religious fantasies often? You know we do
> have drugs now, that cure those.... Drugs are preferred over the old
> tried and true cure, which involved piles of dry wood, pubertal girls,
> and combustion...
> Anyway; Hey I enjoyed your discussion... Now back to the task at
> hand...

Denny, do you have have any technical competnence? I didn't think so. Fuck
you and the horse the rode in on. Now back to the technical issues which is
obviouslu outside of your personal; scope.

485. Re: How do you determine the data rate capacity of a channel allocation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 06:56:50 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <XqyYi.1553$pr6.1472@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 34338

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:dd75j39epqpp8fel3edm1ch11jvp0btrak@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 08 Nov 2007 00:40:50 -0000, MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> >How is 19.2Mb/sec calculated?
>
> It's called digital compression.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

http://www.maxim-ic.com/appnotes.cfm/appnote_number/750

has an interesting chart that shows the analog bandwidth requirements for various resolutions, including the 1080i and 720p HD formats, which are both shown as 26 MHz. This is misleading, however, since digitizing the signal results in data rates in the range of 1 Gb/s to 1.6 Gb/sec before compression, according to one source.

The compression algorithm can be "tweaked" to put the original program into almost any bandwidth. (The US Navy's "TV-Direct-to-Sailors" puts three TV programs into a 3.6 Mbps data stream. www.sia.org/2007DoDSatcomWorkshop/Wednesday/DoD/Navy.ppt I've seen it and it's OK.) Most compression algorithms are termed "lossy" because they lose some of the original data. The resulting deficiencies, called "artifacts" may be visible, depending on the amount of compression, the observer and the program material.

There are several modulation methods which will all put about the same data rate into a 6 MHz-wide channel.

486. Software for VHF/UHF Magloop?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 08:20:07 UTC
From: Lee <lo012a4519@blueyonder.co.uk>
Message-ID: <XEzYi.253103$lV4.211137@fe2.news.blueyonder.co.uk>
Source record: 34339

I am currently using Magnetic Loop Antenna software by KI6GD ....very good
except it only goes to 30 mhz!!
I have sent KI6GD an e-mail enquiring if there is an accompanying VHF/UHF
programme but as yet have received no reply!! (2weeks).
Does anyone have any info whether he did any such s/ware??

Thanks.

Lee......G6ZSG....

487. turns help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 10:21:31 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-F8E0D2.05212508112007@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 34340

hi

was trying to build a loop antenna i can use to hunt down some interference

seems it's pretty strong on 14.200mhz

i build a 2ft cross out of wood planning on feeding it w/ a short run of rg58u into pl259

questions:

how many turns of wire do i need? (spool of 26ga insul/solid)

do I need any capacitors or resistors etc aat the feedpoint if so what value??

thanks wasn't sure how to figure it out but i have to hunt down the interference as it's accross 1-30mhz and s9

thanks

488. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 11:12:08 UTC
From: David J Windisch <davidjw@cinci.rr.com>
Message-ID: <4732ee47$0$19810$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34191

Dagnabbit, Richard:
It's "paint the lily" and "gild refined gold"!
Kind regards,
Dave, N3HE

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:pkr1j3lis6qvhbmrcd01p4ei85f09o81uq@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 6 Nov 2007 18:54:00 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>Richard
>>
>>I had to study all the conventional texts and math to pass my exams. What
>>you appear to be suggesting is that for a given RF current at the
>>feedpoint

SNIP

> you are clever, but gilding the Lilly and calling your antenna a
> Gaussian array is not clever enough by a hundredth. No appeals to
> arcane theories are required and you don't have to rob the graves of
> dead white scientists to bolster your discoveries.
>
> There is absolutely nothing spectacular about short monopoles being as
> effective as large ones - what is spectacular is driving out all the
> loss that looms in proportion as the size shrinks.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

489. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 12:14:43 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194524083.713669.167670@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34192

> On 160m, many think they can elevate a vertical 20
> ft or so, and use maybe 4-8-10 radials to get good
> performance.
> It just doesn't work that way.

Read Christman... Read Moxon... In general I agree with you but the
devil is in the details...

denny - k8do

490. Re: turns help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 12:21:12 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194524472.677089.195650@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34193

On Nov 8, 5:21 am, ml <m...@di.net> wrote:
> hi
>
> was trying to build a loop antenna i can use to hunt down some
> interference
>
> seems it's pretty strong on 14.200mhz
>
> i build a 2ft cross out of wood planning on feeding it w/ a short run
> of rg58u into pl259
>
> questions:
>
> how many turns of wire do i need? (spool of 26ga insul/solid)
>
> do I need any capacitors or resistors etc aat the feedpoint if so what
> value??
>
> thanks wasn't sure how to figure it out but i have to hunt down the
> interference as it's accross 1-30mhz and s9
>
> thanks

Do a search on 'ARDF + foxhunt'
Tons of info...

denny / k8do

491. Re: Vertical antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 12:34:01 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194525241.268367.75920@i38g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34194

On Nov 7, 9:49 pm, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:
> Scott.KB...@gmail.com wrote innews:1194488733.855560.70110@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com:
>
>
>
> >> An alternative way to view your antenna is a large metal ground plane
> >> with the vertical mounted on it and fed 24" up from the base. In that
> >> case, resonances would be lower than expected, explained by the
> >> vertical being 24" longer than design.
>
> > Gee, it makes obvious sense, now that you say it. Guess I don't have
> > to be
> > afraid of cutting the tubes now.
>
> It is not obvious that you need to cut more than the lowest tube.
>
> Remember, measure twice, cut once...
>
> Owen

The coupling to the steel roof pulls the traps out of resonance...
Call Hustler ... They have an updated tuning schedule for the 6BTV...
I don't have mine here at the office or I would offer it to you...
I found the 6BTV to be impossible to get tuned properly - even when
ground mounted per their instructions...
The answer - after I called them - was in tuning the traps along with
the length of the sliding sections... Their updated tune schedule
explains how to do it...

If after tuning the traps you have problems still, then I would
suggest an insulated mount with insulated-wire radials laid on the
roof... Put tape on the ends of the radials so they don't arc...
denny / k8do

492. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 12:45:21 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194525921.497606.270400@y27g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34195

On Nov 6, 7:54 am, Christopher Cox
<chrisTOPHER...@coboxincORORATED.com> wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
> > John Smith I wrote:
>
> >>http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> >> Regards,
> >> JS
>
> >http://www.americanventuremagazine.com/news.php?newsid=3727
>
> > JS
>
> Stupidity continues.
> More investment dollars to be funneled to a /dev/null device.
>
> Chris

What is really happening is that the original venture capital
investors now understand that BPL is too flawed and that there will be
no big payday at the end for THEM, so they are busily recruiting 2nd,
3rd, 4th, etc., rounds of financing (i.e. new investors) so they can
recoup their initial venture capital and quietly leave the scene...
You are gonna see BPL trumpeted as the answer to everything in our
lives - manna from heaven, the new tomorrow - as they go through this
thrash to find the new money...

denny / k8do

493. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 12:46:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EyDYi.67815$YL5.3515@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34196

Denny wrote:
>> On 160m, many think they can elevate a vertical 20
>> ft or so, and use maybe 4-8-10 radials to get good
>> performance.
>> It just doesn't work that way.
>
> Read Christman... Read Moxon... In general I agree with you but the
> devil is in the details...

I had a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated 1/4WL
radials sloping from 20 ft to 5 feet above ground.
At no time or distance did the vertical ever beat
the one-wavelength dipole in the general directions
of the dipole's maximum gain. I assumed it was because
the radials were not high enough and not horizontal.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

494. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 12:48:39 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194526119.407241.98100@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34197

An old answer for multiband the easy way was a 22 foot vertical with
22 foot radials and open wire feed... I like yours better because your
vertical is taller...

denny / k8do

495. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 13:24:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <J6EYi.43070$eY.2739@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34198

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Please apply the same irradiance equation that
> optical physicists were using before you were born.
> Any physics professor should be able to accomplish
> that simple task. If optical physicists were in
> error in using that equation 100 years ago, please
> explain their error.

So far no response to this simple request. The
graphic of the non-reflected glass example is
at http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif

We know that the reflections are 100% canceled
during steady-state.

The problem is: With the given data, calculate
the magnitude of the total reflection back toward
the source immediately after the first internal
reflection arrives back at the thin-film to air
surface at time t3 and is superposed with the
external reflection. The two superposed waves are
180 degrees apart.

The external reflection is 0.01 watts at a reference
angle of zero deg. This is the normal reflection
from the thin-film surface

The first internal reflection is 0.009801 watts
at 180 degrees. This is the first reflection from
the glass.

These two waves superpose at t3. The irradiance
equation, using P for power density, is:

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

where (A) is the angle between the two waves and
Ptotal is the total power density of the reflections
toward the source after the two waves are superposed.

Ptotal = 0.01 + 0.009801 + 2*SQRT(0.01*0.009801)(-1)

Ptotal = 0.019801 - 0.0198 = 0.000001 watt

There is 0.0198 watts of destructive interference
which, according to the conservation of energy
principle, must result in 0.0198 watts of
constructive interference in the opposite direction.

The magnitude of the reflection toward the source drops from 0.01 watt to 0.000001 watt at the arrival of the first internal reflection from the glass. That's a five magnitude reduction in the reflections at the time of the arrival of the first internal reflection. The reflections back toward the source are eventually completely eliminated during steady-state.

There was no vector math and no need to calculate the magnitudes and phases of the electric and magnetic fields - just a straight forward calculation to get the answer.

As long as the source remains in place, the steady-state cancellation of the reflections toward the source is permanent. It is difficult to analyze how that could happen unless the internal reflections interact with the external reflection resulting in wave cancellation.

Everyone is invited to prove the above calculation to be incorrect. Hint: if one actually performs a vector analysis, the magnitude of reflection result will be exactly the same as above.

The above method does not invalidate or replace a vector analysis. Unlike a vector analysis, it simply shows where the energy goes. Optical physicists knew this a century ago - most RF engineers have yet to learn it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

496. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 13:46:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <irEYi.4351$RR6.2129@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34199

Denny wrote:
>
> An old answer for multiband the easy way was a 22 foot vertical with
> 22 foot radials and open wire feed... I like yours better because your
> vertical is taller...

Which makes it fairly useless on 10m. 22 ft is just
about the maximum monopole height for good low
angle radiation on 10m. 17m is just about the
highest useful frequency for a 33 ft. monopole.

I had very good performance on 40m-10m feeding the
22 foot system with an SG-230.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

497. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 14:36:22 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgv6t7$8h5$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34200

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote
> The only problem is I see no direct comparisons to a normal set
> of buried radials. Only that they were able to meet the "minimums"
> required by the FCC. I would be curious to see how well the 6 radial
> setup would compare to a non crippled set of 120 radials.
> It's interesting, and I'd already seen it, but I'm not really convinced
> thats it's equal to 120 radials in the ground.

The FCC minimums depend on the class of AM station.

1) 362 mV/m/kW at 1 km for Class As (equivalent to 225 mV/m/kW
at 1 mile for Class Is),

2) 282 mV/m/kW at 1 km for Class Bs (equivalent to 175 mV/m/kW
at 1 mile for Class IIs and Class IIIs), and

3) 241 mV/m/kW at 1 km for Class Cs (equivalent to 150 mV/m/kW
at 1 mile for Class IVs).

The groundwave field of a perfect 1/4-wave monopole over a perfect ground
plane is about 313 mV/m at 1 km for 1 kW of applied power.

RF

498. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 14:57:33 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <WdKdndLpl-BYvq7anZ2dnUVZ_i2dnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34201

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:EyDYi.67815$YL5.3515@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
> Denny wrote:
>>> On 160m, many think they can elevate a vertical 20
>>> ft or so, and use maybe 4-8-10 radials to get good
>>> performance.
>>> It just doesn't work that way.
>>
>> Read Christman... Read Moxon... In general I agree with you but the
>> devil is in the details...
>
> I had a 1/4WL 40m vertical with 8 elevated 1/4WL
> radials sloping from 20 ft to 5 feet above ground.
> At no time or distance did the vertical ever beat
> the one-wavelength dipole in the general directions
> of the dipole's maximum gain. I assumed it was because
> the radials were not high enough and not horizontal.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

This is almost (I had 4 radials) identical to what I once tried on 40. Also had an inverted V at about 45 feet at the same time. In making A/B comparisons with people 300 and 1000 miles away, those with verticals thought my vertical was better; those with dipoles thought the inverted V was better. Go figure. I no longer have the vertical.

Tam/WB2TT

499. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 14:58:33 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgv86pckf1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34202

"art"
> Of course there is no radiation off the ends. What ever is sitting on
> the antenna can only fall off one side or the other.

Not that I agree with your theory of why this happens, but note that you have now acknowledged a condition that you had disputed just a bit less than 3 hours earlier in this thread.

Quoting from that post of yours, "Antenna books say the pattern is a figure eight! How can that be?"

RF

500. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:06:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8596j3l779ik7t4hbsr10td1l2197anh1l@4ax.com>
Source record: 34203

On Thu, 8 Nov 2007 06:12:08 -0500, "David J Windisch"
<davidjw@cinci.rr.com> wrote:

>Dagnabbit, Richard:
>It's "paint the lily" and "gild refined gold"!

Hi Dave,

Correct. Keeping all the clichï¿½s in equilibrium with Arthur takes
energy (so that no gaussweat is dissipated).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

501. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:07:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fgv8ns$3ki$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34204

Denny wrote:

> ...
> What is really happening is that the original venture capital
> investors now understand that BPL is too flawed and that there will be
> no big payday at the end for THEM, ...

Uh, yeah ... <LOL> :-)

JS

502. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:18:37 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23459-473328CD-320@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34205

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"The cars are moving but is the cars/hour measurement written on your notepad moving?"

A simple question deserves a simple answer. Yes it is moving downstream to the next tallyman`s position.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

503. Re: Vertical antenna problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:37:38 UTC
From: Scott.KB6CC@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194536258.467930.197150@e34g2000pro.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34206

On Nov 8, 5:34 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
> On Nov 7, 9:49 pm, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:
>
>
>
> > Scott.KB...@gmail.com wrote
innews:1194488733.855560.70110@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com:
>
> > > An alternative way to view your antenna is a large metal ground plane
> > > with the vertical mounted on it and fed 24" up from the base. In that
> > > case, resonances would be lower than expected, explained by the
> > > vertical being 24" longer than design.
>
> > > Gee, it makes obvious sense, now that you say it. Guess I don't have
> > > to be
> > > afraid of cutting the tubes now.
>
> > It is not obvious that you need to cut more than the lowest tube.
>
> > Remember, measure twice, cut once...
>
> > Owen
>
> The coupling to the steel roof pulls the traps out of resonance...
> Call Hustler ... They have an updated tuning schedule for the 6BTV...
> I don't have mine here at the office or I would offer it to you...
> I found the 6BTV to be impossible to get tuned properly - even when
> ground mounted per their instructions...
> The answer - after I called them - was in tuning the traps along with
> the length of the sliding sections... Their updated tune schedule
> explains how to do it...
>
> If after tuning the traps you have problems still, then I would
> suggest an insulated mount with insulated-wire radials laid on the
> roof... Put tape on the ends of the radials so they don't arc...
> denny / k8do

I wish they would post this type of information on their web site, or
include it in their manual. I have not yet been able to get in touch
with a Hustler/New-Tronic technical person after several calls and
e-mails. Will try again this morning.

tnx de KB6CC

504. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:38:37 UTC
From: "Robert M. Kimbrell" <kimbrell@sdf.lonestar.org>
Message-ID: <fgvahtjbs1@chessie.cirr.com>
Source record: 34207

Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:

: Assuming the feedpoint impedance on 40m is somewhere
: around 35 ohms, the 40m SWR on the 450 ohm line would
: be around 13:1. Assuming the feedpoint impedance on
: 20m is around 1200 ohms, the 20m SWR on the 450 ohm
: line would be around 3:1.

What I am trying to understand is the current on each conductor of the 450 ohm line. Are the radials a high impedance on 20 meters with a 33 foot radiator? I can disconnect the radials and have an endfed zep and it works ok. Connecting the radials makes the antenna perform better and the tuning is different on the tuner in the shack.

--
Bob Kimbrell W7KU Kansas City, MO
kimbrell@freeshell.org
http://kimbrell.freeshell.org/
SDF Public Access UNIX System - http://sdf.lonestar.org

505. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:40:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23459-47332DFD-322@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34208

Art wrote:
"The method of moments is a procedure that is more than a century old. I was taught that in the study of materials and structures and I am nearly a hundred years old."

Finally, Art posted sonething and I can agree with every word. The key materials formula sticking my mind is Stress=Pressure/Area.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

506. Mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 15:58:59 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194537539.312687.251750@t8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34209

What approximately is the wire size that manufactures
have gyrated towards for whips or mobile antennas
capable of the legal limit. Have heard some mobile
stations on the air using the max power and it got
me to wondering
TIA
Art

507. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 16:07:54 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194538074.591247.31340@e34g2000pro.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34210

On 8 Nov, 07:40, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "The method of moments is a procedure that is more than a century old. I
> was taught that in the study of materials and structures and I am nearly
> a hundred years old."
>
> Finally, Art posted sonething and I can agree with every word. The key
> materials formula sticking my mind is Stress=Pressure/Area.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

But Richard
I am talking about the structural areana and Roy states that you
can't use mechanical laws in the electrical areana.
Since Einstein went to his grave trying to prove that natures
laws are implicete in all areas of science including chemistry
and did not succeed maybe Roy has put the final nail into this
absurd idea. I wouldn't jump on board to quickly as punishment
on this newsgroup is harsh and swift. Recant and be saved
Art

508. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 16:27:59 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1352-4733390F-159@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34211

Art, KB9MZ wrote:
"The "later" bit demands knowledge regarding the time constant of the inductor and the time at which all measurements were taken."

Time constant of a coil is L/R. Most coil designers work with Q which is 2 pi f L/R. Q works in most problems for a repetitive wave. Unless we are working with a one-off natural growth or decline cycle, why would we use the time constant without the angular frequency?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

509. Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 16:45:10 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1194540310.856401.278690@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34212

Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
Any guesses?

http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html

Jim

510. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 17:17:35 UTC
From: Rick Frazier <rickf@rickfrazier.com>
Message-ID: <47334468$0$32491$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34213

John Doe wrote:
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
> it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
> Positive comments only!
>
>
My experience with Mag mounts make me think that no matter what you use between the mag mount and the vehicle, there will be some scratching eventually, if you do what most people do....
That is, if you put the antenna there and leave it all of the time except perhaps to go through the car wash, it really won't make much of a difference, because all of the scratching I've encountered (small though it may be) seems unrelated to the mag mount itself, but the tiny bits of grit that is somehow washed or blown under the mount during typical driving conditions. When the vehicle was new, I was feeling younger, and more concerned about someone stealing the antenna, I would remove it and drop it into the back seat whenever I got somewhere, or parked in the garage. After a period of time, the garage filled up, I got lazy, and the antenna was pretty much always in the same spot. After a period of time, when removing the antenna, I noticed a small ring of dirt on the roof around the outside of the mount, but no damage to the paint. After a longer period of time without removing the antenna, I did notice some light scratching of the paint, but nothing that couldn't be fixed with some rubbing compound.

I would expect the felt to actually capture more grit over time, as the interface between the mount and vehicle is thicker (which, as you've noted, reduces the capacitance between the mount and vehicle, which changes the match). Besides changing the capacitance, the felt or other membrane also reduces the effective "grip" the antenna has, which can result in it inadvertently tipping at high wind speeds or when encountering a low hanging branch that wouldn't otherwise dislodge the antenna. This can result in more damage than the scratching you're probably concerned about at this point. Having performed a similar action (additional thickness between magnet and roof) I lost an antenna

and gathered an interesting shaped nick in the side of my truck as the antenna was tipped off of it's mount and swung by the cable to the side and whacked the body behind the door before I drove over the tip of the antenna, which had the predictable result of ripping the antenna off of it's cable (all at about 20 mph).

Anyway, if you consistently and periodicaly remove the antenna and make sure the location is clear underneath and wipe off the bottom of the mount before replacing it on the vehicle, I'd expect you won't have any paint damage at all for as long as you follow the procedure...

511. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 18:26:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YwIYi.19179$ID6.7995@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34214

Robert M. Kimbrell wrote:
> Are the radials a high impedance on 20 meters with a 33 foot
> radiator?

No, 25 foot radials laying on the ground are not a
high impedance on 20m. One side of the feedline sees
about 1200 ohms, the other side sees an impedance
probably much lower than 1200 ohms.

> I can disconnect the radials and have an endfed zep and it
> works ok.

With an unbalance of the currents. One side sees about
1200 ohms, the other side sees an open-circuit. An endfed
Zepp requires 1/4WL of feedline. Is your feedline an
odd multiple of 1/4WLs on 20m? Probably not unless you
designed it that way.

> Connecting the radials makes the antenna perform better and the
> tuning is different on the tuner in the shack.

Either way, you have common-mode currents on the feedline.
The radial configuration doesn't require 1/4WL of feedline
and may just be more efficient.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

512. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 18:29:41 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194546581.697295.325920@y27g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34215

On 8 Nov, 08:27, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art, KB9MZ wrote:
>
> "The "later" bit demands knowledge regarding the time constant of the
> inductor and the time at which all measurements were taken."
>
> Time constant of a coil is L/R. Most coil designers work with Q which is
> 2 pi f L/R. Q works in most problems for a repetitive wave. Unless we
> are working with a one-off natural growth or decline cycle, why would we
> use the time constant without the angular frequency?
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

You ask to much of me. The "time " i was referring to was because of
the phenomina
of the tank circuit where one have to deal with overshoot as well as
the time constant of the circuit as a whole. The latter comes into
play
when one has to consider the equivalent of cavitation ala Bernolli
of the circuit as a whole .More to the point, one can measure the
current
at the entranceof a heat container which is sinosoidal, a varient and
then measure the current flow at the release of energy cycle when you
are dealing
with a varying DC flow of current which leads to oddities like having
higher measureable values than measured at the onset. Note that for
radiation one can increase one of the energy vessels while decreasing
the other such thatthe time constant varies greatly in terms of the
time varient such that the rate or gain of radiation is increased
(the other half of the slow wave phenomina) I say all this because the
subject
of the differences between didtributed loads and lumped loads is far
to complicated for me to fully understand.Similarly the time constant
of a resister
in a vacuum when one has to consider the equivalent to latent
heat in the transformation of energy
Sorry about that, this needs to be didscussed with a brown ale in hand
Art

513. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 18:34:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <UEIYi.19181$ID6.5562@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34216

James barrett wrote:
> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
> can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
> Any guesses?
>
> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html

Presumably, the plastic looking things in the center
are insulators which makes the coils = loading coils.
But with CB antennas, one needs to be careful about
presumptions as some are designed for looks only.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

514. Re: 450 ohm feedline to a multiband vertical

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 18:35:53 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194546953.145727.85090@v29g2000prd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34217

>
> Which makes it fairly useless on 10m. 22 ft is just
> about the maximum monopole height for good low
> angle radiation on 10m. 17m is just about the
> highest useful frequency for a 33 ft. monopole.
>

I get a nose bleed when the radio tunes that high....

denny / k8do

515. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 18:48:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <c6m6j317ei54vg3ch3vjiuvb88fbt8sm0b@4ax.com>
Source record: 34218

On Thu, 08 Nov 2007 10:29:41 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Similarly the time constant
>of a resister
>in a vacuum when one has to consider the equivalent to latent
>heat in the transformation of energy

The advice of the newscaster in Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy" is
a recurring theme here:
"Remember, the Secret is to keep banging those rocks together,
guys."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

516. Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 18:54:05 UTC
From: scooterspal <tfg1@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <hXIYi.43089$eY.2090@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34219

Hello to all and thanks for any help you can provide me.

Some time back I looked into installing a wifi antenna on the outside of my brick office building here in town. I would offer free wifi to the immediate area, shops, coffee houses, etc. and perhaps get some free advertising out of it.

When I investigated the installation of such an antenna I was stopped in my tracks because of the bonding (grounding) requirements. The need to install #6 copper wire from the antenna to the building ground on a direct external-to-the building path was something I was not prepared for.

Yesterday, the lottery agency had a defent size (bigger than home size) satellite dish installed on the roof of our building. There is a small store upstairs from me and this will replace the phone connection they had been using all these years.

As I look at the installation from the ground I can see what looks to be the coax wire and a greenish wire leading from the dish mast to the base of a vent pipe that has been on the roof. They lead in together at that point. The store is below. The roof is an A-frame and made of wood as is the entire building more or less.

Question: Is this to code? I do not believe it is since the ground wire, if that's what it is, leads inside the building somewhere and not externally to the main ground. If hit by lightning it would direct the energy into the building which is wrong.

Second, it leads away from the building bonding point, which is down on my ground level in the electrical room at one end of the building.

My hunch is it has been connected to a water pipe or electical conduit in the ceiling or wall.

I'd like to call the town electrical inspector but I want to make sure I am correct in this. The theory of bonding at least and the need for an external lead to building bonding point.

Recently, a building was hit by lightning in town and the damage went from the roof down three floors and was very extensive.

Can anyone advise me on this?

517. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 19:09:09 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <47336074$0$1340$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 34221

"> Some time back I looked into installing a wifi antenna on the outside of
> my brick office building here in town. I would offer free wifi to the
> immediate area, shops, coffee houses, etc. and perhaps get some free
> advertising out of it.
>
> When I investigated the installation of such an antenna I was stopped in
> my tracks because of the bonding (grounding) requirements. The need to
> install #6 copper wire from the antenna to the building ground on a direct
> external-to-the building path was something I was not prepared for.
>
> Yesterday, the lottery agency had a defent size (bigger than home size)
> satellite dish installed on the roof of our building. There is a small
> store upstairs from me and this will replace the phone connection they had
> been using all these years.
>
> As I look at the installation from the ground I can see what looks to be
> the coax wire and a greenish wire leading from the dish mast to the base
> of a vent pipe that has been on the roof. They lead in together at that
> point. The store is below. The roof is an A-frame and made of wood as is
> the entire building more or less.
>
> Question: Is this to code? I do not believe it is since the ground wire,
> if that's what it is, leads inside the building somewhere and not
> externally to the main ground. If hit by lightning it would direct the
> energy into the building which is wrong.
>
> Second, it leads away from the building bonding point, which is down on my
> ground level in the electrical room at one end of the building.
>
> My hunch is it has been connected to a water pipe or electical conduit
> in the ceiling or wall.
>
> I'd like to call the town electrical inspector but I want to make sure
> I am correct in this. The theory of bonding at least and the need for
> an external lead to building bonding point.
>
> Recently, a building was hit by lightning in town and the damage went from
> the roof down three floors and was very extensive.
>
> Can anyone advise me on this?

That gauge of wire will not provide and sort of lightening protection so it
can only be there for electrical safety. Are you sure that is requirement
really applies to the type of installation that you are undertaking?

Jeff

518. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 19:10:03 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194549003.143378.275460@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34220

On 8 Nov, 06:58, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art"> Of course there is no radiation off the ends. What ever is sitting on
> > the antenna can only fall off one side or the other.
>
> _____________
>
> Not that I agree with your theory of why this happens, but note that you
> have now acknowledged a condition that you had disputed just a bit less than
> 3 hours earlier in this thread.
>
> Quoting from that post of yours, "Antenna books say the pattern is a figure
> eight! How can that be?"
>
> RF

No. I asked a question as to how that can be To which I later
theorised that
one can have "sliding" electrons as well as those that are pushed over
board.
The matter of "sliding" comes into play when you have a tipping force
to
overcome the tenacity of inertia in the face of a moving fulcrum.
But when you get down to the mathematical analysis it becomes obvious
that the summation of all vectors involved with radiation produces a
vector that does not align with the radiating axis which reinforces
the notion of "sliding electrons" or should I say sliding staic or
passive particles?
Still waiting for you to point to the error in Dr Davis's mathematics
such that the existing radiation theory can stay intact !.
I would point out that all computor programs on radiation show that
for maximising radiation of a particular polarity the summation
vector of all vectors involved with radiation is different to that
of the axis of the radiator which forces a shift in parallelism
to the earth's surface. This is an evolution of Gaussian law
which provides further insight to the laws of Maxwell who somehow
overlooked the connection between dynamic and static forces.
If the Gaussian mathematics is at fault then by logic all
computor programs must be suspect.
The tipping point is that computor programs ingnored a condition
that must be imposed if one is to view Maxwells collections
as a series of laws. It was this error which lead to viewing
the sino soidal shape of electrical current as constituting
the time varience required per Lorentz and others for the
production of radiation where as the time varience factor

is that obtained by the time constant of energy release of
distributed inductance and capacitance. The saving grace for
computor programing was its adherrence to the conservation
of energy theorem, energy in equals energy out which is
basically what the leanings of Gauss was.
Sowith elements that are resonant olone and in their entirety in a
array
produces a smaller array than that for a planar array such as a yagi.
On top of the reduction of element spacings it allows for helices
or the action of "slow waves" to reduce the htree dimensions of
freedom for any array down to a size of a half wave per side
noting at the same time one has only to feed one element and
yet gain the aperature presented by a stack of beams with
separate feed points
So I believe it behooves all to reexamine the mathematics
because if they are correct thben the rewards are humoungua.
Or play with your computor programs with non planar
radiating elements
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg

519. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 19:37:44 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fgvoia$g5h$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34222

"art" wrote
> No. I asked a question as to how that can be To which I later
> theorised etc etc

That was an interesting read. I suggest you send your work to the IEEE to see what they make of it. If it all goes your way, you will have earned parity with all the "masters" you refer to so frequently.

RF

520. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 20:04:15 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194552255.279833.138920@q5g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34224

On 8 Nov, 11:37, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> No. I asked a question as to how that can be To which I later
> > theorised etc etc
>
> ----------
>
> That was an interesting read. I suggest you send your work to the
> IEEE to see what they make of it. If it all goes your way, you will
> have earned parity with all the "masters" you refer to so frequently.
>
> RF

That cannot be done. There are legitimate guru's on this net
and very near the top I would put Richard despite his arrogance,
jeering and painfull use of english.
But the fact is that those endowed with a knoweledge of radiation
have been bitten so many times by wishfull thinking of new antennas
that they have wandered firmly into the camp that all is known
and now dismiss all without the thought aplied that they are capable
of
I first started talk of radiation occurring in pulsatic form
on this forum many years ago when I first applied myself to the
science of antennas. This mere notion of mine started off this
adventure
where every adjective is being used to describe me.
However as somebody who came from the docklands of East Londonyou
are given the natural ability of sticking to your guns regardless
of what it does to your self esteem. I suspect I will go to my grave
before my work is taken seriously. And that is a shame. Not for me
but for the continuance of ham radio where we can again convince all
that ham radio is still at the cusp of new discoveries and have a
useful purpose in society. I am not asking for recognition of any sort
since as a former cockney I can handle adversity regardless how it is
formed
I can take it and I surely can give it out.(I remember Goring and his
bombers)
Regards
Art KB9MZ...XG (uk)

521. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 20:25:32 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <21149-473370BC-273@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34225

Art wrote:
"You ask too much of me."

OK. Nobody will dispute that 33,000 foot pounds per minute can also be expressed as 745.2 joules per second, 745 million ergs per second, or 745.2 watts, so we have convertibility between mechanical and electrical power.

This thread is about antennas and one question was about small antennas. From Art`s post, I saw something about a slow wave. One might try slowing the wave to reduce its wavelength and the length of a wire antenna needed to effectively radiate RF energy.

Coiled wire slows a wave more than a straight wire does but it also usually has higher loss to heat. A dielectric coating such as polyethylene also slows a wave but adds cost, weight, and wind-loading.

Kraus has a nice section on "Electrically Small Antennas" which starts on page 709 of the 3rd edition of "Antennas". Everyone needs easy access to "Antennas".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

522. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 21:09:02 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13j6unektgruf16@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34226

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194540310.856401.278690@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
> can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
> Any guesses?
>
> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html
>
>
> Jim
>

"Handel 50,000 Watts"

Orchestra?
CB?

I'm just aghast.

523. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 21:25:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <R8LYi.4183$yV6.1727@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34227

H. Adam Stevens wrote:
> "Handle 50,000 Watts" Orchestra? CB?
> I'm just aghast.

You've got to understand CB lingo. That's
50,000 watts forward power (with 49,990
watts reflected power.) :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

524. Ayaz AL-Jabbar should wander her as it were the cinema

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 21:31:43 UTC
From: "Merl C.Dennehy", "S.O.S.A." <ppearson@spamcop.net>
Message-ID: <wccTmlF8PeislzDg@shelf.nm.us>
Source record: 34229
Cross-posted to: mailing.rec.car.peugeot,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,fr.comp.os.mac-os.serveurs,fr.rec.jeux.video.tombraider

Reply by email, filling out this form and emailing it to me.
Trimming off the rest of this post is unnecessary.

I will guarantee anonymity except in cases of blatant abuse.
I will achieve anonymity by tallying the results in
uncorrelated tabulations and then deleting the emails.
(I know this loses interesting correlation data, but if
resondents want anonymity it's hard to avoid.)
I know that this anonymity promise depends on trust and that
you have no particular reason to trust me. Someday, I hope.
I will post results Saturday.

xxxxxxxx beginning of survey xxxxxxxx

yes( ) ( )no Should RoadRunner be subjected to some kind of UDP?
yes( ) ( )no ... active UDP (cancels) ?
yes( ) ( )no ... passive UDP (drop messages) ?
yes( ) ( )no ... all-groups UDP? (as opposed to specific groups)
yes( ) ( )no Are you a Usenet sysadmin? How big:_ How long:_
yes( ) ( )no Should another server be subjected to UDP? Who:_
yes( ) ( )no Should UDPs be used more often?
yes( ) ( )no Should UDPs be used less often?
yes( ) ( )no Would you have answered this survey without anonymity?

xxxxxxxx end of survey xxxxxxxx

--
staff worked hard to ensure
the success of the students, to help in any way possible,
and only the very minute minority were difficult or un-
co-operative, or suffered from xenophobia.
In Chungking I studied to be a surgeon and a physician.
I studied also to be an air pilot, for my life was mapped
out, foretold in minutest detail, and I knew, as proved to
be the case, that later I would do much in the air and in
medicine. But in Chungking there were still only the
mutterings of war to come and most of the people in this,
an ancient and modern city combined, lived day by day
enjoying their ordinary happiness, doing their ordinary
tasks.
This was my first visit in the physical to one of the
major cities, my first visit, in fact, to any city outside Lhasa,
although in the astral form I had visited most of the great
cities of the world, as anyone can if they will practice, for
there is nothing difficult, nothing magical in the astral, it

is as easy as walking, easier than riding a bicycle because
on a bicycle one has to balance; in the astral one has merely
to use the abilities and faculties which our birthright ga

525. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 21:36:35 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <4733812a$0$20611$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34228

John Smith wrote:
> Denny wrote:
>
>> ...
>> What is really happening is that the original venture capital
>> investors now understand that BPL is too flawed and that there will be
>> no big payday at the end for THEM, ...
>
>
> Uh, yeah ... <LOL> :-)
>
> JS

It certainly would explain BPL's poor growth curve in the test markets
and almost complete lack of stories in the industry magazines.

WIMAX has received much more press, but all the political problems that
Mr. Smith is worried about would possibly come fruition with it's
implementation. The new broadband giants would be todays Cell Carriers
as they are the ones snatching up the licenses.

Chris

526. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 22:26:04 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194560764.761339.31100@e9g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34230

On 8 Nov, 12:25, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "You ask too much of me."
>
> OK. Nobody will dispute that 33,000 foot pounds per minute can also be
> expressed as 745.2 joules per second, 745 million ergs per second, or
> 745.2 watts, so we have convertibility between mechanical and electrical
> power.
>
> This thread is about antennas and one question was about small antennas.
> From Art`s post, I saw something about a slow wave. One might try
> slowing the wave to reduce its wavelength and the length of a wire
> antenna needed to effectively radiate RF energy.
>
> Coiled wire slows a wave more than a straight wire does but it also
> usually has higher loss to heat. A dielectric coating such as
> polyethylene also slows a wave but adds cost, weight, and wind-loading.
>
> Kraus has a nice section on "Electrically Small Antennas" which starts
> on page 709 of the 3rd edition of "Antennas". Everyone needs easy access
> to "Antennas".
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Yes the extra length does increase natural resistance but at the same
time you can get symetry with re4spect to the timing of energy release
both sides of the pendulum If I remember rightly, I don't have the
book,
there is a chapter there on helecis antennas where there is great
emphasis
on the angle of the helixof the windings where some figures were
given
that were empically found, Well let me tell you that empirically
found
angles that are referred to there and every where else I consider to
that the summation of vectors involved be a reflection of the offset
angle to the antenna axis that following the Gauss aproach produces.
No it is not in any books. This angle has more ramifications that
people are not aware of especially in weather ansd satellite systems
that most assuredly would replace the transition to satellite
parabolic systems.
Let me share another aspectof my work with respect to Gauss.
Gauss did not work alone since he had an assistant.

Over time Gauss found that the incoming money was not enought
to continue to support him so eventually he gave up mathematics
with respect to the Universe and took a job at an abservatory
where he could view the same universe which he had phillosyfied upon
His assistant however piddled around doing the same old thing.
After gauss's death the assistant miraculasly came up with several
important
scientific discoveries which was out of place to those who knew him.
Not sure about the name but it might have been Ohm. So one may well
look back and wonder if the assistant was a scoundrel who came
to the surface after Gauss's death with ideas that he had reaped from
Gauss
but "neglected" to record. In such a light one wonders where the money
went
that Gauss could not find and why he had to give up his work!
One could speculate that if he wasn't forced to give up his work he
himself would applied a time varient to the statics law and stopped
for all time the common thinking that static electricity was just a
subset of
real electricity as it was known then.
Stanger than fiction or a silly detective story of mine I will never
know.
As Walter would say...That's the way it is. Write it up and send it to
CBS
because of the writers strike
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg

527. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 22:33:26 UTC
From: "H. Adam Stevens" <hstevens@totalaccess.net>
Message-ID: <13j73lnbk4qfh1d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34231

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:R8LYi.4183$yV6.1727@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net...
> H. Adam Stevens wrote:
>> "Handle 50,000 Watts" Orchestra? CB?
>> I'm just aghast.
>
> You've got to understand CB lingo. That's
> 50,000 watts forward power (with 49,990
> watts reflected power.) :-)
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Try quoting me correctly next time.
The word in the ad is "Handel."

528. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 22:37:51 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <3dMYi.5658$lx.3917@trndny05>
Source record: 34232

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194540310.856401.278690@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
> can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
> Any guesses?
>
> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html
>
>
> Jim
>

yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them down:
http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm

529. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 22:43:04 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194561784.795236.110950@e9g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34233

On 8 Nov, 14:37, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "James barrett" <xuc...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194540310.856401.278690@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com...
>
> > Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
> > antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
> > Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
> > can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
> > Any guesses?
>
> >http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html
>
> > Jim
>
> yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them
down:http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm

You may be looking at the spring between the antenna and the bumper
which allows a long whip style antenna
to bend with the wind while mobile
Art

530. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-08 22:49:05 UTC
From: scooterspal <tfg1@mindspring.com>
Message-ID: <WLJYi.4744$3Z2.2640@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34223

Jeff wrote:

> That gauge of wire will not provide and sort of lightening protection so it
> can only be there for electrical safety. Are you sure that is requirement
> really applies to the type of installation that you are undertaking?

At the time I looked into my needs I was directed to read the NEC codebook... articles 800, 810, 820 and 830 that deal with communications wiring.

531. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 00:30:31 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <bqSdnc6eZ_CiN67anZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34234

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194538074.591247.31340@e34g2000pro.googlegroups.com...
> On 8 Nov, 07:40, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
>> Art wrote:
>>
>> "The method of moments is a procedure that is more than a century old. I
>> was taught that in the study of materials and structures and I am nearly
>> a hundred years old."
>>
>> Finally, Art posted sonething and I can agree with every word. The key
>> materials formula sticking my mind is Stress=Pressure/Area.
>>
>> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
> But Richard
> I am talking about the structural areana and Roy states that you
> can't use mechanical laws in the electrical areana.
> Since Einstein went to his grave trying to prove that natures
> laws are implicete in all areas of science including chemistry
> and did not succeed maybe Roy has put the final nail into this
> absurd idea. I wouldn't jump on board to quickly as punishment
> on this newsgroup is harsh and swift. Recant and be saved
> Art
>
Hi Art,

Considering that all electricity is produced by essentially mechanical methods e.g. the mechanical movement of a coil through a magnetic field (or vice versa) or by static friction or by chemical processes or by photoelectric processes, I would say that it is implicit that electricity and therefore all subsequent electrical phenomena are subject to mechanical laws.

It is also the case that certain electrical phenomena take place at scales where quantum physics rules the roost and therefore are incapable of being completely understood at our present level of scientific understanding.

Recently published research appears to indicate that there is a deeper level of theory that could be fully deterministic. A search at www.arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/ should reveal a host of material on this subject.

So it looks like that was another prediction Einstein got right after all.

Mike G0ULI

532. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 00:32:38 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh09r6$9r1$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34235

art wrote:

>> ...
>> yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them
down:http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm
>
> You may be looking at the spring between the antenna and the bumper
> which allows a long whip style antenna
> to bend with the wind while mobile
> Art
>

Ohh that's a loading coil alright, seen plenty of 'em at
cb-swap/meets/shows in the midwest. The shows used to be a lot more
open, now you have to know someone or be invited.

He should be warned, those BIG mobile amps draw a lot of amps and you'll
be into adding extra batteries in the trunk and alternators under the
hood! (think ambulance/swat-team/military vehicle industrial alternators.)

Also, those BIG base amps can cause you to drop a new box into yer
house/shack to supply the power--above 5KW just gets too crazy, IMHO ...
and don't even think about it unless you have a place out in the boonies.

Anything above the smallest base amp with the big tubes is kinda
crazy--IMHO.

You want to run more power than that, think about starting up a real
am/fm broadcast station!

Regards,
JS

533. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 00:58:20 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194569900.626368.110470@k35g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34236

On 8 Nov, 16:30, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194538074.591247.31340@e34g2000pro.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > On 8 Nov, 07:40, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> >> Art wrote:
>
> >> "The method of moments is a procedure that is more than a century old. I
> >> was taught that in the study of materials and structures and I am nearly
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> > and did not succeed maybe Roy has put the final nail into this
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> Hi Art,
>
> Considering that all electricity is produced by essentially mechanical
> methods e.g. the mechanical movement of a coil through a magnetic field (or
> vice versa) or by static friction or by chemical processes or by
> photoelectric processes, I would say that it is implicit that electricity
> and therefore all subsequent electrical phenomena are subject to mechanical
> laws.
>
> It is also the case that certain electrical phenomena take place at scales
> where quantum physics rules the roost and therefore are incapable of being
> completely understood at our present level of scientific understanding.
>
> Recently published research appears to indicate that there is a deeper level
> of theory that could be fully deterministic. A search

atwww.arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/should reveal a host of material on this
> subject.
>
> So it looks like that was another prediction Einstein got right after all.
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Thank you for that
I went to thelink that you presented but I could not
make head or tail of what I was looking at!
Excuse my ignorance but is that link what you intended to send?
By the way I got an Email from somebody who remember at one time
there were thoughts of chucking Maxwell in some circles.
I can imagine their fraustrations
On a side note, Einstein was wrong many times
according to fellow scientists. Einstein was willing to
express his thoughts even tho it raised the spector of
possible rejection.
Where as, for my self, I have gone to a dance many times but
without taking the option of dancing just because
of the fear of rejection. I suspect that sort of thing
is more widespread than we all think which can then be
replaced by attitudes that are not welcomed by others.
Cheers
Art

534. Re: Mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 01:36:03 UTC
From: Jerry <joxendi@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <PQOYi.120$qv5.118@bignews4.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34237

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194537539.312687.251750@t8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> What approximately is the wire size that manufactures
> have gyrated towards for whips or mobile antennas
> capable of the legal limit. Have heard some mobile
> stations on the air using the max power and it got
> me to wondering
> TIA
> Art

Well, To *me*, I would want at LEAST #14 gauge. Of course, the large the
better. The rule of thumb, I believe is approximately one wire diameter per
turn. That would equate to the #14 wound at 8 turns per inch, and 12 @ 6
TPI and so on.

www.qsl.net/k4kwh

73

Jerry
K4KWH
>

535. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 02:20:17 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <2--dnXwFj4RkXq7anZ2dneKdnZydnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34238

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194569900.626368.110470@k35g2000prh.googlegroups.com...
> On 8 Nov, 16:30, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1194538074.591247.31340@e34g2000pro.googlegroups.com...
>>
>>
>>
>> > On 8 Nov, 07:40, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
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>> >> I
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>> > on this newsgroup is harsh and swift. Recant and be saved
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>> vice versa) or by static friction or by chemical processes or by
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>> laws.
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>> where quantum physics rules the roost and therefore are incapable of
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>> of theory that could be fully deterministic. A search at
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> By the way I got an Email from somebody who remember at one time
> there were thoughts of chucking Maxwell in some circles.
> I can imagine their fraustrations
> On a side note, Einstein was wrong many times
> according to fellow scientists. Einstein was willing to
> express his thoughts even tho it raised the spector of
> possible rejection.
> Where as, for my self, I have gone to a dance many times but
> without taking the option of dancing just because
> of the fear of rejection. I suspect that sort of thing
> is more widespread than we all think which can then be
> replaced by attitudes that are not welcomed by others.
> Cheers
> Art
>
Art

That link is to a site that publishes scientific research papers on a variety of subjects, in this case quantum physics. Few of the documents are expressed in terms that the layman could understand. I put the link in so that others can satisfy themselves that there is some documented background to my post. For lesser mortals a search through the New Scientist or Scientific American web pages will reveal some less technical documents, although they may not have the same level of academic provenance.

Like most scientists Einstein sounded out his ideas with other physicists and modified them in accordance with their suggestions or objections so as to arrive at the final polished product. His genius lay in the way in which

he developed his early theories while working substantially alone. He did have access to extensive libraries of information by virtue of his work in the patent office.

Just waiting to see if the East coast of the UK is going to disappear under the North Sea for a few days!

Mike G0ULI

536. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 02:57:27 UTC
From: James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <_5CdnRnmPJzKUa7anZ2dnUVZ_q6mnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34239

```
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1

John Smith wrote:
> art wrote:
>
>>> ...
>>> yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them
>>> down:http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm
>>
>> You may be looking at the spring between the antenna and the bumper
>> which allows a long whip style antenna
>> to bend with the wind while mobile
>> Art
>>
>
> Ohh that's a loading coil alright, seen plenty of 'em at
> cb-swap/meets/shows in the midwest. The shows used to be a lot more
> open, now you have to know someone or be invited.
>
> He should be warned, those BIG mobile amps draw a lot of amps and you'll
> be into adding extra batteries in the trunk and alternators under the
> hood! (think ambulance/swat-team/military vehicle industrial alternators.)
>
> Also, those BIG base amps can cause you to drop a new box into yer
> house/shack to supply the power--above 5KW just gets too crazy, IMHO ...
> and don't even think about it unless you have a place out in the boonies.
>
> Anything above the smallest base amp with the big tubes is kinda
> crazy--IMHO.
>
> You want to run more power than that, think about starting up a real
> am/fm broadcast station!
>
> Regards,
> JS

Hi, I'm not really sure what all of that means. I'm learning about
antennas, and I've been doing a lot of reading on the web until I can
get a copy of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm learning the terminology and
the other day read a thread about loading coils. I had no idea what that
was, so I went in search of an explanation. So, when I saw the radio
shop selling antennas with funny looking coils I wondered if that's what
a loading coil looked like. But I had expected a loading coil to be at
the bottom of the antenna, these looked like they might be in the middle
```

of the antenna. Does that even work?

BTW, I enjoy reading old threads from Roy and Cecil. A ton of great information there. I have learned alot, and have much more to learn. I want to try to make a 2 meter yagi (3 elements) this weekend and experiment a little. Maybe I can finally hit that repeater 30 miles away. ;-)

Jim

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: GnuPG v1.4.6 (GNU/Linux)

iD8DBQFHM8yWQuDJiZ/QrH0RAuVCAJ9IVGKLg1XtBrsOcNFmI9jsTO1R3gCg05dW
56RRsfoNjTeiHMxWvymiiZQ=
=4zuW
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

537. Re: test only

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 03:09:29 UTC
From: Spam Trap <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfj7jr8.2td7.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 34240

On Wed, 7 Nov 2007 16:32:26 -0800, Alfred Lorona wrote:
> test

Sorry, Spary. It appears your test was a failure.

There are nearly 200 newsgroups on usenet that end in ".test", and your post showed up here -- in rec.radio.amateur.antenna

538. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 03:25:59 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh0k0b$vf5$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34241

James Barrett wrote:

>> ...
> Hi, I'm not really sure what all of that means. I'm learning about
> antennas, and I've been doing a lot of reading on the web until I can
> get a copy of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm learning the terminology and
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> shop selling antennas with funny looking coils I wondered if that's what
> a loading coil looked like. But I had expected a loading coil to be at
> the bottom of the antenna, these looked like they might be in the middle
> of the antenna. Does that even work?
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> information there. I have learned alot, and have much more to learn. I
> want to try to make a 2 meter yagi (3 elements) this weekend and
> experiment a little. Maybe I can finally hit that repeater 30 miles
> away. ;-)
>
> Jim
>
> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
> Version: GnuPG v1.4.6 (GNU/Linux)
>
> iD8DBQFHM8yWQuDJiZ/QrH0RAuVCAJ9IVGKLg1XtBrsOcNFmI9jsTO1R3gCg05dW
> 56RRsfoNjTeiHMxWvymiiZQ=
> =4zuW
> -----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Well, that page deals with bootleg/illegal cb equipment. However, years
ago I bought a 1KW+ dave made amp which had been modified a bit and
covered 40-10m, it worked quite well, I drove it with a small homemade
xmitter I bought at a swap.

In addition to the material you are getting from the arrl
material--loads of amateurs have put together web pages dealing with
antennas/amps/equip. Most provide an email address and most are only
too glad to advise/help. And of course, you will find everyone here
interested in antennas and can share good advice, and you are quite
correct--Cecil, Roy and others have a LOT of good knowledge on amateur
antennas ...

Loading coils can be placed anywhere along the length of an antenna, for
varying effects on radiation pattern, matching requirements, etc.
EZNEC, Roys little program makes it a snap on graphing what to expect ...

Keep reading/studying, you'll get hooked and grab a license! :)

Regards,
JS

539. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 03:30:32 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <4733d44f$0$9633$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34242

"James Barrett" <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:_5CdnRnmPJzKUa7anZ2dnUVZ_q6mnZ2d@comcast.com...
> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
> Hash: SHA1
>
> John Smith wrote:
>> art wrote:
>>
>>>> ...
>>>> yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them
>>>> down:http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm
>>>
>>> You may be looking at the spring between the antenna and the bumper
>>> which allows a long whip style antenna
>>> to bend with the wind while mobile
>>> Art
>>>
>>
>> Ohh that's a loading coil alright, seen plenty of 'em at
>> cb-swap/meets/shows in the midwest. The shows used to be a lot more
>> open, now you have to know someone or be invited.
>>
>> He should be warned, those BIG mobile amps draw a lot of amps and you'll
>> be into adding extra batteries in the trunk and alternators under the
>> hood! (think ambulance/swat-team/military vehicle industrial
>> alternators.)
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>> Also, those BIG base amps can cause you to drop a new box into yer
>> house/shack to supply the power--above 5KW just gets too crazy, IMHO ...
>> and don't even think about it unless you have a place out in the boonies.
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>> crazy--IMHO.
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> BTW, I enjoy reading old threads from Roy and Cecil. A ton of great
> information there. I have learned alot, and have much more to learn. I
> want to try to make a 2 meter yagi (3 elements) this weekend and
> experiment a little. Maybe I can finally hit that repeater 30 miles
> away. ;-)
>
> Jim

The antennas in the ad are center loaded antennas. Some of them are made very well, Im not sure of the ones in that particular ad. The ones of the design you ar looking at are often connected with some very unrealistic hype but for the most part they are a quality antennas at a reasonable price.

Jimmie

540. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 04:05:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <x0RYi.4474$RR6.2481@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34243

H. Adam Stevens wrote:
> Try quoting me correctly next time.
> The word in the ad is "Handel."

Oops sorry, I thought you made a typo.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

541. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 04:38:50 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <4733e451$0$20559$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34244

"Walter Maxwell" <walt@w2du.com> wrote in message
news:fav4j3lemp9eqhqcgpg4hruuvdu9sm2s90@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 14:38:23 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>
>>On 7 Nov, 12:43, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>> On 7 Nov, 12:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> > On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 11:51:33 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>> > >> >Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
>>> > >> >stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>>> > >> What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>>> > >Go away Richard. You never answer questions
>>>
>>> > On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 15:12:15 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net>
>>> > wrote:
>>>
>>> > >On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>> > >>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the
>>> > >>error of your mathematics
>>> > >Rr = 80 • pi• • (length/wavelength)•
>>>
>>> > To my one line answer to your question, as you asked, you promised to
>>> > show the error of my math (found in your copy of J&J)
>>> > and
>>> > What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>>>
>>> > 73's
>>> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>>
>>> Richard stop badgering me I am straight and have a family.- Hide quoted
>>> text -
>>>
>>> - Show quoted text -
>>
>>So Radio hams, professional and amateur. Does distributed store
>>energy like other capacitors or is it an animal by another name?
>>Does it store photons for later distribution of radiation?
>>Do photons eat the electrons while they are being stored by the
>>capacitor

>>Do the electrons jump up and down because they know an inductance is
>>ahead?
>>These questions are very important in determining what radiation is
>>all about.
>>And yes I hear waves are often mentioned. Is this the three
>>dimensional
>> wave that is created in the pond when the static particles fall off
>>the antenna
>>in a circular type pattern? Antenna books say the pattern is a figure
>>eight!
>>How can that be? When the energy removes itself from distributed
>>capacitance
>> do the photon march along the antenna in an orderly fashion? or do
>>they rush out
>>as if the movie in the capacitor is over? Last of all has anybody seen
>>a photon
>>and photographed it? I suppose if you believe in ghosts then you could
>>well
>> believe in photons that float in the night. You can't see them but
>>there
>>really is a chill in the air. So back to the original question,
>>What does distributed capacitance do with the oncomming sino soidal
>>wave?
>>Does it let it through unharmed so that we have a time varience that
>>is needed
>>for radiation per the radio books?
>>Art
>
> Art, I suggested a few weeks ago that you could make a killing in writing
> humorous lines for either Jay Leno
> or Dave Letterman. But I guess you had no luck finding an opening in the
> field.
>
> Ah, but Art, are you aware of the writers' strike now ongoing? Those
> writers are on strike, so what are Leno
> and Letterman going to do without 'em? They're going to go insane trying
> to come up on their own with the
> funny stuff they normally get from their writers. So there's yer chance,
> Art, go fer it! Yer all geared up fer
> it as demonstrated in yer writings in the threads here on rraa. Don't miss
> this golden opportunity! We'll all
> be listening as Leno and Letterman read yer jewels.
>
> Walt, W2DU

Its only funny with all the other supporting actors.

Jimmie

542. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 04:48:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13j7pla2965qsf2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34245

James Barrett wrote:
>
> Hi, I'm not really sure what all of that means. I'm learning about
> antennas, and I've been doing a lot of reading on the web until I can
> get a copy of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm learning the terminology and
> the other day read a thread about loading coils. I had no idea what that
> was, so I went in search of an explanation. So, when I saw the radio
> shop selling antennas with funny looking coils I wondered if that's what
> a loading coil looked like. But I had expected a loading coil to be at
> the bottom of the antenna, these looked like they might be in the middle
> of the antenna. Does that even work?
> . . .

The ARRL Antenna Book is a very good choice.

The function of a loading coil, as you've probably learned, is to add inductive reactance at the feedpoint to cancel the capacitive reactance normally present when the antenna is short. This results in a purely resistive feedpoint impedance, which is the definition of resonance. There's nothing magic about resonance insofar as antenna radiation characteristics are concerned, but it often makes the antenna easier to match to the transmitter.

You can put the loading coil anywhere along the length of the antenna. As you move it higher, two things happen. The first is that the current it's carrying decreases. This decreases the coil loss, which is proportional to I^2. The other thing is that it has less effect on the feedpoint reactance, so you need more inductance in the coil. This increases the coil loss, which is approximately proportional to the length of wire making up the coil (all else being equal). The net result is that the overall coil loss is usually minimum at somewhere around the middle of the whip, which is why center loading is often used. Another benefit of center loading is that it might move the coil away from objects which it can couple to in a way as to increase its loss.

That being said, W8JI has pointed out that at least on the lower frequency bands, ground loss is so much greater than coil loss, that there's no point in going to much trouble to minimize coil loss unless it's outrageously high to begin with. This would have to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Have fun!

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

543. Re: turns help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 06:54:57 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <6vTYi.1604$cU6.918@newsfe15.phx>
Source record: 34246

"ml" <m@di.net> wrote in message
news:m-F8E0D2.05212508112007@news.verizon.net...
> hi
>
> was trying to build a loop antenna i can use to hunt down some
> interference
>

< snip >

>
> thanks wasn't sure how to figure it out but i have to hunt down the
> interference as it's accross 1-30mhz and s9

Not a direct answer to your question, but practical guidance, I hope, since the interference is heard down to 1 MHz, in the AM broadcast band (approx. 0.520 - 1.710 MHz):

Most AM radios receive best when the antenna is aligned broadside to the signal arrival. They exhibit sharp signal dropouts or "nulls" when their built-in rod antennas are aligned with the signal arrival.

Try this: Tune an AM station and slowly rotate the radio. (It's probably better to use a battery powered radio.) You should hear two distinct nulls -- first in one position and again when the radio has been turned a half circle further. You may need to turn the radio on its back or side to hear the most obvious nulls as you rotate it.

Next, if you know where the transmitter is [http://www.fcc.gov/mb/audio/amq.html] you can relate its location to how the radio is positioned when you null that station.

So, you have a simple DF set. Now, tune *off* the station into a dead freq and try the same thing on the sound of the interference, trying for that null. Although you'll have two possible directions for the source, changing your location within the house should allow you to triangulate the source. You might need to go outside.

Caution: if it's getting on the power lines, it can drive you bats; One approach is to walk around with the radio and place it near plugged-in items -- even if you think they're off*. The buzz may get louder and softer as you move around, revealing the source.

A/C adapters and battery chargers are possible sources of such interference, as are dimmers and some computer monitors, although monitors tend to put out a "comb" of frequencies -- clear/noisy/clear/noisy as you tune the band. Put aquarium heaters, electric blankets, baby monitors and garage door

openers on the list of suspects. Many electrical or electronic devices have circuitry in them which could cause what you describe.

*My friend's VCR, even powered down, caused interference to his HF reception. Because the VCR has a clock/timer that runs all the time, his only solution was to unplug it when he wasn't using it.

544. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 07:18:17 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <%QTYi.5387$4k.1742@newsfe11.phx>
Source record: 34247

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194540310.856401.278690@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
> can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
> Any guesses?
>
> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html

Probably the bottom. The antennas are all shorter than a quarter wave and a
bottom loading coil would be likely.

What's with those power ratings? Thousands of times over legal CB and
unbelievable, too!

545. Re: turns help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 08:12:08 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99E3C355CFC23nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 34248

ml <m@di.net> wrote in news:m-F8E0D2.05212508112007@news.verizon.net:

> hi
>
> was trying to build a loop antenna i can use to hunt down some
> interference
>
> seems it's pretty strong on 14.200mhz
>
> i build a 2ft cross out of wood planning on feeding it w/ a short run
> of rg58u into pl259
>
>
> questions:
>
> how many turns of wire do i need? (spool of 26ga insul/solid)
>
> do I need any capacitors or resistors etc aat the feedpoint if so
> what value??
>
>
>
> thanks wasn't sure how to figure it out but i have to hunt down the
> interference as it's accross 1-30mhz and s9

See http://www.vk1od.net/SmallUntunedSquareLoop/index.htm for some ideas. There are other articles on the site discussing similar antennas, their Antenna Factor, and measurements made with the antenna.

Owen

546. Looking for South Texas Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 11:21:58 UTC
From: Secure Aspects Group <frank@secureaspects.com>
Message-ID: <1194607318.688350.43930@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34249

Just wanted to let everyone know about the new DX Association Centered in the Canyon Lake area about 30 miles north of San Antonio Texas. Please stop by the Hill Country DX Association website and have a look, this is turning into something good with a membership of 21 in only 15 days. http://www.hillcountrydx.com

Frank Sellers
N6AQ

547. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 11:55:12 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <AUXYi.5739$sN.2680@trndny02>
Source record: 34250

"James Barrett" <xucaen@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:_5CdnRnmPJzKUa7anZ2dnUVZ_q6mnZ2d@comcast.com...
> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
> Hash: SHA1
>
> John Smith wrote:
>> art wrote:
>>
>>>> ...
>>>> yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them
>>>> down:http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm
>>>
>>> You may be looking at the spring between the antenna and the bumper
>>> which allows a long whip style antenna
>>> to bend with the wind while mobile
>>> Art
>>>
>>
>> Ohh that's a loading coil alright, seen plenty of 'em at
>> cb-swap/meets/shows in the midwest. The shows used to be a lot more
>> open, now you have to know someone or be invited.
>>
>> He should be warned, those BIG mobile amps draw a lot of amps and you'll
>> be into adding extra batteries in the trunk and alternators under the
>> hood! (think ambulance/swat-team/military vehicle industrial
>> alternators.)
>>
>> Also, those BIG base amps can cause you to drop a new box into yer
>> house/shack to supply the power--above 5KW just gets too crazy, IMHO ...
>> and don't even think about it unless you have a place out in the boonies.
>>
>> Anything above the smallest base amp with the big tubes is kinda
>> crazy--IMHO.
>>
>> You want to run more power than that, think about starting up a real
>> am/fm broadcast station!
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Hi, I'm not really sure what all of that means. I'm learning about
> antennas, and I've been doing a lot of reading on the web until I can
> get a copy of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm learning the terminology and
> the other day read a thread about loading coils. I had no idea what that

> was, so I went in search of an explanation. So, when I saw the radio
> shop selling antennas with funny looking coils I wondered if that's what
> a loading coil looked like. But I had expected a loading coil to be at
> the bottom of the antenna, these looked like they might be in the middle
> of the antenna. Does that even work?
>
> BTW, I enjoy reading old threads from Roy and Cecil. A ton of great
> information there. I have learned alot, and have much more to learn. I
> want to try to make a 2 meter yagi (3 elements) this weekend and
> experiment a little. Maybe I can finally hit that repeater 30 miles
> away. ;-)
>
> Jim
>
> -----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
> Version: GnuPG v1.4.6 (GNU/Linux)
>
> iD8DBQFHM8yWQuDJiZ/QrH0RAuVCAJ9IVGKLg1XtBrsOcNFmI9jsTO1R3gCg05dW
> 56RRsfoNjTeiHMxWvymiiZQ=
> =4zuW
> -----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

generally the higher up the antenna the loading coil is the more efficient
the antenna is... but there are tradeoffs in mechanical strength and wind
load.

548. Scanner Antenna Lenth Tuning to 1/4 Wavelength Question ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 17:24:09 UTC
From: Robert11 <rgsros@notme.com>
Message-ID: <BNGdneHu_d8oCqnanZ2dnUVZ_uWlnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34251

Hello,

Will be purchasing a scanner, and like most scanners these days, has a range of about 30 MHz to 1.2 GHz.

If I obtain a telescopic antenna for the unit, and wish to stick with just this antenna realizing it will always be sort of a compromise, the following question arises:

If I leave the antenna extended to its longest length, will this "automatically" provide me the best possible
broadband coverage on "all the frequencies (particularly at the low end), or is this long length negated by the fact that the antenna wouldn't be tuned to exactly 1/4 wavelength most of the time ?

I guess the question would relate mainly to what happens on the really low 30 - 50 MHz frequencies.

Must the antenna in that range "really" be tuned to exactly a 1/4 wavelenth to be effective, or you gain so much by
having a quite long length that exact tuning isn't all that necessary ?

Thanks,
Bob

549. Re: Scanner Antenna Lenth Tuning to 1/4 Wavelength Question ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 18:01:07 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ik79j35367d1q1pt63uji11kue284nunri@4ax.com>
Source record: 34252

On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 12:24:09 -0500, "Robert11" <rgsros@notme.com>
wrote:

>If I leave the antenna extended to its longest length, will this
>"automatically" provide me the best possible
>broadband coverage on "all the frequencies (particularly at the low end), or
>is this long length negated by the fact that the antenna wouldn't be tuned
>to exactly 1/4 wavelength most of the time ?

Hi Bob,

The longest length will make your scanner deaf at the high
frequencies. This is because the long antenna (longer than 5/8ths of
a wave) wants to turn its focus along the line of the antenna itself,
instead of broadside. This trend gets progressively more focused
along the length as the length grows in relation to the wavelength.
(Or contrariwise, as the wavelength gets smaller for the same size
antenna.) As such, a one antenna for all bands (using just one wire)
is a poor choice.

>I guess the question would relate mainly to what happens on the really low
>30 - 50 MHz frequencies.

You stand to get good enough reception for antennas that are as short
as a tenth of a wavelength.

>Must the antenna in that range "really" be tuned to exactly a 1/4 wavelenth

No.

>to be effective, or you gain so much by
>having a quite long length that exact tuning isn't all that necessary ?

Use a variety of antennas, notably thick ones, to obtain a frequency
range of up to a couple of octaves. Overlap them to extend the range
further. If the term octave throws you, consider:
30-60
60-120
120-240
240-480
480-960
960-1920
Your scanner covers 5+ octaves. You probably need as few as 3
antennas, probably more.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

550. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 18:10:38 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13338-4734A29E-281@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34253

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
"This is obviously a trick, but a well thought-out explanation could be of interest."

Radiated power is RF current squared x Radiation resistance. This makes the current into the antenna`s radiation resistance equal the square root of the (radiated power/ radiation resistance).

The radiation efficiency is the quotient of the (radiation resistance/radiation resistance+loss resistance). Thus, efficiency requires radiation resistance be high with regard to loss resistance. Loss resistance must equal zero for 100% efficiency.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

551. Re: Scanner Antenna Lenth Tuning to 1/4 Wavelength Question ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 18:29:05 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh28tiikc1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34254

Robert11 wrote:
> Hello,
>
> Will be purchasing a scanner, and like most scanners these days, has a range
> of about 30 MHz to 1.2 GHz.
> ...
> Thanks,
> Bob
>
>

Best scanner antenna I ever found was a discone mounted high, ~40 ft.
above ground.

I was able to pick up much traffic from even surrounding towns and
cities ... not perfect but provided more than was needed.

Regards,
JS

552. OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 19:02:20 UTC
From: Guido <nospam@nospam.nospam>
Message-ID: <fh2ardgeu1@tdi.cu.mi.it>
Source record: 34255

I've tried to model some OWA Yagis using MiniNEC or NEC-2 interfaces, like Eznec and 4NEC2 (a friend used also AO and YO), but the results are disappointing, especially regarding the impedance, which is one of the most important result for OWA.
Even entering real antennas, like the NW3Z 6 elements OWA yagis, the results are not correct...
For this and other reasons, I'm thinking about buying NEC-4 engine from LLNL and I would to know if this software is copy protected with some hardware dongle or software key or not.
I read the licensing documents and it seems that there is no copy protection supplied, is it true?
73 and thanks
Guido, ik2bcp

553. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 19:17:07 UTC
From: tclay@qmc.ph.msstate.edu
Message-ID: <868x57z0ss.fsf@qmc.ph.msstate.edu>
Source record: 34256

>I've tried to model some OWA Yagis using MiniNEC or NEC-2 interfaces, like
>Eznec and 4NEC2 (a friend used also AO and YO), but the results are
>disappointing, especially regarding the impedance, which is one of the most
>important result for OWA.

Really? When I built my OWA's (6 el 28 Mhz, also a 6 el 21 MHz) I used
EZNEC (NEC2). The SWR curve of the final antenna matched pretty well with
the modeling and I didn't need to adjust anything on the final antenna.
I used DX Engineering element brackets which insulate the element from
the boom.

Tor
N4OGW

554. with the punce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 19:35:51 UTC
From: kb9rqz <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
Message-ID: <4734aad0$0$820$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 34257
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

with the punce gotcha he wonder why I simple don't bother to ty impoving my spelling do u hav anyting cognet two say?

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

555. I punch in agian

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 19:38:57 UTC
From: kb9rqz <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
Message-ID: <4734ab89$0$26451$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 34258
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.scanner,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

ok I back four anoter tuff day on the news grupes it my job tis tis waht I
do so bringit on you loosers

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

556. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:03:00 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fh2edkure1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34263

scooterspal wrote:
> Jeff wrote:
>
>> That gauge of wire will not provide and sort of lightening protection
>> so it can only be there for electrical safety. Are you sure that is
>> requirement really applies to the type of installation that you are
>> undertaking?
>
>
> At the time I looked into my needs I was directed to read the NEC
> codebook... articles 800, 810, 820 and 830 that deal with communications
> wiring.

Google for the Mike Holt Low Voltage Handbook. It covers all the NEC stuff for grounding antennas.

FWIW, the NEC bonding requirement is NOT for lightning protection (at least against a direct hit). It's more to insure that if something energized touches the antenna, that the fault current goes somewhere other than to someone touching a piece of equipment connected to the antenna. Think of it as similar to the "green wire" third prong ground.

And, for many installations, the coax shield can serve as the grounding conductor. For many cable TV/satellite dish installations, the coax will be routed (externally) to a grounding block, where a short continuous segment of aluminum or copper wire connects the coax shield to the building's grounding point.

Note that there are probably millions of improperly grounded dishes out there.

557. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:11:17 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194639077.289977.119090@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34259

On 9 Nov, 11:02, "Guido" <nos...@nospam.nospam> wrote:
> I've tried to model some OWA Yagis using MiniNEC or NEC-2 interfaces, like
> Eznec and 4NEC2 (a friend used also AO and YO), but the results are
> disappointing, especially regarding the impedance, which is one of the most
> important result for OWA.
> Even entering real antennas, like the NW3Z 6 elements OWA yagis, the results
> are not correct...
> For this and other reasons, I'm thinking about buying NEC-4 engine from LLNL
> and I would to know if this software is copy protected with some hardware
> dongle or software key or not.
> I read the licensing documents and it seems that there is no copy protection
> supplied, is it true?
> 73 and thanks
> Guido, ik2bcp

Guido
If you can't make them work then I would forget about computor
programs.
They obviously are not your cup of tea despite how many people use
them with success. You would be better off finding out what you are
doing wrong than sending money at the problem.
Art
Art

558. Re: How do you determine the data rate capacity of a channel allocation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:18:37 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fh2fat$86g$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34264

MRW wrote:
> I'm not sure where else to ask this question, but I guess since this
> group deals with antennas then maybe you guys are familiar with this.
> This is regarding HDTV broadcast:
>
> "Because of the 6 MHz. channel bandwidth allocated, each channel will
> only support a data rate of 19.2 Mb/sec."
>
> How is 19.2Mb/sec calculated?
>
> Thanks!
>

The channel capacity (idealized) can be computed with Shannon's equation:

C = B * log2(1+ S/N)

From this we can see that you can get an arbitrary number of bits per
second through any bandwidth, if you have a high enough SNR and smart
enough channel coding. (viz, 56kbps telephone modems through a 3kHz
telephone wire channel)

there's a tradeoff, of course..

You can only radiate so much power (regulator and practical limits)
You can only point that power in so tight a beam (broadcast has to be
semi-omnidirectional, at least in a horizontal plane)
There's a practical limit to antenna size both at transmit and receive side.
You're ultimately limited by kTB noise at the receiver (most consumers
would balk at liquid helium cooled receivers)

So, what they did was pick a transmitter EIRP, a notional consumer
receive antenna gain and receiver noise figure, a typical radius to some
"service contour", and do the link budget..(with most of the numbers
chosen to match the existing analog services)

from that, they figure that they get enough SNR to support 19.2 Mbps
(with a substantial margin to allow for fading)

In this case, we can calculate backwards:
2^(19.2/6)-1 = S/N

S/N = 8.2 or about 9dB

The goal of the designer, then, is to figure out a coding and modulation
strategy that works well with the impairments typical of the path
(multipath probably is the most annoying one) and which allows

inexpensive receivers to be made, potentially at the expense of a more complex transmitter.

The 4 popular strategies are:
some form of n-ary PSK (8PSK)
QAM
COFDM
8VSB

all have pros and cons (some deal with multipath better, some are more efficient for transmitting with better peak/average ratio, some deal with doppler better).. For instance, on a satellite link from GEO, you don't have to agonize about doppler,and you want to run saturated amplifiers(for efficiency), so the PSK modulations are popular.

Once you know the bit rate, then it's a matter of coding/compressing the raw video (which for HD is several Gbps) to fit in the 19Mbps channel. Again, you want to push for simple decoders (which are going to be made and sold in millions) at the expense of complex encoders (which are going to be made and sold in dozens or hundreds).

Most of the compression standards allow for varying sophistication in the encoding process, all with the same decoder. For instance, you can do no frame-to-frame compression, in which case you'll have to lose a lot of detail in the frames to get it to fit (this is the cheap encoder). Or, you can use a fancier encoder that uses frame to frame compression (i.e. figure out the background once and send it once, then just send changes). Same decoder, but image quality is MUCH better.

Anyone who has "digital TV" from satellite or cable co has seen the difference in encoder quality. Things encoded at the broadcast network headend (where they've got more money) tend to look better than things encoded in the cable TV local headend (like local commercials).

Likewise, one can tradeoff speed of encoding.. you can do a good encoding job in much slower than real time cheaper than doing it in real time. So a pre-recorded program could be encoded/compressed to a high quality, without spending a huge amount of money.

559. fake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:20:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com>
Source record: 34260
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
wrote:

>

fake

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

560. get kelp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:21:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <6ag9j3p8rl6d2f7t5rvlfsvp9qtvkp5e6c@4ax.com>
Source record: 34261
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
wrote:

>
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

561. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:23:24 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fh2fjsaug1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34265

Guido wrote:
> I've tried to model some OWA Yagis using MiniNEC or NEC-2 interfaces, like
> Eznec and 4NEC2 (a friend used also AO and YO), but the results are
> disappointing, especially regarding the impedance, which is one of the most
> important result for OWA.
> Even entering real antennas, like the NW3Z 6 elements OWA yagis, the results
> are not correct...
> For this and other reasons, I'm thinking about buying NEC-4 engine from LLNL
> and I would to know if this software is copy protected with some hardware
> dongle or software key or not.
> I read the licensing documents and it seems that there is no copy protection
> supplied, is it true?

Yes it is true. You could run it on as many of YOUR computers as you
care to.

No copy protection, just an organization with lots of expensive lawyers
with time to hunt you down. Not to mention that the software is export
controlled, so the crew of potential hunters includes the government,
which has very deep pockets indeed. When you get a copy, you sign a
license (not a click agreement.. a real piece of paper that you have to
send them) agreeing not to redistribute. If you happen to redistribute
to someone who shouldn't have the software, then you get to find out
(the hard way) all about the International Tariff on Arms Regulations
and similar export controls.

562. get kelp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 20:26:57 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <6kg9j3p81tkkgh983tb3cmgnehqretj3eh@4ax.com>
Source record: 34262
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.scanner,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:38:57 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
wrote:

>
fake

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

563. Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 21:23:56 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08>
Source record: 34266

Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.

I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.

I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's government, the state government and the responding relief forces.

My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that would be soon enough.
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

564. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 22:17:11 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fh2m97$df6$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 34271

Tom Horne wrote:
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>
> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
> is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations
> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
> then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
>
> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
> testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
>
> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
> real world performance.

In order to answer your question, one would need to know...
How accurately do you want to measure? If you want to know to tenths of a dB, that's a very different matter from, say, to the nearest 3 dB.

In most practical field antenna installations, local conditions and installation can result in field strength variations of +/- 3dB without needing to come up with absurd scenarios.

This is why most commercial emergency HF comm systems rely on fairly simple antennas which are fairly insensitive to surroundings (e.g. loaded folded dipoles, or wires with autotuners at the feedpoint, and so forth) and having enough RF power to accomodate the inevitable variations in performance.

Note that this is a VERY different scenario than the typical ham setup, where the ham wants to get the very best performance from limited power.

So, maybe your testing might be to work out the deployment details (what's easy to put up), and just do simple RF testing to make sure that your easy to deply scheme isn't "terrible" and is "good enough".

OTOH, if you're looking to do antenna shootouts with cases of beer riding on the results, a whole nother measurement methodology would be called for.

Now to practicalities...

Something like a Icom PCR1000 computer controlled HF receiver has a pretty accurate signal strength measuring feature, certainly, it's pretty good over small variations (10-20dB) in signal strength. You could put it at some distance (a mile away?) with a short whip (so the receiving antenna is nondirectional) and make your measurements. You'd put a fixed amount of power into the test antenna (i.e. set up your rig for, say, 10W out, and "put a brick on the key"..)

Actually, almost any receiver will do, if it has a reasonably stable way to check if the received signal is at the same level. You put a variable attenuator on the input, and just adjust it until the audio output voltage is the same, or the S-meter hits the same tick mark on the scale, etc. Since the receiver is always seeing the same level, things like nonlinear AGC or uncalibrated meters don't make any difference. It's all in the variable attenuator.

What's also important is making sure the transmitter power is really the same each time. You don't much care exactly what it is, just that it's the same. Almost any power meter can do this, as long as the system isn't too horribly mismatched. Remember, you're looking to hit the same mark, not have some absolute value. Big changes in mismatch mean that the quality of the forward and reverse balance in the meter will have an effect.

Easy way is to have
transmitter: power meter: tuner: feedline: antenna system.

Adjust the tuner for no reverse power on the meter, and there you go. (Of course, feedline and tuner losses are now part of your measurement)

People literally spend their entire lives doing this kind of thing professionally, so you need to take a step back and decide what level of measurement you need. For all you know, just doing some A/B comparisons when receiving WWV might be good enough.

565. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 22:29:31 UTC
From: Larry Benko <xxw0qe@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <oJ-dnUzrTb7UQqnanZ2dnUVZ_qDinZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34267

Tom,

I tried to reply to you directly but you posted a bogus email address
the email bounced.

Larry, W0QE

Tom Horne wrote:
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
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> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
> is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations
> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
> then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
>
> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
> testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
>
> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
> would be soon enough.
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

566. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 22:33:35 UTC
From: "pdrahn@coinet.com" <co_farmer@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1194647615.969523.316800@e34g2000pro.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34268

On Nov 9, 1:23 pm, Tom Horne <horn...@veriqrmzon.net> wrote:
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
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> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
> is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations
> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
> then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
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> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
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> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
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> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
> would be soon enough.
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

All things being equal, a simple field strength meter will let you
compare different antennas. Those things needing to be equal are: all
the test antennas are all vertical or all are horizontal. The distance
from the radiating element to the pickup antenna on the FSM is always
the same, the power to the antenna is the same, perhaps others, as
well.

Any help?
Paul, KD7HB

567. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 22:43:19 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <hpidneZb15M-f6naRVnyiwA@bt.com>
Source record: 34269

"Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked earlier
> in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to have the use
> of in order to compare the effective radiated power of different antennas.
> As near as I can tell there was no answer.
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> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it is
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> like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation then
> say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
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> testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
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> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by real
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> debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the newsgroup will be
> useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would like to get some
> "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who have been there
> and done that. Before I have to go there and do that would be soon
> enough.
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

Tom

Get together with some friends and have them drive out and assess your
signal under real life conditions. Make a day of it and all get together in
the evening for a social gathering and to compare notes. You really need to
know whether it works okay or not, not what the 'S' meter is reading.

Mike G0ULI

568. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 22:55:50 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <Fz5Zi.653$A71.449@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34270

"Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked earlier
> in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to have the use
> of in order to compare the effective radiated power of different antennas.
> As near as I can tell there was no answer.
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

A Field strength meter can be used to compare relative output of antennas.

569. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:12:30 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1501-4734E95E-581@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34272

Art wrote:
"Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally polarized place the radiator parallel to the earth`s surface."

Reflection from the ionosphere nakes unpredictable changes in polarization. Nevertheless, the angle of arrival equals the angle of reflection at the ionosphere. Experience shows best results on a transmission path happen when the antennas at both ends of the path are complimentary. See E.A. Laport, "Radio Antenna Engineering" page 215, "High Frequency Antennas".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

570. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:20:14 UTC
From: Guido <nospam@nospam.nospam>
Message-ID: <fh2qgc$vg1$1@tdi.cu.mi.it>
Source record: 34275

> Really? When I built my OWA's (6 el 28 Mhz, also a 6 el 21 MHz) I used
> EZNEC (NEC2). The SWR curve of the final antenna matched pretty well with
> the modeling and I didn't need to adjust anything on the final antenna.

Hi Tor,
problems begin when the first director is too close to the dipole...
How is the distance between DE and D1 in your antennas and, could you,
please, send me your .ez files, just to see your antennas.
Thanks and 73
Guido, ik2bcp

571. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:24:42 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13j9r20qg2rg082@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34273

"Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked earlier
> in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to have the use
> of in order to compare the effective radiated power of different antennas.
> As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>
> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it is
> more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations I'd
> like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation then
> say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.

There is no exect answer to the question. If you are only transmitting to one fixed station , the better types of antennas can be determined. If transmitting to several differant stations, there is usually no one antenna that will be the best.

Several times I and some of the local hams have been together and had mobile rigs with the same mounts and differant antennas. Swapping antennas from car to car, the results were differant depending on where the distance stations are. Sometimes the 1/4 wave would be beter and on the same mount a 5/8 or longer colinear would be beter on other stations. While we could not use it on the same mount, one ham had a 40 meter antenna on the bumper of his car and it had a beter receive signal on one repeater than the antennas cut for 2 meters we tried on the same car.

It is not so much as the effective radiatred power, but having both stations in the same lobe of the power. Antennas do not really give any gain to the signal, they just redirect the ammount you have to a differant direction. Just as a beam will have lots of gain, if it is not pointed at or near the desired station, they will not be heard.

572. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:24:43 UTC
From: Guido <nospam@nospam.nospam>
Message-ID: <fh2qgc$vg1$2@tdi.cu.mi.it>
Source record: 34276

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194639077.289977.119090@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> Guido
> If you can't make them work then I would forget about computor
> programs.
> They obviously are not your cup of tea despite how many people use
> them with success. You would be better off finding out what you are
> doing wrong than sending money at the problem.

Hi Art,
do you mean that NEC-2 works fine even with D1 very close to DE?
Other reasons for buying NEC-4 would be obtaining useful results with wires
near ground and connected wires with different diameters.
Thanks and 73
Guido, ik2bcp

573. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:26:51 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194650811.745413.95890@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34274

```
On 9 Nov, 14:29, Larry Benko <xxw...@comcast.net> wrote:
> Tom,
>
> I tried to reply to you directly but you posted a bogus email address
> the email bounced.
>
> Larry, W0QE
>
>
>
> Tom Horne wrote:
> > Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
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> > testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
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> > government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
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> > My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> > applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
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> > newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
> > like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
> > have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
> > would be soon enough.
> > --
> > Tom Horne, W3TDH- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

He would be better off going to E ham for basic questions
```

574. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:29:49 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <3OedncSAIuDwcKnanZ2dnUVZ_rLinZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 34277

Would a simple field strength meter do the trick?

Scott
N0EDV

Tom Horne wrote:

> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
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> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
> would be soon enough.
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die
Building RV-4 (Super Slow Build Version)

575. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:42:46 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194651766.711783.92680@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34278

On Nov 9, 1:23 pm, Tom Horne <horn...@veriqrmzon.net> wrote:
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
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> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
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> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
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> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
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> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
> would be soon enough.
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

So, given that you want an omnidirectional antenna ("flat pancake"
radiation pattern), if I were in your shoes, I'd place a field
strength meter far enough away from the point at which I'm placing
each antenna I'll test that it's well into the far field, and then
install the antennas I want to test, feed them power from the
transmitter I'll be using, and see which gives the highest indicated
field strength. Note that you can take a liberal interpretation of
"field strength meter." It might well simply be the received signal
strength indication on a receiver at one of the remote sites you want
to communicate with. Note that this is getting really close to
testing exactly the condition you want to optimize. Why do otherwise
unless you have to? Why not try to optimize the communications on the
path that's giving you the most trouble now, and then verify that all
the others still work at least that well? You asked what instruments
can be effectively applied to provide results that will be borne out
by actual performance--to me, the best is a test of the performance

itself.

Implicit in this, to me, in the name of efficiency, is that you can try modelling some candidate antennas before building/buying physical versions to try out.

Also, you're not the first person to have this problem, and others have solved it various ways. You very well may be able to get recommendations from people who have. You may be able to borrow some of the common commercially available antennas to try, too.

Since the antenna itself is only one component of the overall communications channel, it seems to me that it would be good for you to step back and look too at other aspects of the channel. If you have limited resources to put into the project, it may well do more good to get a modest antenna up high at each site, than to put a "high gain" antenna in a bad location (e.g. too low).

I suppose there will be several people who will disagree with this and get into theoretical debates about why it can't be so, just as you say. But don't let that keep you from trying real antennas and finding out what really solves your particular problem.

576. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-09 23:56:27 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194652587.349624.209510@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34279

On 9 Nov, 15:24, "Guido" <nos...@nospam.nospam> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194639077.289977.119090@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
> > Guido
> > If you can't make them work then I would forget about computor
> > programs.
> > They obviously are not your cup of tea despite how many people use
> > them with success. You would be better off finding out what you are
> > doing wrong than sending money at the problem.
>
> Hi Art,
> do you mean that NEC-2 works fine even with D1 very close to DE?
> Other reasons for buying NEC-4 would be obtaining useful results with wires
> near ground and connected wires with different diameters.
> Thanks and 73
> Guido, ik2bcp

I don't have any problems using AO which your friend has!
Have you looked at W4RNL pages on the antenna modelling?
He may very well have all the data you need on that antenna.
Art

577. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 00:10:50 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194653450.191413.147680@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34280

On 9 Nov, 15:24, "Guido" <nos...@nospam.nospam> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194639077.289977.119090@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
> > Guido
> > If you can't make them work then I would forget about computor
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> Other reasons for buying NEC-4 would be obtaining useful results with wires
> near ground and connected wires with different diameters.
> Thanks and 73
> Guido, ik2bcp

Guido,
Try looking for the "constant impedance antenna" which I put on the
net after I applied for a patent on it just before they came
out with that OWA antenna. W4RNL looked at OWA extensively and
found that it wasn't all that it was put up to be.
The "constant impedance antenna" is based on a closely coupled loop
to the driven element and certainly broadens the band width.
The OWA antenna is very similar to mine but as I remember they
changed the driver position compared to mine.
For those getting ready to flame, yes I did apply for a patent
well before the OWA came about and described it on this
newsgroup.
Art
Art

578. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 00:17:57 UTC
From: Guido <nospam@nospam.nospam>
Message-ID: <fh2tk9$25l$1@tdi.cu.mi.it>
Source record: 34281

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194652587.349624.209510@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com...
> I don't have any problems using AO which your friend has!
> Have you looked at W4RNL pages on the antenna modelling?
> He may very well have all the data you need on that antenna.
> Art

Hi Art,
if you model this antenna (http://nw3z.contesting.com/20mon48'.htm) with
AO, you obtain the same results?
Thanks and 73
Guido, ik2bcp

579. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 00:39:31 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194655171.796813.98700@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34282

On 9 Nov, 16:17, "Guido" <nos...@nospam.nospam> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194652587.349624.209510@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com...
>
> > I don't have any problems using AO which your friend has!
> > Have you looked at W4RNL pages on the antenna modelling?
> > He may very well have all the data you need on that antenna.
> > Art
>
> Hi Art,
> if you model this antenna (http://nw3z.contesting.com/20mon48'.htm) with
> AO, you obtain the same results?
> Thanks and 73
> Guido, ik2bcp

Probably,It all depends our much varience you would accept
before you said it was "wrong". As I said earlier W$RNL
has doine enough work on the OWA for you to determine
why you are going wrong and he uses the same programs
that you have!
Art

580. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 00:54:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194656097.447220.146120@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34283

On 9 Nov, 15:12, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "Most hams who strive for maximum radiation that is horizontally
> polarized place the radiator parallel to the earth`s surface."
>
> Reflection from the ionosphere nakes unpredictable changes in
> polarization. Nevertheless, the angle of arrival equals the angle of
> reflection at the ionosphere. Experience shows best results on a
> transmission path happen when the antennas at both ends of the path are
> complimentary. See E.A. Laport, "Radio Antenna Engineering" page 215,
> "High Frequency Antennas".
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

I have no problem with what you state when dealing with skip,
But not all antennas use the skip phenomina such as satellite
antennas,MRO antennas or those used for weather conditions
and wind shear nd ofcourse any helical design antenna
. What I was pointing out that if one was
looking for maximum gain of a specific structure then the
tipping angle comes into play. If you are looking for "max gain"
without reference to what type of structure of polarization
then yes, go ahead and do the standard axis parallel to the
ground method if you wish. I believe that most radio hams recognise
that a vertical polarised antenna is not the best type to use
when commnicating over ground with horizontally polarised antennas
and I suspect that even CBers are aware of that to.
Art

581. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 02:39:39 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <b8if05-71q.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 34285

Hi Tom

Direct field strength measurement at the "normal" coverage distances, calibrated and compared against a known/real world system is IMO the best choice. I was involved in a VHF paging project that used a laptop, GPS and measuring receiver for the job. The laptop had a A/D converter attached to the parallel port. This gave coverage results that were compared against a modeled prediction, but there is no reason you couldn't set it up to compare a "new" system to an existing/real one. One of the beauties of sampling over some time/distance is that small positional errors with nulls/peaks evident on VHF/UHF can be averaged or even studied as a distribution. The system I worked with you could even see Raleigh fading on, but for us it wasn't a useful output!

Biggest hurdle is the RX. You need some kind of Volts per dBm signal output. You could of course take an S meter output and calibrate it.

If you want a rough answer it may even be worthwhile attaching a laptop line input to an RX audio out and doing a visual/waterfall analysis of the level of (FM) quieting present with different antenna systems. You could of course also calibrate this system.

If you don't want to travel to the limits of the coverage area you can always do the tests at a lesser distance and then extrapolate with some RF coverage software.

Hope you find this helpful. Your comments on theoretical debates are noted, but the best you can do is to just not read them.

Bob VK2YQA

Tom Horne wrote:
> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
> real world performance.

582. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 02:47:11 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <zY8Zi.1077$yu3.94@bignews7.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34284

"Hal Rosser" <hmrosser@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:Fz5Zi.653$A71.449@bignews9.bellsouth.net...
>
> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
> news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
>> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked earlier
>> in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to have the use
>> of in order to compare the effective radiated power of different
>> antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
>
> A Field strength meter can be used to compare relative output of antennas.

Well, in addition to a field strength meter, some low low power source
hooked onto to your antenna may help so you don't have to drive all over the
country side. I used an MFJ antenna Analyzer, some string, and a tape
measure, to 'map-out' on a graph locations of equal field strength.
Just have to watch out for your body affecting the signal pattern.

583. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 03:30:49 UTC
From: w_tom <w_tom1@usa.net>
Message-ID: <1194665449.010681.307040@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34286

On Nov 8, 5:49 pm, scooterspal <t...@mindspring.com> wrote:
> At the time I looked into my needs I was directed to read the NEC
> codebook... articles 800, 810, 820 and 830 that deal with communications
> wiring.

NEC is about wiring for human safety. However that ground wire is
also installed for lightning protection - from a direct strike. Those
who fail to first learn numbers will post only their feelings. That 6
AWG is sufficient to earth a direct lightning strike and still remain
intact.
> ... consider that a bare 18 AWG (1 mm diameter) copper wire, in
> air, normally will conduct at least 10 amperes safely, with very low
> self-heating temperature rise. If the current slowly rises, the
> temperature will increase until the melting temperature of 1065 C
> (1950 F) is achieved at about 83 A. This same temperature could
> be reached "instantly" by an 8x20 s pulse at a current of 61 kA.

Above numbers are from the front page of a professional engineering
publication (Electrical Engineering Times) of 1 Oct 2007. That 6
AWG can be expected to conduct 200,000 amps which is ten times more
than current from the typically lightning bolt.

Meanwhile, every wire entering the building must connect to earth
ground before entering the building - also for lightning protection.
Even underground wires. Principles are summarized in a figure
entitled "The Need for Coordinated Protection":
http://www.erico.com/public/library/fep/technotes/tncr002.pdf

Unfortunately your WiFi antenna will act like a Ben Franklin
lightning rod. When (not if) lightning strikes it, then energy must
be dissipated somewhere. Either energy is dissipated harmlessly in
earth, or that energy is dissipated inside the house. How much energy
is dissipated in earth? Answer is determined by the quality of
earthing as the other end of that 6 AWG wire.

Often better is to mount the antenna so that lightning will strike a
higher mounting pole; to make a connection to earth that need not pass
through the antenna.

Better is to also route that WiFi wire to the building earth ground
before entering the building. Any transient that might try to enter
the transceiver via that antenna wire would first dump that energy
into earth via a ground block and short connection to the earthing
electrode. Dump energy into earth before wire enters the building.
Should you not do that, then better is to have that WiFi mounting pole
higher so that lightning will strike the pole; less likely to conduct

through antenna.

584. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 03:38:09 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <BI9Zi.63$jH2.50@trnddc01>
Source record: 34287

> Tom Horne wrote:
>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane
>> debate about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I
>> asked earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would
>> need to have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated
>> power of different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>>
>> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if
>> it is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the
>> stations I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency
>> operation then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni
>> directional antenna.
>>
>> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that
>> field testing can devise and not have to wait until the next
>> breakthrough in physics to be able to get my local governments Email
>> out to my county's government, the state government and the responding
>> relief forces.
>>
>> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
>> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
>> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
>> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
>> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
>> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you
>> who have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do
>> that would be soon enough.
>> --
>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
Larry Benko wrote:
> Tom,
>
> I tried to reply to you directly but you posted a bogus email address
> the email bounced.
>
> Larry, W0QE
>
Larry
I apologize for not checking the Verizon default newsgroup settings.
Try hornetd via gmail com. And thank you for taking that time to try to
answer.
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

585. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 03:40:00 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <kK9Zi.64$jH2.50@trnddc01>
Source record: 34288

pdrahn@coinet.com wrote:
> On Nov 9, 1:23 pm, Tom Horne <horn...@veriqrmzon.net> wrote:
>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
>> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
>> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
>> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
>> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>>
>> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
>> is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations
>> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
>> then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
>>
>> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
>> testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
>> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
>> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
>>
>> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
>> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
>> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
>> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
>> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
>> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
>> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
>> would be soon enough.
>> --
>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
>
> All things being equal, a simple field strength meter will let you
> compare different antennas. Those things needing to be equal are: all
> the test antennas are all vertical or all are horizontal. The distance
> from the radiating element to the pickup antenna on the FSM is always
> the same, the power to the antenna is the same, perhaps others, as
> well.
>
> Any help?
> Paul, KD7HB
>

How basic? Dare I ask for some examples of available models that might
yield acceptable results.
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

586. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 03:55:40 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <0Z9Zi.79$Y32.0@trnddc04>
Source record: 34289

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
> news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane
>> debate about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I
>> asked earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would
>> need to have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated
>> power of different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>>
>> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if
>> it is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the
>> stations I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency
>> operation then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni
>> directional antenna.
>>
>> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that
>> field testing can devise and not have to wait until the next
>> breakthrough in physics to be able to get my local governments Email
>> out to my county's government, the state government and the responding
>> relief forces.
>>
>> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
>> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
>> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
>> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
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>> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you
>> who have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do
>> that would be soon enough.
>> --
>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
>
> Tom
>
> Get together with some friends and have them drive out and assess your
> signal under real life conditions. Make a day of it and all get together
> in the evening for a social gathering and to compare notes. You really
> need to know whether it works okay or not, not what the 'S' meter is
> reading.
>
> Mike G0ULI

Mike
I already own the J pole I mentioned and an Isopole for two meters. I

expect to have a third two meter omni to cover APRS, Packet, and voice. I can see me throwing up each of these antennas in turn in a shopping center parking lot on a Saturday night when all the cars are gone and doing some measurements. I cannot see me rigging each in turn to the eve brackets on my house while my victims, I er mean buddies or at least they would be at first, cool their collective heals waiting for each successive test. Then there is the possibility that we may need to pre-install some sort of dual or mono band antenna at each of thirty plus fire stations and you can see why we might want to know which of the designs we can build or buy will put out the strongest signal. If I test at my home I will know which antenna works here but I'm unlikely to be called on to provide emergency communications from my home. I'd like to find out in as objective way as possible which antenna has the best chance in terms of power out to get the signal through in conditions that cannot be known in advance.
--
Tom Horne
--
Tom

587. Re: Ham radio herd mentality

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 03:56:42 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27100-47352BFA-362@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34142

Art wrote:
"I believe that most hams recognise that a vertical polarised antenna is not the best type to use when communicating over ground with horizontally polarised antennas and I suspect that even CBers are aware of that too."

Crosspolarization creates an extreme loss if the ionosphere isn`t in the path constantly mixing the polarization.

For several years I worked in what was then the world`s largest shortwave broadcasting plant. All our antennas for many bands and target areas were horizontally polarized. I`ve visited many commercial shortwave plants and it`s the same story. Horizontal polarization predominates. Our antennas were designed for operation over 1-hop or 2-hop paths. They could be received with any piece of wire in any attitude but would likely work best with a rhombic or curtain that exactly matched the transmitting antenna but on the receiving end of the path. Those worked very well indeed on the program relay circuits.

C.B. is supposed to be a line-of-sight service. As mobile stations which may at any moment be located on any azimuth are involved, vertical antennas which don`t discriminate against any azimuth are likely the best choice for base and mobile stations which work together.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

588. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 04:00:05 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E3DFD6B739AVeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34290

In news:oJ-dnUzrTb7UQqnanZ2dnUVZ_qDinZ2d@comcast.com Larry Benko <xxw0qe@comcast.net> wrote:

> I tried to reply to you directly but you posted a bogus email address
> the email bounced.

Why not follow up in the newsgroup so that others might benefit from the exchange?

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

589. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 04:00:15 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <j1aZi.80$Y32.72@trnddc04>
Source record: 34141

Hal Rosser wrote:
> "Hal Rosser" <hmrosser@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
> news:Fz5Zi.653$A71.449@bignews9.bellsouth.net...
>> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
>> news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
>>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
>>> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked earlier
>>> in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to have the use
>>> of in order to compare the effective radiated power of different
>>> antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
>> A Field strength meter can be used to compare relative output of antennas.
>
> Well, in addition to a field strength meter, some low low power source
> hooked onto to your antenna may help so you don't have to drive all over the
> country side. I used an MFJ antenna Analyzer, some string, and a tape
> measure, to 'map-out' on a graph locations of equal field strength.
> Just have to watch out for your body affecting the signal pattern.
>
>
Please guys
Without going to war with each other over the answer and leaving me not
knowing who to believe, is an MFJ analyzer a good choice in the under
five hundred dollar range? Would using one of the one watt HTs do for a
signal source or is that still to high.
--
Tom Horne

590. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 04:13:56 UTC
From: Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
Message-ID: <8eaZi.83$Y32.5@trnddc04>
Source record: 34143

> Tom Horne wrote:
>> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
>> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
>> real world performance.

Bob Bob wrote:
> Hi Tom
>
> Direct field strength measurement at the "normal" coverage distances,
> calibrated and compared against a known/real world system is IMO the
> best choice. I was involved in a VHF paging project that used a laptop,
> GPS and measuring receiver for the job. The laptop had a A/D converter
> attached to the parallel port. This gave coverage results that were
> compared against a modeled prediction, but there is no reason you
> couldn't set it up to compare a "new" system to an existing/real one.
> One of the beauties of sampling over some time/distance is that small
> positional errors with nulls/peaks evident on VHF/UHF can be averaged or
> even studied as a distribution. The system I worked with you could even
> see Raleigh fading on, but for us it wasn't a useful output!
>
> Biggest hurdle is the RX. You need some kind of Volts per dBm signal
> output. You could of course take an S meter output and calibrate it.
>
> If you want a rough answer it may even be worthwhile attaching a laptop
> line input to an RX audio out and doing a visual/waterfall analysis of
> the level of (FM) quieting present with different antenna systems. You
> could of course also calibrate this system.
>
> If you don't want to travel to the limits of the coverage area you can
> always do the tests at a lesser distance and then extrapolate with some
> RF coverage software.
>
> Hope you find this helpful. Your comments on theoretical debates are
> noted, but the best you can do is to just not read them.
>
> Bob VK2YQA
>
Bob
As you can see from some of the replies I gave to others I'm trying to
devise a way of practically comparing antennas available because in
emergency service communications support we have no way of knowing were
we will need to set up. Hence the desire to set up some sort of antenna
experiment that will allow us to compare the antennas against each other.

Just for the sake of my education is it likely to be true that the antenna that puts out the most effective radiated power will be a bad choice in a large percentage of possible sites?
--
Tom Horne, W3TDH

591. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 04:22:18 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <0OOdnRDfc8WIr6janZ2dnUVZ8uqdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34144

"Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
news:0Z9Zi.79$Y32.0@trnddc04...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
>> news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
>>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
>>> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
>>> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
>>> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
>>> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
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>>> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
>>> is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations
>>> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
>>> then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
>>>
>>> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
>>> testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
>>> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
>>> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
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>>> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
>>> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
>>> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
>>> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
>>> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
>>> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
>>> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
>>> would be soon enough.
>>> --
>>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
>>
>> Tom
>>
>> Get together with some friends and have them drive out and assess your
>> signal under real life conditions. Make a day of it and all get together
>> in the evening for a social gathering and to compare notes. You really
>> need to know whether it works okay or not, not what the 'S' meter is
>> reading.
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>
> Mike
> I already own the J pole I mentioned and an Isopole for two meters. I

> expect to have a third two meter omni to cover APRS, Packet, and voice. I
> can see me throwing up each of these antennas in turn in a shopping center
> parking lot on a Saturday night when all the cars are gone and doing some
> measurements. I cannot see me rigging each in turn to the eve brackets on
> my house while my victims, I er mean buddies or at least they would be at
> first, cool their collective heals waiting for each successive test. Then
> there is the possibility that we may need to pre-install some sort of dual
> or mono band antenna at each of thirty plus fire stations and you can see
> why we might want to know which of the designs we can build or buy will
> put out the strongest signal. If I test at my home I will know which
> antenna works here but I'm unlikely to be called on to provide emergency
> communications from my home. I'd like to find out in as objective way as
> possible which antenna has the best chance in terms of power out to get
> the signal through in conditions that cannot be known in advance.
> --
> Tom Horne
> --
> Tom

Hi Tom

That's a very fair comment under the circumstances. That sounds like a pretty big project you are planning. Setting up an antenna farm in a big field or car park and plotting the antenna patterns with a field strength meter, or hooking up an Icom scanner to a PC and recording the results seem like the best suggestions so far.

Do remember that each site where you eventually install the antennas will have it's own characteristics. One design may not be suitable for everywhere. I personally have had very good results with a semi commercial 5/8 over 5/8 co-linear design with 6 x 24" horizontal radials at the base. The antenna is cut and tuned for the 2 metre band, but also works well on 70 Cm. Range fully quietening around 40 miles on only 5W on 2m across flat terrain with the base of the antenna 20 feet above ground. This is the most effective design I have come across for omni-directional working. The whole thing is built in a seamless fibre glass tube with the radials screwed into a ring bonded at the base of the antenna.

Good luck with the project

Mike G0ULI

592. a little 4nec2 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 04:25:35 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194668735.353783.318990@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34145

hello;

until now I have used 4nec2 to model cubical quad type antennas. Now, I have been asked to design an end-fire helical antenna with a groundplane. I've figured out how to model a ground plane using 'fast ground' and radials and stuff, but I'm having trouble with the excitation. I guess I don't really know the particulars of it. When I was designing cubical quads, I'd just slap it on the loop and be done with it; I assumed that nec was sort of making an open circuit in the loop and connecting a transmission line to it--that type of thing. How do I tell nec that I want one end of the conductors connected to the ground plane, and the other to the helix? Does it know somehow?

Any more tips on modeling helical antennas with ground planes in 4nec2?

Thanks alot for your help;
Sean.

593. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 04:39:16 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <RbydnTzgY6CTq6janZ2dnUVZ8vSdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34146

"Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
news:j1aZi.80$Y32.72@trnddc04...
> Hal Rosser wrote:
>> "Hal Rosser" <hmrosser@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
>> news:Fz5Zi.653$A71.449@bignews9.bellsouth.net...
>>> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
>>> news:Md4Zi.36$WN2.29@trnddc08...
>>>> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane
>>>> debate about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I
>>>> asked earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need
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>>>> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>>>> Tom Horne, W3TDH
>>> A Field strength meter can be used to compare relative output of
>>> antennas.
>>
>> Well, in addition to a field strength meter, some low low power source
>> hooked onto to your antenna may help so you don't have to drive all over
>> the country side. I used an MFJ antenna Analyzer, some string, and a tape
>> measure, to 'map-out' on a graph locations of equal field strength.
>> Just have to watch out for your body affecting the signal pattern.
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> Please guys
> Without going to war with each other over the answer and leaving me not
> knowing who to believe, is an MFJ analyzer a good choice in the under five
> hundred dollar range? Would using one of the one watt HTs do for a signal
> source or is that still to high.
> --
> Tom Horne

Tom,

A one watt HT will do fine, but the signal will still be too strong close in to work with. You need to get the power down to perhaps one milliwatt or less to plot the antenna pattern in a field or car park. You can make up an attenuator to reduce the power from the HT. Just making up a patch lead between the HT and the antenna with a 50 ohm, 1 watt resistor shorting the core and outer will probably reduce the signal to something you can work with while still giving the transmitter a load to work into. (You can make up exactly 50 ohms using two 100 ohm, 1/2 watt resistors). Or make up a simple single transistor 'bug' transmitter from a handful of components. Plenty of designs available through Google No need to spend more than a couple of dollars. The 9v battery is likely to be the most expensive bit.

Mike G0ULI

594. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 05:18:01 UTC
From: Gerald.shipley@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194671881.301785.151720@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34148

On Nov 9, 1:23 pm, Tom Horne <horn...@veriqrmzon.net> wrote:
> Is it possible to ask questions here without triggering an arcane debate
> about competing views of theory. I'm about to find out. I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.
>
> I built a collinear J pole using copper tubing. I'd like to know if it
> is more or less effective at radiating whatever works to the stations
> I'd like to be able to talk to under conditions of emergency operation
> then say a collinear ground plane or any other omni directional antenna.
>
> I would like to deploy the most effective practical antennas that field
> testing can devise and not have to wait until the next breakthrough in
> physics to be able to get my local governments Email out to my county's
> government, the state government and the responding relief forces.
>
> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
> real world performance. I have to admit that I find the endless
> theoretical debate wearying. As long as it continuous then the
> newsgroup will be useless to newer licensees, like my self, who would
> like to get some "patient council to the beginner" from those of you who
> have been there and done that. Before I have to go there and do that
> would be soon enough.
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

Tom,
I feel that the best results are achieved when measuring the field
strength/receiving effectiveness at a distance far enough away to
avoid near-field effects.
I have used a spectrum analyzer connected directly to the antenna to
make the measurements. Most units can read out directly in dB.
First, I had a friend that was about 2 miles away transmit and I
measured the amplitude of his signal at my home using my different
antennas. I was comparing a 1/4 wave ground plane to a homebrew 5
element beam.
We then reversed the setup, where he took the analyzer to his house
and measured the amplitudes of me transmitting using the different
antennas (same power output, of course)
Antenna gain difference and front/back ratio if it is a beam, are
easily measured. In my case, measurements were very close to
theoretical.

This is an expensive piece of test equipment, but someone in the area may have access to one.

On the other hand, if you are only looking for seat-of-pants measurements, find a few hams in the area with analog s-meters and have them give you relative signal strength readings for your different antennas. No cost, and the real test is whether you can communicate effectively. We often send out a rover in a car and do signal strength comparisons throughout the valley so we know where our signal needs improvement.
Good luck.
Gary WA7MLK

595. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 05:18:12 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <6abZi.1162$oa.431@bignews1.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34147

>> Please guys
>> Without going to war with each other over the answer and leaving me not
>> knowing who to believe, is an MFJ analyzer a good choice in the under
>> five hundred dollar range? Would using one of the one watt HTs do for a
>> signal source or is that still to high.
>> --
>> Tom Horne
>
> Tom,
>
> A one watt HT will do fine, but the signal will still be too strong close
> in to work with. You need to get the power down to perhaps one milliwatt
> or less to plot the antenna pattern in a field or car park. You can make
> up an attenuator to reduce the power from the HT. Just making up a patch
> lead between the HT and the antenna with a 50 ohm, 1 watt resistor
> shorting the core and outer will probably reduce the signal to something
> you can work with while still giving the transmitter a load to work into.
> (You can make up exactly 50 ohms using two 100 ohm, 1/2 watt resistors).
> Or make up a simple single transistor 'bug' transmitter from a handful of
> components. Plenty of designs available through Google No need to spend
> more than a couple of dollars. The 9v battery is likely to be the most
> expensive bit.
>
> Mike G0ULI

Mike's right - but if you don't have an MFJ 259 antenna analyzer yet, this would be a good excuse to go ahead and get one. Its just great when working with antennas.
You can get one for about half of your $500 budget.

596. Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:04:00 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jalvticgulr23@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34149

Is there a fairly quick answer to the question of what is involved with matching an RF amplifier to a whip antenna? I have built an active, tunable antenna to assist my shortwave receiver, and it works wonderfully on the 110' random-wire antenna up on the roof, but only picks up the strong stations with the whip. Those that it picks up come in great, but there are others that it is able to detect but not lock on to and make intelligable, IE BBC Africa, 7160 kHz around 0400/0500 UTC (and I am on the Gulf Coast of Texas).

Just wondering,

Thanks for any feedback or input.

Dave

597. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:04:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kKcZi.5025$852.1582@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34150

Tom Horne wrote:
> I asked
> earlier in another thread what measuring instruments I would need to
> have the use of in order to compare the effective radiated power of
> different antennas. As near as I can tell there was no answer.

A Palomar PFS-1 will do what you need done.
Unfortunately, they are out of production.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

598. Re: fake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:36:26 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <anon@anon>
Message-ID: <1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34151
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

```
<kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
> wrote:
>
>>
>
> fake i victum
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
> congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
> google and noow motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
```

599. Re: fake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:39:34 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <anon@anon>
Message-ID: <1d0cop.8es.17.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 34152
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

fake

"kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
>
> <kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
>> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>
>> fake i victum
>>
>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>> congress"
>> adams
>>
>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>> http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>> google and noow motezrella
>>
>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>> G
>
>

600. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:41:48 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <33oaj35h89nstj02si8oquuhimq6kgtfgv@4ax.com>
Source record: 34153

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 01:04:00 -0600, "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Is there a fairly quick answer to the question of what is involved with
>matching an RF amplifier to a whip antenna? I have built an active, tunable
>antenna to assist my shortwave receiver, and it works wonderfully on the
>110' random-wire antenna up on the roof, but only picks up the strong
>stations with the whip. Those that it picks up come in great, but there are
>others that it is able to detect but not lock on to and make intelligable,
>IE BBC Africa, 7160 kHz around 0400/0500 UTC (and I am on the Gulf Coast of
>Texas).
>
>Just wondering,
>
>Thanks for any feedback or input.
>
>Dave
>

is the whip some sort of reduced size antenna?

The smaller an antenna is, the worse is the performance.

w.

601. Please help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:51:57 UTC
From: "SPAM FREE australia.radio.broadcast.moderated (Keitha)_" <nswamfm@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1194681117.596367.123820@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34154

I need a 60 meter transmitting aerial for a HF
Shortwave service with 1kw

Can anyone tell me where to get one

A web ddresss? ?

602. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 07:58:28 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jap6322k9b0ed@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34155

"Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@ .- --- -. DOT .- t> wrote in message
news:33oaj35h89nstj02si8oquuhimq6kgtfgv@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 01:04:00 -0600, "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>Is there a fairly quick answer to the question of what is involved with
>>matching an RF amplifier to a whip antenna? I have built an active,
>>tunable
>>antenna to assist my shortwave receiver, and it works wonderfully on the
>>110' random-wire antenna up on the roof, but only picks up the strong
>>stations with the whip. Those that it picks up come in great, but there
>>are
>>others that it is able to detect but not lock on to and make intelligable,
>>IE BBC Africa, 7160 kHz around 0400/0500 UTC (and I am on the Gulf Coast
>>of
>>Texas).
>>
>>Just wondering,
>>
>>Thanks for any feedback or input.
>>
>>Dave
>>
>
> is the whip some sort of reduced size antenna?
>
> The smaller an antenna is, the worse is the performance.
>
> w.

It's a 43 inch collapsable antenna (7 segments.) Maybe I just need more
amplification...

Thanks,

Dave

603. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 10:57:17 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <Ht2dnSYFhY40E6janZ2dnUVZ8hydnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34156

"Hal Rosser" <hmrosser@bellsouth.net> wrote in message
news:6abZi.1162$oa.431@bignews1.bellsouth.net...
>
>
>>> Please guys
>>> Without going to war with each other over the answer and leaving me not
>>> knowing who to believe, is an MFJ analyzer a good choice in the under
>>> five hundred dollar range? Would using one of the one watt HTs do for a
>>> signal source or is that still to high.
>>> --
>>> Tom Horne
>>
>> Tom,
>>
>> A one watt HT will do fine, but the signal will still be too strong close
>> in to work with. You need to get the power down to perhaps one milliwatt
>> or less to plot the antenna pattern in a field or car park. You can make
>> up an attenuator to reduce the power from the HT. Just making up a patch
>> lead between the HT and the antenna with a 50 ohm, 1 watt resistor
>> shorting the core and outer will probably reduce the signal to something
>> you can work with while still giving the transmitter a load to work into.
>> (You can make up exactly 50 ohms using two 100 ohm, 1/2 watt resistors).
>> Or make up a simple single transistor 'bug' transmitter from a handful of
>> components. Plenty of designs available through Google No need to spend
>> more than a couple of dollars. The 9v battery is likely to be the most
>> expensive bit.
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>
> Mike's right - but if you don't have an MFJ 259 antenna analyzer yet, this
> would be a good excuse to go ahead and get one. Its just great when
> working with antennas.
> You can get one for about half of your $500 budget.
>
>
Tom

It has just occurred to me that if you can make or get hold of a switched
attenuator to stick in between the antenna and the input socket of your
remote receiver, you can make very accurate measurements indeed. I am
thinking of the type with 8 or 10 switches. The first switch gives 1dB of
attenuation, the next 2dB, 4dB, 8dB, and so on. So long as you have some
sort of signal strength meter you can monitor on the receiver, you just
switch in enough attenuation to give the same meter reading at each test

location and record how much attenuation you have switched in at that point. The more attenuation, the better the received signal. That will allow you to determine relative signal strength to within 1dB which is going to be good enough for your purposes. The attenuator can be used for all kinds of projects, so it might be worth taking the time to build one irrespective of what you end up using for a signal source. The usual Google search will turn up construction details, just resistors and switches in a screened box with some PCB offcuts or copper foil to provide internal screening between each section.

I agree with Hal, the MFJ kit is jolly good for the price. It does what it says on the box, just don't expect miracles.

Mike G0ULI

604. Re: 80m Vertical over lossy soil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 11:08:19 UTC
From: Dave Oldridge <doldridg@leavethisoutshaw.ca>
Message-ID: <Xns99E41FFA4B716doldridgsprintca@64.59.135.159>
Source record: 34157

ricknj10@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote in
news:4730e3c9.29514062@news.optonline.net:

> Following is a posting similar to what I made on QRZ.com in reply to a
> guy who was asking what kind of antenna to use out west in the
> mountains surrounded by tall pines. It summarizes my recent
> experiences with a vertical on 80 m here in central New Jersey:

While 4NEC2 is no doubt more accurate than MMANA-GAL barefoot, what I notice is that an arrray of verticals is usually better in its favored direction than any dipole below about a half wave.

Now to a more anecdotal discussion. Many years ago, I had an inverted vee like yours and a pair of Electrospace verticals phased with 16 radials each over Nova Scotia spruce forest type soil. The verticals clearly outplayed the inverted vee for extreme distances such as the middle east and VK or ZL. But the UK was more middle distance and mostly over water. One night Dale (now VE7GL) was testing, for a G2 ham, a sloper beam array with two steep sloper dipoles mounted either side if a delta reflector. With the back sloper also tuned as a reflector, these antennas lay down a very good low-angle pattern. Dale was around 20db over S9 on the vertical array and around S9 on the vee--according to the radio I was then using. Lou Varney (G5RV) broke in (using a G5RV) and mentioned that I was half an S-unit better with him on the vee. I noticed the same thing at my end. On the vee, Lou was almost equal to Dale. But on the vertical array, he went down about 3db while Dale came up about 20db. There was also a noticeable multi-phase quality to both signals on the vee that disappeared on Dale's signal on the vertical array.

Now, what I think was happening here was that my vee was picking up a lot of fairly high angle, multi-hop energy from both stations, while the verticals were favoring the large low-angle component of Dale's signal.

The moral of the story is that the antennas at both ends need to be optimum for one another.

Also, verticals do have significant ground losses in all but the most ideal locations. Raising the vertical(s) several feet above ground and supplying a resonant wire counterpoise will go a long way to reduce those losses. Furthermore, even a small active vertical or array can be a very effective receiving antenna, eliminating a whole lot of near distance QRM and QRN from your S/N ratio.

Of course back in that day, nothing beat W2HCW's yagi! :-)

--
Dave Oldridge+
VA7CZ
ICQ 1800667

605. Re: Scanner Antenna Lenth Tuning to 1/4 Wavelength Question ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 11:38:27 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <QLCdncw7oPqzBajanZ2dnUVZ8rGdnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34158

> Best scanner antenna I ever found was a discone mounted high, ~40 ft.
> above ground.
>
> I was able to pick up much traffic from even surrounding towns and
> cities ... not perfect but provided more than was needed.
==========
Agree with that . I even use my discone antenna for transmitting on
144 -146 MHz (local repeater + Packet BBS)

Advice : If you live near salt water get a discone anttenna in stainless
steel to prevent corrosion.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

606. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 12:17:53 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <MfOdnRop1fb7PKjanZ2dnUVZ8tmhnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34159

> I agree with Hal, the MFJ kit is jolly good for the price. It does what
> it says on the box, just don't expect miracles.
==========
Endorse that. Using the MFJ259B I have learned a lot about antennas and matching units (ATUs) ,not just antenna gain ,but also antenna bandwidth and (for HF freqs) dial settings for matching units.
Whereas the quality and uncertainty figures of the analyser might be frowned upon by 'professionals', it an excellent device for any radio amateur climbing the knowledge ladder.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

607. Re: Please help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 12:54:03 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <bPedneqyIld-NKjanZ2dnUVZ8uWdnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 34160

SPAM FREE australia.radio.broadcast.moderated (Keitha)_ wrote:
> I need a 60 meter transmitting aerial for a HF
> Shortwave service with 1kw
>
> Can anyone tell me where to get one
==========
== 60 metres ,hence freq is 5 MHz ?
== Fixed frequency ?
== What is desired operating range ?
== What area is available to accommodate an antenna?

If for a limited range I would put up a single tubular (guyed) mast with a non-metal top end and fit an inverted V shape dipole with a suitable length of twin feeder and a current balun/choke near the transmitter ,assuming the transmitter needs to see a 50 Ohms resistive load.
The dipole would be 2 times 15 metres long with the twin feeder length 30 meters or a multiple thereof .

Alternatively an inverted V dipole ,length 2 times 30 metres with the twin feeder length 15 metres or an odd multiple thereof.

Your question is too broad , please specify purpose and operating freq/range of the transmitter.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

608. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 14:19:43 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194704383.294249.18640@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34161

On 10 Nov, 04:17, Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6wh...@dsl.pipex.com>
wrote:
> > I agree with Hal, the MFJ kit is jolly good for the price. It does what
> > it says on the box, just don't expect miracles.
>
> ==========
> Endorse that. Using the MFJ259B I have learned a lot about antennas and
> matching units (ATUs) ,not just antenna gain ,but also antenna bandwidth
> and (for HF freqs) dial settings for matching units.
> Whereas the quality and uncertainty figures of the analyser might be
> frowned upon by 'professionals', it an excellent device for any radio
> amateur climbing the knowledge ladder.
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

Why not compare in the real world
Only the poster knows the conditions that he is likely to operate in
and it appears that it is in a very mixed environment.
In such a case I would compare antennas at home or some place
and move the frequency generator around to desired situations.
The generater can be a hand held or anything for that matter.
Now the real world does not care for "s" meters so one would
switch off the limitor in the radio and use a db counter at
the speaker.These results can be graphically recorded for direct
antenna comparison and for the record.
A sound DB counter can be obtained very cheaply
on E bay and the mechanics of comparison are in situations that
only the poster can determine. Lets face it , communication
is measured from what comes out of the speaker.
It is not rocket science!
Art

609. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 14:54:37 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <datg05-pqr.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 34162

Now spouting way too much theory to support my suggestions...

Antenna effectiveness is always affected grossly by physical location, height above ground and nearby obstructions. If you don't know where you need to setup in advance I assume you want to take some measurements and thus coverage predict when you do.

I'll stick to VHF/UHF systems only..

Antenna systems are relatively easy to predict performance of. Assuming you follow known gain figures, the only big problem (IMO) you will strike is excessive skying of radiation due to feedline etc radiation. This is commonly cured by "decoupling the line" through some means. - but I digress.

(Its strange you are looking at emergency comms, that is what the pager service was I worked on!)

I disagree that max ERP is undesirable. I assume of course you are talking omnidirectional antennas that tend to compress the vertical beamwidth. About the only time this isn't desirable is if you are in high mountainous country and need to either radiate into valleys or gain reflections from high angles.

I can see the problem you are trying to resolve now. I think however you need to take a multi tier approach and not just rely on a one time measurement at a test site. There are just too many variables to allow for when you move to a "real" location.

Do a number of basic field strength tests in variable topography at "normal" operating distances and maybe 3-4 locations with a calibrated measuring system. It doesn't have to be calibrated to an absolute figure but you need to be able to replicate the process from on test to the next. At some stage you will be able to create a table of -dBm vs whatever device you are using for measurement.

If you want to be pedantic play around with likely base antenna mounting height and method.

Make sure you do a distribution or at least minimally an average measurement over several wavelengths. When you come back and do the other antennas use the same measuring location. (A distribution will also give you an idea how "choppy" the signal will become for a mobile station)

Weather conditions may also influence results so try and do them at close to the same time/day

By variable topography I am talking a hill top, flat area and then a valley.

You'll now have some operating distance parameters that you can plug into a RF coverage program (like RadioMobile). You should be able to work backwards from the figures you got in the field to establish the actual antenna gain and radiation angle/lobe etc characteristics. You will even see the slight bump in the horiz plane pattern of a jpole.

The next step now in setting up for real world is to take the known antenna parameters and model actual locations that you need to cover for the emergency. IMO this will give you a much better idea of what your coverage will be without needing to do actual site measurements.

In other words you have now characterized your antennas and used a PC to establish what the coverage will be.

When you want to compare another antenna you'll need to go back to your test site for the greatest accuracy.

I assume you have done coverage modeling. The link below is not a good representation but will give you an idea of what the output looks like. In this case it is a 25W base to mobile 2m setup with a 5/8 on the car and 6dB collinear at the base. The base is off to the upper right of the image, the map is about 25 miles square and dBm is the scale on the top left. It is Tyler TX.

http://pages.suddenlink.net/vk2yqa/fig%20d%202M%20FM%20coverage%20from%20K5TDK%20base%20to%20mobile%20in%20Tyler.jpg

I hope you find this useful. I believe it far more accurate and useful for your application than comparing antenna ERP by itself.

Cheer Bob W5/VK2YQA

Tom Horne wrote:
> As you can see from some of the replies I gave to others I'm trying to
> devise a way of practically comparing antennas available because in
> emergency service communications support we have no way of knowing were
> we will need to set up. Hence the desire to set up some sort of antenna
> experiment that will allow us to compare the antennas against each other.
>
> Just for the sake of my education is it likely to be true that the
> antenna that puts out the most effective radiated power will be a bad
> choice in a large percentage of possible sites?
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

610. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 16:16:46 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfjbmbe.qa.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 34163

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 01:58:28 -0600, Dave wrote:
> "Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@ .- --- -. DOT .- t> wrote:
>> On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 01:04:00 -0600, "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>Is there a fairly quick answer to the question of what is involved with
>>>matching an RF amplifier to a whip antenna? I have built an active, tunable
>>>antenna to assist my shortwave receiver, and it works wonderfully on the
>>>110' random-wire antenna up on the roof, but only picks up the strong
>>>stations with the whip. Those that it picks up come in great, but there are
>>>others that it is able to detect but not lock on to and make intelligable,
>>>IE BBC Africa, 7160 kHz around 0400/0500 UTC (and I am on the Gulf Coast
>>>of Texas).
>>
>> is the whip some sort of reduced size antenna?
>>
>> The smaller an antenna is, the worse is the performance.
>
> It's a 43 inch collapsable antenna (7 segments.) Maybe I just need more
> amplification...

No. You need more antenna.

If you add amplification to a marginally performing antenna, you will
also amplify all the nearby interference: power line noise, dimmer
lights, electrical motors, poorly shielded TVs, etc. usw.

Sure, the desired signal(s) may come up in strength by adding more
amplification to a poor antenna, but everything you _don't_ want to hear
will be stronger, too.

Jonesy
--
Marvin L Jones | jonz | W3DHJ | linux
38.24N 104.55W | @ config.com | Jonesy | OS/2
*** Killfiling google posts: <http://jonz.net/ng.htm>

611. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 16:17:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <mvjbj3tqc3ji95202avj1qucm4dl1dv985@4ax.com>
Source record: 34164

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 04:13:56 GMT, Tom Horne <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net>
wrote:

> I'm trying to
>devise a way of practically comparing antennas available because in
>emergency service communications support we have no way of knowing were
>we will need to set up.

Hi Tom,

There are one, two, three or four certainties about antenna
performance. There are dozens of factors that are way beyond your
control that degrade system performance. Emergencies rarely conform
to optimization; instead you need to think of flexibility.

>Hence the desire to set up some sort of antenna
>experiment that will allow us to compare the antennas against each other.

As has been offered by a multitude here, that is both very simple in
description and complex in accomplishment.

>Just for the sake of my education is it likely to be true that the
>antenna that puts out the most effective radiated power will be a bad
>choice in a large percentage of possible sites?

This question alone reveals a most curious idea. First, it presumes a
fact that has never, or should have never grown in your mind from all
the contributions here (or from external study):
Effective = Bad
is a non-starter.

Communications performance is measured by link budgets, not antennas
alone. The link budget is an accumulation of factors such as:
1. Applied Power;
2, Transmission line loss;
3. Antenna Gain (Effective Radiated Power);
4. Path Loss;
5. Receiver Sensitivity;
6. Multipath Sensitivity;
7. Noise in receive path.

This list could be made longer, but as long as it is, in an emergency
you really have no control over 4, 5, 6, and 7 (and you may be at some
risk even with 2 and 3). Your task as an emergency operator would be
to recognize and compensate for them as best as possible where it does
not jeopardize mission. Often, mission will negate any opportunity to
do anything about these last factors. This requires you to plan ahead

so that you recognize where these factors could occur and avoid them first, rather than being distracted with them after their discovery.

The difference between a J-Pole's performance measured on a range, and that of the standard ground plane is really negligible in comparison to putting either antenna into a Fresnel Zone where the multipath completely nulls the signal. They are BOTH dummy loads in that situation. So you carry a yagi to compensate and switch out the J-Pole or ground plane.

Unfortunately, you may not know where your contact is and you point the "optimal" antenna in the wrong direction. The best antenna does not supply the best result - but that is not a function of the antenna, but rather the operator (pilot error).

In a nutshell, the questions you are asking imply you are seeking assurance for managing risk, risk that is so variable that no assurance is possible. Links fail in the face of best efforts, that is why it is a hobby at our level of cash flow. $500 is not much of a premium payment for some emergencies.

The emergency repeater systems I've worked on have represented many 10s of thousands of (1970s) dollars as built up from surplused (MASTR II and similar) equipment. We spent more like thousands of (2007) dollars to get there.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

612. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 16:25:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <nembj3dq6ag9tvsfhtu8untn253ho2bc1f@4ax.com>
Source record: 34165

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 01:58:28 -0600, "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote:

>It's a 43 inch collapsable antenna (7 segments.) Maybe I just need more
>amplification...

Hi Dave,

You need more antenna...
... but not much more.

When I was in Africa with a Radio Shack $40 SW receiver, the whip was
a dummy load that let me hear the internal microprocessor clock that
was driving the digital display. I attached 20 feet of wire-wrap wire
to the whip, threw the wire end (weighted with a Rand) up onto the
reed roof of the lodge I was in and I got more signals than I could
handle with only about 4 meters of height. The bands from 2.3 MHz to
16 MHz played all day/night long.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

613. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 16:42:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cclZi.2632$sm1.924@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34166

Dave wrote:
> It's a 43 inch collapsable antenna (7 segments.) Maybe I just need more
> amplification...

For maximum power transfer from the antenna to the
receiving load, you need a matching network, i.e.
a low-loss antenna tuner. What is the dynamic gain
range of the receiving load device?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

614. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 16:57:59 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh4nusnl1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34167

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://home.businesswire.com/portal/site/google/index.jsp?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=20071011005840&newsLang=en

JS

615. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 17:17:17 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <kspbj3lsksjltd6i11vicvm4j9hcp4mquf@4ax.com>
Source record: 34168
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS
and another

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

616. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 17:21:02 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh4pa4$p89$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 34169
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

ah well it was nice while it lasted
"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
> of it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
> replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it
> is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
> be.
>
> Positive comments only!
>
>

617. get kelp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 17:23:09 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1194715389.106877.105730@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34170
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

```
On Nov 10, 2:39 am, "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote:
> fake
>
> "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
>
> news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
>
>
>
>
>
> > <kb9...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> >news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
> >> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9...@homomale.net>
> >> wrote:
>
> >> fake i victum
>
> >> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
> >> congress"
> >> adams
>
> >> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> >>http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
> >> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> >> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
> >> google and noow motezrella
>
> >> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> >> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> >> G- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -
```

618. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 19:35:38 UTC
From: Jim Higgins <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <vg1cj3l1ptjt20gda1rkj82lkp8csj3jsu@4ax.com>
Source record: 34171

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 08:57:59 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
>http://home.businesswire.com/portal/site/google/index.jsp?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=2007
1011005840&newsLang=en
>
>JS

Media attention is one thing, but consumer attention is what really
counts. The following from the ARRL Letter of Nov 9, 2007:

"FCC Releases Broadband Report: The FCC has released their latest
report summarizing the state of broadband in the US as of December
2006. It shows that by December 2006, Internet-access BPL increased
slightly over December 2005, but also shows that it has been
decreasing slightly from a peak that occurred sometime around
mid-2006. According to the report, Broadband over Powerline ended up
with a deployment total of 0.006 percent of the total broadband lines
in the US, compared to 0.011 percent at the end of December 2005. You
can review the report on The FCC Web site
<http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-277784A1.pdf>.

Looks like a drop of 45% for the mid-2006 to end-2006 period. In the
spirit of the season I'd say this turkey is just about done.

619. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 19:44:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh51n4$lv3$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34172

Jim Higgins wrote:

> Media attention is one thing, but consumer attention is what really
> counts. The following from the ARRL Letter of Nov 9, 2007:
>
> "FCC Releases Broadband Report: The FCC has released their latest
> report summarizing the state of broadband in the US as of December
> 2006. It shows that by December 2006, Internet-access BPL increased
> slightly over December 2005, but also shows that it has been
> decreasing slightly from a peak that occurred sometime around
> mid-2006. According to the report, Broadband over Powerline ended up
> with a deployment total of 0.006 percent of the total broadband lines
> in the US, compared to 0.011 percent at the end of December 2005. You
> can review the report on The FCC Web site
> <http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-277784A1.pdf>.
>
> Looks like a drop of 45% for the mid-2006 to end-2006 period. In the
> spirit of the season I'd say this turkey is just about done.

Well, BPL is ONLY meant to supply high speed to rural/remote sites,
homes, business, etc. As fiber goes into those areas (and cheaper
satellite, clearwire, etc.) some reduction will be noted in these--but,
keep your fingers crossed if you hate BPL.

In a perfect world we would all have megabyte speeds via
satellite--someday ...

Regards,
JS

620. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 19:48:46 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E48C8986D87VeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34173

In news:fh51n4$lv3$2@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> In a perfect world we would all have megabyte speeds via
> satellite--someday ...

We'll just have to find a way to make those satellites orbit closer to
the ground to eliminate that long round-trip delay.

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

621. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 20:09:02 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <ydoZi.102$RR1.77@trnddc02>
Source record: 34174

"Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
news:8eaZi.83$Y32.5@trnddc04...
> > Tom Horne wrote:
> >> My question, again, is what measuring instruments can be effectively
> >> applied to the comparison to provide results that will be born out by
> >> real world performance.
>
> Bob Bob wrote:
>> Hi Tom
>>
>> Direct field strength measurement at the "normal" coverage distances,
>> calibrated and compared against a known/real world system is IMO the
>> best choice. I was involved in a VHF paging project that used a laptop,
>> GPS and measuring receiver for the job. The laptop had a A/D converter
>> attached to the parallel port. This gave coverage results that were
>> compared against a modeled prediction, but there is no reason you
>> couldn't set it up to compare a "new" system to an existing/real one.
>> One of the beauties of sampling over some time/distance is that small
>> positional errors with nulls/peaks evident on VHF/UHF can be averaged or
>> even studied as a distribution. The system I worked with you could even
>> see Raleigh fading on, but for us it wasn't a useful output!
>>
>> Biggest hurdle is the RX. You need some kind of Volts per dBm signal
>> output. You could of course take an S meter output and calibrate it.
>>
>> If you want a rough answer it may even be worthwhile attaching a laptop
>> line input to an RX audio out and doing a visual/waterfall analysis of
>> the level of (FM) quieting present with different antenna systems. You
>> could of course also calibrate this system.
>>
>> If you don't want to travel to the limits of the coverage area you can
>> always do the tests at a lesser distance and then extrapolate with some
>> RF coverage software.
>>
>> Hope you find this helpful. Your comments on theoretical debates are
>> noted, but the best you can do is to just not read them.
>>
>> Bob VK2YQA
>>
> Bob
> As you can see from some of the replies I gave to others I'm trying to
> devise a way of practically comparing antennas available because in
> emergency service communications support we have no way of knowing were we
> will need to set up. Hence the desire to set up some sort of antenna

> experiment that will allow us to compare the antennas against each other.
>
> Just for the sake of my education is it likely to be true that the antenna
> that puts out the most effective radiated power will be a bad choice in a
> large percentage of possible sites?
> --
> Tom Horne, W3TDH

Hi Tom

My approach to the problem of comparing antennas to each other would involve using satellite signals as the illuminator and build as many test antennas as you have interest in.

For 2 meter antennas, the 137 MHz from the NOAA satellites is probably close enough. That would require making some test antennas about 5% bigger than the 2meter antennas.

If you E-mail me I can show you some radiation patterns I have plotted from NOAA satellites. My plots of actual measured signal strength make me more and more confident that EZNEC is accurate.

Jerry

622. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 20:15:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh53g8$r7l$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34175

Bert Hyman wrote:
> In news:fh51n4$lv3$2@news.albasani.net John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> In a perfect world we would all have megabyte speeds via
>> satellite--someday ...
>
> We'll just have to find a way to make those satellites orbit closer to
> the ground to eliminate that long round-trip delay.
>

What?

You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?

Regards,
JS

623. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 20:23:05 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E4925B613A0VeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34176

In news:fh53g8$r7l$1@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> Bert Hyman wrote:
>> In news:fh51n4$lv3$2@news.albasani.net John Smith
>> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>> In a perfect world we would all have megabyte speeds via
>>> satellite--someday ...
>>
>> We'll just have to find a way to make those satellites orbit closer
>> to the ground to eliminate that long round-trip delay.
>>
>
> What?
>
> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?

What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

624. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 20:25:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh543v$r7l$3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34177

Bert Hyman wrote:

>> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?
>
> What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?
>

What?

You don't know about data compaction and multi-threading?

Regards,
JS

625. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 20:37:29 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E494CC6D71BVeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34178

In news:fh543v$r7l$3@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> Bert Hyman wrote:
>
>>> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?
>>
>> What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?
>>
>
> What?
>
> You don't know about data compaction and multi-threading?

How's that going to eliminate the nearly half-second delay for me to get
a character echoed when I'm talking to a remote system via Telnet?

And that's not counting any other delays which might be introduced by
any other players in the connection.

If all you're doing is browsing the Web or watching videos, you'll
probably be happy.

Me, I'll take a terrestrial link any time. My 7Mb/sec DSL line is quite
satisfactory.

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

626. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 20:44:36 UTC
From: gsm@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <slrnfjc5ph.9as.gsm@cable.mendelson.com>
Source record: 34179

Bert Hyman wrote:

> What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?

Actually, it's around 26,000 miles, which makes the delay 186 / 52 or
about .297ms. This is far too high for VoIP or "video phones".

Here there are two competing "cable tv" services. They both get their
source material from satellites, however one delivers it via a terrestrial
cable and the other by retransmitting it to a satellite.

If you have both, you can flip back and forth on the same channel and
see the extra delay in the satellite network.

Geoff.
--
Geoffrey S. Mendelson, Jerusalem, Israel gsm@mendelson.com N3OWJ/4X1GM
IL Voice: (07)-7424-1667 U.S. Voice: 1-215-821-1838
Visit my 'blog at http://geoffstechno.livejournal.com/

627. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:11:49 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fh56qsqjq1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34180

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> This is a classical example of applying a simple rule (field is
> proportional to current) without understanding its meaning or context.
>
Hello, Roy, and all. Roy, I commend you for trying to provide correct insight into the misconceptions about electrical theory that is in the minds of some of our fellow hams. One can get a very practical and elementary theoretical knowledge through the ARRL's pubs. If one wants more than that I would advise some college-level courses (but be warned knowledge in applied mathematics such as vector calculus most likely will be required). For some of us our education, job and amateur radio hobby coincide.

Folks like you, Gerry Burke, Steve Best and David Pozar, to name a few, know antennas and antenna modeling. To the rest of those on r.r.a.a I would say that if Roy takes his time to respond you probably ought to listen. Sincerely,

628. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:19:24 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13jc833t3e5bo82@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34181

"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:ydoZi.102$RR1.77@trnddc02...
>
> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
>> For 2 meter antennas, the 137 MHz from the NOAA satellites is probably
> close enough. That would require making some test antennas about 5%
> bigger than the 2meter antennas.
>
> If you E-mail me I can show you some radiation patterns I have plotted
> from NOAA satellites. My plots of actual measured signal strength make
> me more and more confident that EZNEC is accurate.
>
> Jerry

With all the OSCAR satellites up there is no need to do go to the NOAA in the 137 mhz range. The two meter sats will do just fine.

Just because an antenna works well on a sat is no reason to assume it will work well on signals from the ground. I have not used one , but the old Ringo antenna sent most of its signal up at an angle. It would probably make a good sat antenna, but a poor antenna for ground work.

People in this thread are making way too much out of it. In most cases the longer/bigger the antenna is , the more gain it will have. Just put up the biggest one of good quality you can and don't worry about it. There will be enough differance in the lay of the land to make differant antennnas work beter in differant directions unless you are on a very flat land.

629. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:36:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh5892$r7l$4@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34182

Bert Hyman wrote:
> In news:fh543v$r7l$3@news.albasani.net John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> Bert Hyman wrote:
>>
>>>> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?
>>> What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?
>>>
>> What?
>>
>> You don't know about data compaction and multi-threading?
>
> How's that going to eliminate the nearly half-second delay for me to get
> a character echoed when I'm talking to a remote system via Telnet?
>
> And that's not counting any other delays which might be introduced by
> any other players in the connection.
>
> If all you're doing is browsing the Web or watching videos, you'll
> probably be happy.
>
> Me, I'll take a terrestrial link any time. My 7Mb/sec DSL line is quite
> satisfactory.
>

OK. I'll spell it out, usually I charge for teaching ...

You don't request one character, acknowledge receipt of it, then request
the next--GEESH!!!

Say you wish a 10 meg file. You send 1000 requests for CONSECUTIVE
10,000 byte packets, the satellite queues up what packet requests it
cannot send in parallel/immediately (depends on bandwidth, traffic,
processing power, etc.)

In the best case, the satellite would begin sending all compressed
packets at once (ALL 1000)--using
multi-threading/multi-processors/multi-channels, etc.

All happens quicker than poop through a goose! :-)

Of course, most elementary school students are already acquainted with
such methods of data transmission--well, at least 7th and 8th graders.

Next time, use google ...

Regards,
JS

630. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:42:21 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E49FCBB1A4FVeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34183

In news:fh5892$r7l$4@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> OK. I'll spell it out, usually I charge for teaching ...

Too bad for your kids.

>
> You don't request one character, acknowledge receipt of it, then
> request the next--GEESH!!!

You're apparently unfamiliar with interactive applications which use
short (often single character) transactions.

Good luck watching your movies.

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

631. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:43:15 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh58lm$r7l$5@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34184

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
> Of course, most elementary school students are already acquainted with
> such methods of data transmission--well, at least 7th and 8th graders.
>
> Next time, use google ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

Forgot one thing, which will be your next question.

After a 10,000 byte packet is xmitted, a error correct sum is computed upon the data in the packet and sent at the tail of the packet, this error correction sum is re-computed at the receivers end, if the two do NOT match, a resend of the packet in question in requested--this eliminates ALL possible errors ...

And, of course, great interference or poor/no signal can GREATLY slow data xmission ... which is a good reason to only implement redundant, robust models using the high state of technology at the time of implementation.

It would be nice if the war ended and the USA took one years war expenditures and implemented such a system for all American citizens.

Regards,
JS

632. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:51:27 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh5952$r7l$6@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34185

Geoffrey S. Mendelson wrote:

>> ...
> Actually, it's around 26,000 miles, which makes the delay 186 / 52 or
> about .297ms. This is far too high for VoIP or "video phones".
> ...
> Geoff.

Absolutely NOT, you see the news nightly, most often there is at least one news correspondent, somewhere, using satellite links to send in their report--they do it quite nicely--but yes, there is a bit of delay noticed--they/we live with it quite nicely--just like we do now with the transatlantic telephone cable(s)/satellite links.

Regards,
JS

633. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 21:54:24 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194731664.753777.313640@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34186

On 10 Nov, 13:11, "J.B. Wood" <john.w...@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > This is a classical example of applying a simple rule (field is
> > proportional to current) without understanding its meaning or context.
>
> Hello, Roy, and all. Roy, I commend you for trying to provide correct
> insight into the misconceptions about electrical theory that is in the
> minds of some of our fellow hams. One can get a very practical and
> elementary theoretical knowledge through the ARRL's pubs. If one wants
> more than that I would advise some college-level courses (but be warned
> knowledge in applied mathematics such as vector calculus most likely
> will be required). For some of us our education, job and amateur radio
> hobby coincide.
>
> Folks like you, Gerry Burke, Steve Best and David Pozar, to name a few,
> know antennas and antenna modeling. To the rest of those on r.r.a.a I
> would say that if Roy takes his time to respond you probably ought to
> listen. Sincerely,

Have you got a contract renewal coming up with Roy on his computor
programs?
This fawning over Roy is getting a bit heavy. Telling us on the
newsgroup
that should listen to Roy when we don't have a clue on your
background or even if you know what you are talking about is pushing
things a bit to hard(Judge not lest ye be judged)

I FOR ONE WOULD NEVER AGREE TO HIS STATEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO
NEWTON'S
LAWS NOT BEING APPLICABLE TO THE ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

There is no doubt that Roy has a good memory for the books but I for
one
who likes to work from first principles is not happy with what is
in the books. Frankly, the books evolve around "every thing is known"
and everything in the books are correct. Thus anything that does
not conform with the books is trash. We are in a very sorry
state if our own Navy thrives on the same thinking aproach.
Nothing wrong in listening but we all have brains of our own
and it behooves to marry his words to those gained from first
principles.
Another thing where we differ.
Laws are laws and to add personal conditions invalidates those laws.
Roy's programs have a condition applied that is not proven!
ie it is an assumption that went with this type of programs

from it's inceptionn. Not to say his program is not as
good as people state but if you know what the answer should be
then mathematics can be used to validate them.
Ofcourse he believes I hate him which I don't, and thus the reason I
don't continually stroke his back like some do.
Nothing personal to either of you by the way, just observations.
Regards
Art KB9MZ.....XG

634. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 22:00:11 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E4A2D1C3496VeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34187

In news:fh58lm$r7l$5@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> Forgot one thing,

You underestimate yourself.

> which will be your next question.

I have no questions for you.

Good luck.

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

635. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 22:04:07 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh59sq$r7l$7@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34188

```
Bert Hyman wrote:
> In news:fh58lm$r7l$5@news.albasani.net John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> Forgot one thing,
>
> You underestimate yourself.
>
>> which will be your next question.
>
> I have no questions for you.
>
> Good luck.
>

Next time, use Google, you will save yourself embarrassment ...

Regards,
JS
```

636. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 22:08:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8uacj35rrhl33tevllqhtv2oeb621pt621@4ax.com>
Source record: 34189

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 13:54:24 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

> we don't have a clue on your
>background or even if you know what you are talking about

We?

637. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 22:15:46 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <m4qZi.419$763.177@trnddc07>
Source record: 34190

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13jc833t3e5bo82@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:ydoZi.102$RR1.77@trnddc02...
>>
>> "Tom Horne" <hornetd@veriqrmzon.net> wrote in message
>>> For 2 meter antennas, the 137 MHz from the NOAA satellites is probably
>> close enough. That would require making some test antennas about 5%
>> bigger than the 2meter antennas.
>>
>> If you E-mail me I can show you some radiation patterns I have plotted
>> from NOAA satellites. My plots of actual measured signal strength make
>> me more and more confident that EZNEC is accurate.
>>
>> Jerry
>
> With all the OSCAR satellites up there is no need to do go to the NOAA in
> the 137 mhz range. The two meter sats will do just fine.
>
> Just because an antenna works well on a sat is no reason to assume it will
> work well on signals from the ground. I have not used one , but the old
> Ringo antenna sent most of its signal up at an angle. It would probably
> make a good sat antenna, but a poor antenna for ground work.
>
> People in this thread are making way too much out of it. In most cases
> the longer/bigger the antenna is , the more gain it will have. Just put
> up the biggest one of good quality you can and don't worry about it.
> There will be enough differance in the lay of the land to make differant
> antennnas work beter in differant directions unless you are on a very flat
> land.

Hi Ralph

I missed being able to be clear in my "other" post. If there is a Beacon signal available from a POE satellite at 2meters there is an Excellent 2Meter source of signal with which a person can use to Very Accurately record the radiation pattern from horizon to horizon at all azimuth angles. That radiation pattern will be the pattern of the Ground antenna, not the satellite antenna. We have to assume the satellite radiates equal in all directions.

The strength of the received signal is recorded into some program like Excel as a function of time. The actual Az-El to the satellite is published, or can be computed. So, it becomes fairly easy to record the

actual (ground based) antenna's radiation pattern which includes all the environmental effects like trees and neighbors's houses.

Jerry KD6JDJ

638. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 22:58:17 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fh5d2kcau1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 34091

art wrote:

> Have you got a contract renewal coming up with Roy on his computor
> programs?
No, and just for the record, the original work that became the Numerical Electromagnetics Code (NEC) was done by MBA Associates under contract to the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in the `60s. The "Antenna Modeling Program" was turned over to LLNL who coordinated user-supplied enhancements to the original program.

> This fawning over Roy is getting a bit heavy.

It's not about fawning, it's about respect for someone who has earned it.

> Telling us on the
> newsgroup
> that should listen to Roy when we don't have a clue on your
> background or even if you know what you are talking about is pushing
> things a bit to hard(Judge not lest ye be judged)

It was not my intent to imply that others on the ng aren't knowledgeable. I my response to some recent postings I previously stated electromagnetics is a mature science. The idea that somehow something has been missed by Maxwell, Heaviside or the many other contributing mathematicians and physicists over the decades to the theory, I find highly unlikely. The theory may be mature but you still need engineers to put it into practice.

Since it was brought up, I did my undergrad EE work at VPI&SU and master's EE work at The George Washington Univ (majoring in electrophysics). I was a signal officer in the US Army for 6 years and have worked at NRL since 1979 principally in the area of shipboard antenna and RF communications systems design. Is that enough? Over the years I have developed a high regard for "NEC Guru" Gerry Burke at LLNL and I know Gerry also has high regard for Roy. Sincerely, and 73s,

639. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:04:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jce7dkrnq4id5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34092

Geoffrey S. Mendelson wrote:
> Bert Hyman wrote:
>
>> What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?
>
> Actually, it's around 26,000 miles, which makes the delay 186 / 52 or
> about .297ms. This is far too high for VoIP or "video phones".
>
> Here there are two competing "cable tv" services. They both get their
> source material from satellites, however one delivers it via a terrestrial
> cable and the other by retransmitting it to a satellite.
>
> If you have both, you can flip back and forth on the same channel and
> see the extra delay in the satellite network.

I'm sure you mean 297ms, or 0.297 sec.

A satellite doesn't have to be in geosynchronous orbit to carry telephone or other communication signals. The Iridium system uses satellites at about 500 km altitude, resulting in a round trip delay of about 3 ms when directly overhead. However, there's apparently still a noticeable speech delay, maybe due to the time taken to compress, decompress, and otherwise process the signal, and when a satellite is closer to the horizon. Iridium works basically like the cell phone system, except that the cells (in this case satellites), rather than the phones, move.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

640. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:07:32 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194736052.189494.42450@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34093

On 10 Nov, 14:08, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 13:54:24 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> > we don't have a clue on your
> >background or even if you know what you are talking about
>
> We?

Oh I put my background on the web as well as my employment history
and only last week I added on your behalf that I am straight as
well as being married. When you state the truth you don't have to
worry about what you said yesteryear. I challenge you to do the same
that is a requirement for this newsgroupos utterings.
But it matters not what your background is only the veracity
of the statements.
I hold to my position that to view Newtons laws as unviable to
electrical science is totally in error.
I also add the following statement that most if not all antenna
programs
violated mathematical law by inserting a condition that can not be
proven and in fact is in error thus delegitamizing all the basics
for those programs.
Now some have said that the government
protects NEC 4. They have deep pockets so tell them of my statements
and let the law come after me. And you can give them confidence by
pointing to the errors in the math no less. Neither Roy, Woods or
anybody else
who has a finger in the pie with respect to NEC2 or NEC4 found reason
to
challenge the mathematics or my statements. As an aside, the
statements
have been made previously on this newsgroup and the silence from
those
considered expert was deafening
I made my case and look forward to seeing all the facts about you.
And yes Roy likes to know where you obtained your schooling
i.e place and subjects taken
Art Unwin KB9MZ......xg

641. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:28:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <T8rZi.5309$3Z2.885@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34094

John Smith wrote:
> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?

Geosynchronous orbits are ~26,000 miles high and
that's why there's so much delay.

GPS satellites are not in geosynchronous orbits.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

642. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:33:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ScrZi.5310$3Z2.5115@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34095

J.B. Wood wrote:
> To the rest of those on r.r.a.a, I would say that if
> Roy takes his time to respond you probably ought to listen.

Except his responses on the subject of the energy content
of reflected EM waves which violates the conservation
of energy principle.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

643. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:33:55 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13jcfvbr86cc72b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34096

"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:m4qZi.419$763.177@trnddc07...
>
> I missed being able to be clear in my "other" post. If there is a
> Beacon signal available from a POE satellite at 2meters there is an
> Excellent 2Meter source of signal with which a person can use to Very
> Accurately record the radiation pattern from horizon to horizon at all
> azimuth angles. That radiation pattern will be the pattern of the Ground
> antenna, not the satellite antenna. We have to assume the satellite
> radiates equal in all directions.
>
> The strength of the received signal is recorded into some program like
> Excel as a function of time. The actual Az-El to the satellite is
> published, or can be computed. So, it becomes fairly easy to record the
> actual (ground based) antenna's radiation pattern which includes all the
> environmental effects like trees and neighbors's houses.
>
> Jerry KD6JDJ
Jerry you were clear to me. There are several things wrong trying to use
the sat to determine the patern of the antenna on the ground at other than
the specific pass. Low orbiting sats will start at a great distance as they
come over the horizon and get to with in a few hundred miles as they go over
head. The squnit angle of the sat antenna will change so the sat antenna is
not always pointing at the ground antenna. The apparent polarity will
change and that can make a big differance.

I have the KLM circular beam pair for 2 meters and 435 mhz on an az/el setup
and computer control. Also can switch from left to right circular and have
monitored the sats go over and sometimes have to switch left to right as
they pass for the best signal.

I have not tried it on a sat but for the Icoms (it might work on others)
there is a program that will record the s-meter and draw a plot on the
screen . I have done it looking at repeaters and it does seem to work ok
for drawing paterns.

644. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:35:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OerZi.5311$3Z2.50@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34097

art wrote:
> I FOR ONE WOULD NEVER AGREE TO HIS STATEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO
> NEWTON'S LAWS NOT BEING APPLICABLE TO THE ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

Neither does Eugene Hecht author of "Optics".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

645. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-10 23:36:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_frZi.5312$3Z2.2832@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34098

J.B. Wood wrote:
> It's not about fawning, it's about respect for someone who has earned it.

Do you consider anyone who has earned your respect
to be omniscient?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

646. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 00:15:02 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <EuOdnQ5uM8Ab1KvanZ2dnUVZ_uHinZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34099

On Thu, 08 Nov 2007 22:37:51 +0000, Dave wrote:

> "James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:1194540310.856401.278690@v23g2000prn.googlegroups.com...
>> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
>> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
>> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I can't
>> tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna. Any
>> guesses?
>>
>> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html
>>
>>
>> Jim
>>
>>
> yep, and this is where you get the amps to melt them down:
> http://www.davemade.com/mobile.htm

We just gotta get one of those "Rod of God" antennas! What a
hoot.....

--
-73 de Mike N3LI -

647. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 00:22:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194740572.732106.100740@c30g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34100

On 10 Nov, 14:58, "J.B. Wood" <john.w...@nrl.navy.mil> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > Have you got a contract renewal coming up with Roy on his computor
> > programs?
>
> No, and just for the record, the original work that became the Numerical
> Electromagnetics Code (NEC) was done by MBA Associates under contract to
> the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory in the `60s. The "Antenna Modeling
> Program" was turned over to LLNL who coordinated user-supplied
> enhancements to the original program.
>
> > This fawning over Roy is getting a bit heavy.
>
> It's not about fawning, it's about respect for someone who has earned it.
>
> > Telling us on the
> > newsgroup
> > that should listen to Roy when we don't have a clue on your
> > background or even if you know what you are talking about is pushing
> > things a bit to hard(Judge not lest ye be judged)
>
> It was not my intent to imply that others on the ng aren't
> knowledgeable. I my response to some recent postings I previously
> stated electromagnetics is a mature science. The idea that somehow
> something has been missed by Maxwell, Heaviside or the many other
> contributing mathematicians and physicists over the decades to the
> theory, I find highly unlikely. The theory may be mature but you still
> need engineers to put it into practice.
I was an engineer o.k. Unlikely is like a horse race when a 50:1
horse comes in first. Unlikely infers it doesn't happen often
but it is accepted that it does. And I have shown that it has
happenned
again with Maxwell.; Unlikely yes but you have to acknoweledge that
it does happen and it is a sad day when it is prferable to putting
your head in a hole so you don't see it happened.
>
> Since it was brought up, I did my undergrad EE work at VPI&SU and
> master's EE work at The George Washington Univ (majoring in
> electrophysics). I was a signal officer in the US Army for 6 years and
> have worked at NRL since 1979 principally in the area of shipboard
> antenna and RF communications systems design. Is that enough?

Yes that qualifies you as to being a worthy judge of the mathematics
presented by Dr Davis. Unlikely that he could be in error so which

way are you going or is it bury your head time but then it is
"unlikely"
You do youself little service if you deny the possibility of change.
Roy avoids change or any possibility of change and will fight to the
death preserving the truth implied by books.

> years I have developed a high regard for "NEC Guru" Gerry Burke at LLNL
> and I know Gerry also has high regard for Roy.

Yes, and both will defend the antenna programs to death even tho they
cannot point to the time varient that is implicit in Maxwells laws.
They know that one cannot add a condition or an assumption to a
given law in mathematics. And they added an assumption with respect
to the time varient. On top of that the assumption is in error.
Do you care? No because it is unlikely.

I presume you cannot either but content with having the herd
mentallity
The bottom line is you stroked Roy's back and then excluded everbody
else on this group of knoweing what they were talking about, this
in the face of the common errors enunciated by Roy.
I suspect you are biased possibly for contractual reasons
but then I recocognise that it is unlikely, but
Sincerely, and 73s,

Art Unwin KB9MZ......XG

648. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 00:42:35 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <%dsZi.2897$CI1.289@trnddc03>
Source record: 34101

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13jcfvbr86cc72b@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:m4qZi.419$763.177@trnddc07...
>>
>> I missed being able to be clear in my "other" post. If there is a
>> Beacon signal available from a POE satellite at 2meters there is an
>> Excellent 2Meter source of signal with which a person can use to Very
>> Accurately record the radiation pattern from horizon to horizon at all
>> azimuth angles. That radiation pattern will be the pattern of the Ground
>> antenna, not the satellite antenna. We have to assume the satellite
>> radiates equal in all directions.
>>
>> The strength of the received signal is recorded into some program like
>> Excel as a function of time. The actual Az-El to the satellite is
>> published, or can be computed. So, it becomes fairly easy to record the
>> actual (ground based) antenna's radiation pattern which includes all the
>> environmental effects like trees and neighbors's houses.
>>
>> Jerry KD6JDJ
> Jerry you were clear to me. There are several things wrong trying to use
> the sat to determine the patern of the antenna on the ground at other than
> the specific pass. Low orbiting sats will start at a great distance as
> they come over the horizon and get to with in a few hundred miles as they
> go over head. The squnit angle of the sat antenna will change so the sat
> antenna is not always pointing at the ground antenna. The apparent
> polarity will change and that can make a big differance.
>
> I have the KLM circular beam pair for 2 meters and 435 mhz on an az/el
> setup and computer control. Also can switch from left to right circular
> and have monitored the sats go over and sometimes have to switch left to
> right as they pass for the best signal.
>
> I have not tried it on a sat but for the Icoms (it might work on others)
> there is a program that will record the s-meter and draw a plot on the
> screen . I have done it looking at repeaters and it does seem to work ok
> for drawing paterns.

Hi Ralph

Although I disagree with your premise about "great distance and a few
hundred miles", I must admit that I lack knowledge of the satellites other
than the few NOAA satellites. The NOAA satellites are about 4 time more
distant at the horizon than overhead. That results about 12 dB less signal

at the low elevation angle. The 12 dB is fairly easy to put back in the plot.
The guys at NASA/NOAA did an excellent job of tailoring the NOAA satellite pattern shape so it is close to equal over the entire pass. I'd have expected the "OSCAR" guys to have done the same and shaped their satellite antenna beams to be essentially equal level over the angle at which the Earth intercepts the satellite beam.
I'd like to know more about a 2Meter beacon satellite. Can you point me to a site where I can learn about 2Meter beacon satellites? I have a friend who will write me a program to plot signal strength as a function of angle on a polar plot. He made me one for the NOAA (137 MHz) satellites. I like modeling antennas at 2Meters and have an Icom PCR1000 that I'd like to get some use out of.

Jerry KD6JDJ

649. Helix angles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 01:42:36 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194745356.350469.104100@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34102

When Klaus got involved with helix style antenna it was a great leap
forward
for antenna engineering. Klaus determined the best helix angle
empirically
and tho he made errors pertaining to gain, the empirical angles for a
helix
are still being used by even the most knoweledgable with respect
to antennas especially NASA. and the milititary
Why do the scientists still refer to these empirical figures instead
of using Maxwell's laws
to determine them? True, deviation from the exact angles does not have
serious
consequences in a lot of cases but why is science not willing to
update its procedures?
If Kraus was in error with respect to gains of long helices antennas
wouldn't it be advisable
to stay with Maxwellian figures?
The present thought is that the angle is somewhere between
10 and 15 degrees, and many dispute these figures. But we blindly
follow the books
on the understanding "all is known" and view in disdain the
"unlikely".
If this were true in WW2 we would surely have lost in the end
Fortuately,
all possibilities were kept on the table. Can we say that is true now
based
on what Wood has stated?.
Was Kraus a God?
Is Roy a God?
If so, must we excommunicate all those that differ, as with Gallileo?
It is well known in Old Europe as Rumsfield called it, that one had to
be carefull
how one viewed himself when taking a seat near the salt, and then to
be told he
actually was not worth his sal tand moved from his place, despite his
personal
thinking with respect to overstating his value.
Is "unlikely" a good reason to put a stake into the ground!
Should we still kill the messenger with respect to antennas?
Food for thought
Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG

650. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 01:52:04 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jco339j0j926a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34103

Hello Cecil,

Thank you for the interest, and the question. Last time I had the RF amplier on the scope and sig generator, it was giving me approximately 100 mV output with something that *looked* like a millivolt or two input (possibly at much as 5 mV but no more), at 5 and again at 10 MHz. Now, I am enough of an RF newbie that I *think* this is what you are asking, but if not then please enlighten me. I think I understand the need for a low-loss antenna tuner, which I am trying to improvise with a 25 ohm wire-wound pot acting as an autotransformer, ala The Miracle Whip (QST, July 2001 PP 32-35.) And it seems to be working to some extent, just not in the ideal way I need. I am able to pick up Radio Nederlands on 6145 kHz (I *think* that's the frequency) off of the whip, but not BBC Africa on 7160 kHz, even if the radio stops there and seems to realize that there is something going on, but just can't pull it out of the mud. I am able to pull in BBC Africa on 7160 kHz with the external 110' random-wire antenna, and that with a bare minumun of noise. The whip however, just gives me the noise. I am about to do some more experimenting with different WW pots to see if I can get anything better. If all of this sounds totally bat-shit, please forgive. It does seem to work at least half as good as I need however, and I am hoping to tease out the rest.

Please let me know if I am headed up the wrong creek with my answers. Hate to say it, but am honestly making this up as I go along (obviously).

Thanks again,

Dave

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:cclZi.2632$sm1.924@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com...
> Dave wrote:
>> It's a 43 inch collapsable antenna (7 segments.) Maybe I just need more
>> amplification...
>
> For maximum power transfer from the antenna to the
> receiving load, you need a matching network, i.e.
> a low-loss antenna tuner. What is the dynamic gain
> range of the receiving load device?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

651. Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 02:11:54 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194747114.515120.96830@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34104

It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
yes?
If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
same
as a full leght antenna. Yes?
This does not conform with reality Right?
So is it possible that the circuit (current)
returns along the path down the center of the radiator which is
bordered by decaying electrons which thus would prevent
radiation?
IF it was possible then radiation figures accepted by hams
would coincide with respect to short antennas. Yes?.
Then why do all the "experts" reject the notion of the circuit
continueing down the center of the radiator?
What exacly preventing such a circuit becoming a reality?
Why does current go up the radiator in the first place
knowing it has nowhere to go?
Just a silly question for the self perceived experts
Best regards and waiting in unabaited attention to responses
by the experts, as I can't find it in the books which tell all
that is known.
Your friend and eager listener
Art KB9MZ.....XG

652. Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 02:22:28 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194747748.280216.117460@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34105

If the radiating circuit of a radiator goes up the radiator and then
down
or backtracking as the "experts" on this newsgroup states then
why is a short radiator not equaling the radiation or a full length
antenna, since the circuit is always on the surface of the radiator?
(stays on the surface until the frequency cycle completes)
Waiting in unabaited attention to be educated
(You know I want the reason why the circuit does not continue
down the center of the radiator eventually)
Your friend
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg

653. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 03:12:19 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47367314$0$24260$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34106

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194461773.599452.18860@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com...
> How does distributed capacitance harvest the energy given
> in sino soidal form and later release it in the same form
> that it was harvested in?
> Same question, but now look at distributed inductance and
> how that works!
> Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> stores it and releases it according to its time constant but
> the books don't tell me.about the other things!
> Like the time constant of distributed capacitance
> Art

Hello Art, this is an easy one that any amateur could answer and which I would think is well below your level of the physics (so the reason for your question confuses me): If the antenna is perfectly resonant, then it, as a total charge distribution system or "circuit", has a time constant of zero. At any point along the length of the antenna, there are time constants that could apply, RC or R/L depending upon reactivity of the section in question. But you are asking about the distributed capacitance; what does that mean, let's say in terms of any point at a designated distance from feed point? Where do you want to calculate the time constant? Otherwise, once the antenna is resonant either by design or by the addition of reactive components (such as a coil in the center), as a whole it is a resonant circuit where reactive impedances cancel out and you are only left with resistance (ohmic + radiation resistance) and the time constant of the whole circuit must be zero.

654. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 03:17:13 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <qNadnchQ2a3F6avanZ2dnUVZ8uGdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 34107

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194747114.515120.96830@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
> short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
> and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
> yes?
> If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
> same
> as a full leght antenna. Yes?
> This does not conform with reality Right?
> So is it possible that the circuit (current)
> returns along the path down the center of the radiator which is
> bordered by decaying electrons which thus would prevent
> radiation?
> IF it was possible then radiation figures accepted by hams
> would coincide with respect to short antennas. Yes?.
> Then why do all the "experts" reject the notion of the circuit
> continueing down the center of the radiator?
> What exacly preventing such a circuit becoming a reality?
> Why does current go up the radiator in the first place
> knowing it has nowhere to go?
> Just a silly question for the self perceived experts
> Best regards and waiting in unabaited attention to responses
> by the experts, as I can't find it in the books which tell all
> that is known.
> Your friend and eager listener
> Art KB9MZ.....XG
>
Art

You should know better (and I should know better for responding). :-}

The signal going down the centre would cancel the
signal going up the outside and nothing would be radiated except heat due to
the electrical impedence and resistance of the antenna conductor.

What keeps the two paths separated? A simple experiment with a length of
solid copper rod and a similar length of copper water pipe will demonstrate
that what you suggest doesn't in fact happen. Both will display similar
radiation characteristics and no sign of reverse current flows down the
centre of the rod or the inside bore of the tube. The only difference in
characteristics will be caused by a difference in the outer dimensions of
the copper rod and tube. At high enough frequencies, the tube will act as a
waveguide, but that's a completely different matter altogether.

Why does a light bulb glow? How do the photons know what direction to travel in?

If electrons are raised to a higher energy level (usually referred to as moved to occupy a higher orbital shell) by the input of energy, after a short period, they will return to their original energy state, emitting a photon to carry away the excess energy. The energy of the photon being directly in proportion to the energy input in the first place.

This has been verified repeatedly in published laboratory experiments. The photons are
emitted at around 300,000 Km/sec at right angles from the surface of the conductor. They don't need to 'know' which way to go or to be sucked out by some mystic force. Neither do we need degenerate or decaying electrons to direct the flow. An electron is an electron and nothing else. All electrons are inherently the same. When they form part of an atom, they can absorb or emit photons to balance the energy in the atom. The photon is not part of the electron, it is just the manifestation of temporarily stored, excess energy, being emitted to restore the atom back to its lowest energy state.

Mike G0ULI

655. Re: WLW - 700 kHz, 500 kW, 100% modulation, no limiter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 03:18:13 UTC
From: jawod <jawod@fuse.net>
Message-ID: <47367475.4080108@fuse.net>
Source record: 34108

John, N9JG wrote:
> http://www.ominous-valve.com/wlw.html
>
>
John,

I grew up in the shadow of the WLW tower and not too far away Voice of America antenna farm.

Thanks for reminding me of this great radio history in Cincinnati.

John
AB8O

656. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 03:36:46 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jcu6oglte39e2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34109

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> Hello Art, this is an easy one that any amateur could answer and which I
> would think is well below your level of the physics (so the reason for your
> question confuses me): If the antenna is perfectly resonant, then it, as a
> total charge distribution system or "circuit", has a time constant of zero.
> At any point along the length of the antenna, there are time constants that
> could apply, RC or R/L depending upon reactivity of the section in question.
> But you are asking about the distributed capacitance; what does that mean,
> let's say in terms of any point at a designated distance from feed point?
> Where do you want to calculate the time constant? Otherwise, once the
> antenna is resonant either by design or by the addition of reactive
> components (such as a coil in the center), as a whole it is a resonant
> circuit where reactive impedances cancel out and you are only left with
> resistance (ohmic + radiation resistance) and the time constant of the whole
> circuit must be zero.

In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed. Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed audio filters for CW, among other things.

The reactances in a resonant circuit cancel only at a single frequency. That means if you apply a sinusoidal signal at the resonant frequency for a very long time, and don't change anything about it (phase, amplitude, frequency, or waveshape), the resonant circuit will act like a resistor. But it won't under any other circumstances. As soon as you say "time constant", you're speaking of the response to a changing, not steady state sinusoidal, signal. And the response of the resonant circuit containing L and C to any change in the signal will be very different from the response of a resistor. And it will exhibit a time constant. (This can bee seen in the time domain equations for i(t) and v(t) which contain an exponential term multiplying the sinusoidal term. The time constant is in the exponent. See any text on electrical circuits for more detail.)

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

657. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 03:38:16 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194752296.780493.51240@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34110

On 10 Nov, 19:17, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194747114.515120.96830@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
> > short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
> > and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
> > yes?
> > If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
> > same
> > as a full leght antenna. Yes?
> > This does not conform with reality Right?
> > So is it possible that the circuit (current)
> > returns along the path down the center of the radiator which is
> > bordered by decaying electrons which thus would prevent
> > radiation?
> > IF it was possible then radiation figures accepted by hams
> > would coincide with respect to short antennas. Yes?.
> > Then why do all the "experts" reject the notion of the circuit
> > continueing down the center of the radiator?
> > What exacly preventing such a circuit becoming a reality?
> > Why does current go up the radiator in the first place
> > knowing it has nowhere to go?
> > Just a silly question for the self perceived experts
> > Best regards and waiting in unabaited attention to responses
> > by the experts, as I can't find it in the books which tell all
> > that is known.
> > Your friend and eager listener
> > Art KB9MZ.....XG
>
> Art
>
> You should know better (and I should know better for responding). :-}
>
> The signal going down the centre would cancel the
> signal going up the outside and nothing would be radiated except heat due to
> the electrical impedence and resistance of the antenna conductor.
>
> What keeps the two paths separated? A simple experiment with a length of
> solid copper rod and a similar length of copper water pipe will demonstrate
> that what you suggest doesn't in fact happen. Both will display similar

> radiation characteristics and no sign of reverse current flows down the
> centre of the rod or the inside bore of the tube. The only difference in
> characteristics will be caused by a difference in the outer dimensions of
> the copper rod and tube. At high enough frequencies, the tube will act as a
> waveguide, but that's a completely different matter altogether.
>
> Why does a light bulb glow? How do the photons know what direction to travel
> in?
>
> If electrons are raised to a higher energy level (usually referred to as
> moved to occupy a higher orbital shell) by the input of energy, after a
> short period, they will return to their original energy state, emitting a
> photon to carry away the excess energy. The energy of the photon being
> directly in proportion to the energy input in the first place.
>
> This has been verified repeatedly in published laboratory experiments. The
> photons are
> emitted at around 300,000 Km/sec at right angles from the surface of the
> conductor. They don't need to 'know' which way to go or to be sucked out by
> some mystic force. Neither do we need degenerate or decaying electrons to
> direct the flow. An electron is an electron and nothing else. All electrons
> are inherently the same. When they form part of an atom, they can absorb or
> emit photons to balance the energy in the atom. The photon is not part of
> the electron, it is just the manifestation of temporarily stored, excess
> energy, being emitted to restore the atom back to its lowest energy state.
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Mike I want to wait until some of the others present there thoughts
but one thing I have to comment on. The term is an electron is an
electron
and nothing else! I won't argue on the nomenclature of an electron
but must point out that an electrons has different properties!
You can have an electron that is bound to an atom via it's orbit
and that word bound cannot be underestimated. You can also have free
electrons
that attach themselves within to what we understand as matter.You can
also have
static particles where there are several states of decay right down
to a particle with chemical atributes but no electric atributes.
Now everybody brings photons into this picture that I will not comment
on
but as far as electrons one must state the electrons status before
debating
property changes that some suggest are foisted upon them.Lets wait to
see
what the others present though you didn't refer to the fact that if
the

circuit is always on the surface with respect to time then the
radiation
should be the same as a full size radiator. But that can wait.
Somebody may yet refer to a description from a book !
Best regards
Art

658. MI5 Persecution: Neil Fox (Nov/1998) (921)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 03:44:02 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101107402894@4ax.com>
Source record: 34128
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes, dk.snak.mudderkastning

Foxy's Showtime on Capital FM 25/11/98 7.35pm

Certainty level: 100%

This one, I can say with absolute certainty, is about me. It was recorded on my Sony Recording Walkman on the evening of Wednesday 25 November 1998. It doesn't mention me by name, so the objective observer might have trouble understanding why I'm so sure it's about me. I'm sure, because the harassment had restarted over the period when this piece was broadcast, and what Capital transmitted would have been in context with events at the time. (Sorry if that explanation is somewhat opaque, but I don't really want to embarrass myself by giving an explanation in detail, and an intelligent reader should be able to work it out for him/her self.)

This isn't the first time Capital have "got at" me; they were doing so right at the very beginning in summer 1990, when they said, "if he listens to Capital then he can't be all bad"; and Tarrant made remarks about me in his breakfast show in spring 1994, when he said, "you know this bloke? he says we're trying to kill him. We should be done for attempted manslaughter."

Unfortunately I didn't record those previous, much more conclusive instances of harassment by Capital DJs, and Capital Radio tells me they only keep recordings for three months. But lately I've been recording everything, and here is one product of that recording.

Neil Fox was introducing some petite Swedish songstress, sounded like Amelia, when he said something about her petite-ness ;

"she's a big big girl, actually she's really about tiny, she's this big, would you say what less than....."

then one of his studio staff shouted, "six inches"

then Fox laughed and said, "less than a meter tall, definitely"

What I think the "six inches" referred to should be obvious. I think it's sexual abuse directed at me.

Also there were a lot of words like "crazy", "mad" etc on this programme, which reinforced my belief that this was on purpose directed at myself.

I think Fox may be something of an unwilling participant in this abuse, he doesn't want to be an abuser but the persecutors are using his show and his staff to get at me. This is not the first time this sort of thing has happened from his show; and my guess is that it won't be the last

921

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

659. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 04:04:44 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194753884.207642.195040@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34111

On 10 Nov, 19:36, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> > Hello Art, this is an easy one that any amateur could answer and which I
> > would think is well below your level of the physics (so the reason for your
> > question confuses me): If the antenna is perfectly resonant, then it, as a
> > total charge distribution system or "circuit", has a time constant of zero.
> > At any point along the length of the antenna, there are time constants that
> > could apply, RC or R/L depending upon reactivity of the section in question.
> > But you are asking about the distributed capacitance; what does that mean,
> > let's say in terms of any point at a designated distance from feed point?
> > Where do you want to calculate the time constant? Otherwise, once the
> > antenna is resonant either by design or by the addition of reactive
> > components (such as a coil in the center), as a whole it is a resonant
> > circuit where reactive impedances cancel out and you are only left with
> > resistance (ohmic + radiation resistance) and the time constant of the whole
> > circuit must be zero.
>
> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time
> constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium
> after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed.
> Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed
> audio filters for CW, among other things.

Agreed to. Especially the reference to equilibrium.
You are the first to acknoweledge that tenent
>
> The reactances in a resonant circuit cancel only at a single frequency.
> That means if you apply a sinusoidal signal at the resonant frequency
> for a very long time, and don't change anything about it (phase,
> amplitude, frequency, or waveshape), the resonant circuit will act like
> a resistor.

Hold it right there.
Ohio state university placed that as a added assumtion to Maxwells
laws
and as you well know that it started to produce errors. This is the
reason that "moments" was brought into calculations because of the
way it averages or deals with errors. I suspect that an engineer
said get rid of that assumption if it doesn't work but like the saga
of the "O ring" with Nasa enegineers were ignored. This was at the
time I was wrestling with fortran and punched cards for computor
generated

BOM's that put me off of programming per say.You and others bandy
with
the words inductance and capacitance but you must know or should know
that both of these will not allow a sino soidal voltage or current
to pass intact thus one has to review where the time varience factor
comes from.especially when the used premise was found to be faulty.

But it won't under any other circumstances. As soon as you
> say "time constant", you're speaking of the response to a changing, not
> steady state sinusoidal, signal. And the response of the resonant
> circuit containing L and C to any change in the signal will be very
> different from the response of a resistor. And it will exhibit a time
> constant. (This can bee seen in the time domain equations for i(t) and
> v(t) which contain an exponential term multiplying the sinusoidal term.
> The time constant is in the exponent. See any text on electrical
> circuits for more detail.)

I cannot look at texts for an answer because
the texts use a prohibited method by adding a premise to a law.
You take the sinosoidal wave shape as the time varient despite
the errors it produces where as I do not. I do accept the laws
of Maxwell as stated as laws without the need to change things
because of outside pressures especially when it is accepted that
it produces errors by all concerned.

>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

660. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 04:16:20 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194754580.381449.63180@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34112

On 10 Nov, 19:12, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194461773.599452.18860@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com...
>
> > How does distributed capacitance harvest the energy given
> > in sino soidal form and later release it in the same form
> > that it was harvested in?
> > Same question, but now look at distributed inductance and
> > how that works!
> > Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> > stores it and releases it according to its time constant but
> > the books don't tell me.about the other things!
> > Like the time constant of distributed capacitance
> > Art
>
> Hello Art, this is an easy one that any amateur could answer and which I
> would think is well below your level of the physics (so the reason for your
> question confuses me): If the antenna is perfectly resonant, then it, as a
> total charge distribution system or "circuit",
has a time constant of zero.
Where on earth did you get that from?
The circuit has two components that will not allow the sino soidal
circuit to pass intact
and radiation occurs because of a time varient.
So if the sino soidal current is changed to something else
then we have to look for an alternative for the time varience factor.
You have to start from a strong footing and you are not

> At any point along the length of the antenna, there are time constants that
> could apply, RC or R/L depending upon reactivity of the section in question.
> But you are asking about the distributed capacitance; what does that mean,
> let's say in terms of any point at a designated distance from feed point?
> Where do you want to calculate the time constant? Otherwise, once the
> antenna is resonant either by design or by the addition of reactive
> components (such as a coil in the center), as a whole it is a resonant
> circuit where reactive impedances cancel out and you are only left with
> resistance (ohmic + radiation resistance) and the time constant of the whole
> circuit must be zero.

You may neutralise the effect of components but you can't get rid of
the components themselves. They still have properties that come into
play with respect to the circuit

Best Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ......Xg

661. Re: a little 4nec2 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 04:16:48 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <QmvZi.451$Vp3.257@trnddc05>
Source record: 34113

<s.g.hatch@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194668735.353783.318990@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> hello;
>
> until now I have used 4nec2 to model cubical quad type antennas. Now,
> I have been asked to design an end-fire helical antenna with a
> groundplane. I've figured out how to model a ground plane using 'fast
> ground' and radials and stuff, but I'm having trouble with the
> excitation. I guess I don't really know the particulars of it. When
> I was designing cubical quads, I'd just slap it on the loop and be
> done with it; I assumed that nec was sort of making an open circuit in
> the loop and connecting a transmission line to it--that type of
> thing. How do I tell nec that I want one end of the conductors
> connected to the ground plane, and the other to the helix? Does it
> know somehow?
>
> Any more tips on modeling helical antennas with ground planes in
> 4nec2?
>
> Thanks alot for your help;
> Sean.

Hi Sean

If you are willing to let me learn along with you, I'd like to try modeling
your helix using EZNEC. I think I can model a helix over an infinite
ground plane using EZNEC.
I am interested in learning to use 4nec2but am a real poor learner,
especially when I dont bother to read the instructions.

Jerry KD6JDJ

662. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 04:25:17 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <4736842e$0$5012$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34114

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194747114.515120.96830@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
> short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
> and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
> yes?

Yes, as long as the sinusoidal EMF is applied to the antenna. This is a forcing function. Let is assume a sinusoidal carrier wave is generated at the source.

> If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
> same
> as a full leght antenna. Yes?

No. The efficiency will be based on the ratio of radiation resistance to total resistance. Shorter antennas tend to require coils that increase ohmic resistive losses. Ground image plane losses can be huge on short mobile 80/160m mobile antennas. At lower frequencies, image plane losses can greatly exceed radiation resistance thus lower the efficiency greatly. Yet, the antenna is radiating 100% of the time, just not as efficiently.

> This does not conform with reality Right?

Yes, it does, per above. I guess with my elementary explanation, it is not helpful to go on the other questions since known science is contradicting your assumption (that some people, not necessarily you-yourself believe) antenna radiation efficiency is somehow related to the amount of time that current is flowing in the short antenna. I am not sure if you are intending to advocate this model or oppose it as I am not clear as to whose side you are on in this rather curiously controversial discussion of something that I thought was simpler. However, I am very open to expanding my horizons to new ideas since even today, antenna theory is to me a 'black art' (meaning that it is not fully mathematically understood by any one person that I am aware of also there are plenty of antenna companies making money based on empirical designs).

I am trying to conceptualize the design of your unique antenna model that you say is based on a gaussian extension to maxwell's equations. I have read your archives and I would like to try to understand your positions more specifically. You can throw the math at me. Can you point me to exactly which Gaussian extension formula I must apply to maxwell? Yes, I am familiar with the Gaussian area integrals of E*d(A) and how to solve them...I do have an EE degree. This area integral is actually a part of maxwell's equations and I do not know what extension you are referring to. I understand a Dr. Davis proved your work; can you point me to the calculations he did? That is

where I think I might learn a lot. BTW I have never used antenna modelling programs as I do not find the analyisis of repeated antenna segments particularly interesting. However, I may have to try it out to understand your stuff. Know of a good program I could download? It's called EZNEC or something like that? Thanks Art.

663. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:08:05 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47368e36$0$15348$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34115

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13jcu6oglte39e2@corp.supernews.com...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time constant,
> and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium after a step or
> sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed. Failure to
> understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed audio filters
> for CW, among other things.

But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and oranges. I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is resonant to the circuit. You are talking about a transient can be treated as the sum of sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same curcuit. I was also referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have time constants along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the length) but as a whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a signal at resonant frequency is zero.

>
> The reactances in a resonant circuit cancel only at a single frequency.
> That means if you apply a sinusoidal signal at the resonant frequency for
> a very long time, and don't change anything about it (phase, amplitude,
> frequency, or waveshape), the resonant circuit will act like a resistor.

My point exactly.

>But it won't under any other circumstances.

But Art didn't mention any other circumstances. Art seemed to be opposing any theory that thought charges were stored and released on antennas. I say this is exactly what happens on a resonant antenna. Transients will not efficiently transmit on the same antenna but I don't know how that relates to anything said.

As soon as you
> say "time constant", you're speaking of the response to a changing, not
> steady state sinusoidal, signal.

I agree that is what is usually the context. I wasn't sure what Art was getting at but I thought it was a very specific case.

664. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:10:53 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194757853.529712.89090@c30g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34116

On 10 Nov, 20:25, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194747114.515120.96830@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
> > It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
> > short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
> > and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
> > yes?
>
> Yes, as long as the sinusoidal EMF is applied to the antenna. This is a
> forcing function. Let is assume a sinusoidal carrier wave is generated at
> the source.
>
> > If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
> > same
> > as a full leght antenna. Yes?
>
> No. The efficiency will be based on the ratio of radiation resistance to
> total resistance. Shorter antennas tend to require coils that increase ohmic
> resistive losses. Ground image plane losses can be huge on short mobile
> 80/160m mobile antennas. At lower frequencies, image plane losses can
> greatly exceed radiation resistance thus lower the efficiency greatly. Yet,
> the antenna is radiating 100% of the time, just not as efficiently.
>
> > This does not conform with reality Right?
>
> Yes, it does, per above. I guess with my elementary explanation, it is not
> helpful to go on the other questions since known science is contradicting
> your assumption (that some people, not necessarily you-yourself believe)
> antenna radiation efficiency is somehow related to the amount of time that
> current is flowing in the short antenna. I am not sure if you are intending
> to advocate this model or oppose it as I am not clear as to whose side you
> are on in this rather curiously controversial discussion of something that I
> thought was simpler. However, I am very open to expanding my horizons to new
> ideas since even today, antenna theory is to me a 'black art' (meaning that
> it is not fully mathematically understood by any one person that I am aware
> of also there are plenty of antenna companies making money based on
> empirical designs).
>
> I am trying to conceptualize the design of your unique antenna model that
> you say is based on a gaussian extension to maxwell's equations. I have read
> your archives and I would like to try to understand your positions more
> specifically. You can throw the math at me. Can you point me to exactly

> which Gaussian extension formula I must apply to maxwell? Yes, I am familiar
> with the Gaussian area integrals of E*d(A) and how to solve them...I do have
> an EE degree. This area integral is actually a part of maxwell's equations
> and I do not know what extension you are referring to. I understand a Dr.
> Davis proved your work; can you point me to the calculations he did? That is
> where I think I might learn a lot. BTW I have never used antenna modelling
> programs as I do not find the analyisis of repeated antenna segments
> particularly interesting. However, I may have to try it out to understand
> your stuff. Know of a good program I could download? It's called EZNEC or
> something like that? Thanks Art.

I am attacking present day theory on the basis of what my reseach has
revealed over the past decade. I placed it in front of my peers
ie this newsgroup for examination. It was not examined in the normal
scientific way that I am accustomed to as an engineer.

If it was, it would quickly determine if the basis of my assault on
present
dogma were correct or in error. If you have existing progams you will
know
that sometimes it runs away for UNKNOWN reasons so YOU have to
determine
what is right and what is wrong. My research points to the inclusion
of
the sino soidal properties exist at every segment point and that is
known
by all parties concerned. It was shown to be correct at some segment
points but not all! But this asumption was kept in the absence of
known
alternatives. If you refuse to review mty work and its associated
mathematics then you are assuming that all is known even tho your
assumption
prove to be in error.I accepted that there were errors made and still
are
and have now found where the problem is. At the same time the solution
I
found resolves questions that scientists have puzzled about for over
100 years.
So if my peers will not review my work then I have to place parts that
are subject to contention which is going to be a verry long task and
perhaps irratable to many but I have no other options if all consider
everything is known. Now let me make just one point. I reffered to
the helix angle being determed empirically. Well I can show how
Maxwells
determines that angle using his laws. You also can determine using any
program that the angle is the summation of all vectors involed in
radiation.
The vector is not aligned with the radiator axis so with any program
move away
from planar forms to find that angle which produces maximum gain of
a desired polarity. How many of you used that method to avoid

relying
on a empirical method? Was it already known as with all the other
facts.
How many of you knew that an array that is non planar could exceed
the
attributes of a yagi? Or is that fallacious becuase all is known and
the books
cannot be wrong in any way when you have to acknoweledge that the
present
assumptions are known to create errors. I know, ignore the facts that
you know about and put your head in the sand and I you don't care
whether
the review by Dr Davis showed I was correct. To hell with the
mathematics
we know all is known because we have books that say so.
I am getting weary of all this but I cannot let it drop since I hold
to a
regimen that all engineers follow.
Go ahead Richard you can attack me now and not the subject as you
always do.
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg

665. MI5 Persecution: Flying Eye (Mar/1999) (3095)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:12:47 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101109091423@4ax.com>
Source record: 34129
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes, dk.snak.mudderkastning

Jackie King from the Flying Eye 14/3/99

Certainty level: 40%

In early March 1999, Capital Radio alleged they had received some emails, one of which was forwarded to me. It contained the words, "you know this bloke, he says we're trying to kill him, we should be done for attempted manslaughter!" which Chris Tarrant had said in 1994.

Following these emails there was an explosion in abuse activity, both from Capital Radio, and from MI5 themselves. MI5 followed me around and hurled abuse at me. The following audio file contains what may be abuse from the radio station.

Jackie King from the Flying Eye made these remarks on Sunday (14/3/99) lunchtime 12.24pm; "gas main work being, er, HANDLED if you like (laughs, embarrassed) outside Madame Tussauds, Euston Road obviously feeling the backlash of that".

The key word is "handled", which she sounds embarrassed to be saying; to me it looks like an attempt at a sexual slander. Capital Radio aren't even pretending not to get at me any more. I asked Chris Tarrant several times about his remark from 1994, and he has consistently avoided answering.

3095

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

666. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:21:19 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47369151$0$25187$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34117

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194753884.207642.195040@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On 10 Nov, 19:36, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>>
>> > Hello Art, this is an easy one that any amateur could answer and which
>> > I
>> > would think is well below your level of the physics (so the reason for
>> > your
>> > question confuses me): If the antenna is perfectly resonant, then it,
>> > as a
>> > total charge distribution system or "circuit", has a time constant of
>> > zero.
>> > At any point along the length of the antenna, there are time constants
>> > that
>> > could apply, RC or R/L depending upon reactivity of the section in
>> > question.
>> > But you are asking about the distributed capacitance; what does that
>> > mean,
>> > let's say in terms of any point at a designated distance from feed
>> > point?
>> > Where do you want to calculate the time constant? Otherwise, once the
>> > antenna is resonant either by design or by the addition of reactive
>> > components (such as a coil in the center), as a whole it is a resonant
>> > circuit where reactive impedances cancel out and you are only left with
>> > resistance (ohmic + radiation resistance) and the time constant of the
>> > whole
>> > circuit must be zero.
>>
>> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
>> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
>> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time
>> constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium
>> after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed.
>> Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed
>> audio filters for CW, among other things.
>
> Agreed to. Especially the reference to equilibrium.
> You are the first to acknoweledge that tenent

Art, many people have acknowledged this. We were talking apples vs oranges.
It is a long strech to relate audio CW filters to antennas and their
distributed capacitance and inductance. Of course I agree when you involve
transients that have rise and fall times that are not related to antenna

resonance...I want out of this because I know we can make more sense.
>>
>> The reactances in a resonant circuit cancel only at a single frequency.
>> That means if you apply a sinusoidal signal at the resonant frequency
>> for a very long time, and don't change anything about it (phase,
>> amplitude, frequency, or waveshape), the resonant circuit will act like
>> a resistor.

Yes. The resistor burns the energy, the reactors store and release it. Impedance is minimized, power transfer is maximized. That was my point to art, i.e. that a resonant antenna functions the same as a discreet resonant RLC circuit (except that part of the R is optimized for radiation resistance). Basic stuff, agree?

> Hold it right there.
> Ohio state university placed that as a added assumtion to Maxwells
> laws
> and as you well know that it started to produce errors.

Huh? WHO at OSU did that??? Did they also modify Newton's Laws and Einstein's special relativity equations? I think you are saying that some teaching assistant had a pet theory that he was advocating to his freshman students while working on his Phd but it was likely later thrown out by his professor.

667. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:33:18 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <yuwZi.20443$ya1.14247@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34118

John Smith wrote:

> Well, BPL is ONLY meant to supply high speed to rural/remote sites,
> homes, business, etc. As fiber goes into those areas (and cheaper
> satellite, clearwire, etc.) some reduction will be noted in these--but,
> keep your fingers crossed if you hate BPL.

Perhaps you'll be able to explain why BPL is found almost entirely in
cities and suburbs. Can you name a rural area where it is deployed?

Dave K8MN

668. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:34:36 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <MvwZi.20444$ya1.10030@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34119

John Smith wrote:
> Bert Hyman wrote:
>> In news:fh51n4$lv3$2@news.albasani.net John Smith
>> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> In a perfect world we would all have megabyte speeds via
>>> satellite--someday ...
>>
>> We'll just have to find a way to make those satellites orbit closer to
>> the ground to eliminate that long round-trip delay.
>
> What?
>
> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?

Do you mean those in the equatorial belt about 22,500 miles away?

They must be the ones which prompt satellite provides such as Wild Blue
to state that their service is not suitable for VOIP.

Dave K8MN

669. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:35:33 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <473694a8$0$9581$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34121

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194757853.529712.89090@c30g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...

> I am attacking present day theory on the basis of what my reseach has
> revealed over the past decade. I placed it in front of my peers
> ie this newsgroup for examination. It was not examined in the normal
> scientific way that I am accustomed to as an engineer.
>
> If it was, it would quickly determine if the basis of my assault on
> present
> dogma were correct or in error. If you have existing progams you will
> know
> that sometimes it runs away for UNKNOWN reasons so YOU have to
> determine
> what is right and what is wrong. My research points to the inclusion
> of
> the sino soidal properties exist at every segment point and that is
> known
> by all parties concerned. It was shown to be correct at some segment
> points but not all! But this asumption was kept in the absence of
> known
> alternatives. If you refuse to review mty work and its associated
> mathematics then you are assuming that all is known even tho your
> assumption
> prove to be in error.I accepted that there were errors made and still
> are
> and have now found where the problem is. At the same time the solution
> I
> found resolves questions that scientists have puzzled about for over
> 100 years.
> So if my peers will not review my work then I have to place parts that
> are subject to contention which is going to be a verry long task and
> perhaps irratable to many but I have no other options if all consider
> everything is known. Now let me make just one point. I reffered to
> the helix angle being determed empirically. Well I can show how
> Maxwells
> determines that angle using his laws. You also can determine using any
> program that the angle is the summation of all vectors involed in
> radiation.
> The vector is not aligned with the radiator axis so with any program
> move away
> from planar forms to find that angle which produces maximum gain of
> a desired polarity. How many of you used that method to avoid
> relying

> on a empirical method? Was it already known as with all the other
> facts.
> How many of you knew that an array that is non planar could exceed
> the
> attributes of a yagi? Or is that fallacious becuase all is known and
> the books
> cannot be wrong in any way when you have to acknoweledge that the
> present
> assumptions are known to create errors. I know, ignore the facts that
> you know about and put your head in the sand and I you don't care
> whether
> the review by Dr Davis showed I was correct. To hell with the
> mathematics
> we know all is known because we have books that say so.
> I am getting weary of all this but I cannot let it drop since I hold
> to a
> regimen that all engineers follow.
> Go ahead Richard you can attack me now and not the subject as you
> always do.
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg

Art, I'm not sure if you read my entire post.

Where can I find a copy of your work? I have gone through the archives but no luck.

I actually *want* to review it (I do not "refuse" to reviw it as you posting says) and I can handle the math and will even learn EZNEC (or whatever you call it) if I need to model any of your concepts for a better understand. Also, a copy of the Davis post would be great to have.

Thanks,

670. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:35:38 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <KwwZi.20445$ya1.5034@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34120

John Smith wrote:
> Bert Hyman wrote:
>
>>> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?
>>
>> What's the delay introduced by two 22,000 mile round trips?
>>
>
> What?
>
> You don't know about data compaction and multi-threading?

Well, "John", you can compact all the data you like and do all the
multi-threading you can manage, the delay isn't lessened.

Dave K8MN

671. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:47:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh652a$38j$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34122

Dave Heil wrote:

>> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?
>
> Do you mean those in the equatorial belt about 22,500 miles away?
>
> They must be the ones which prompt satellite provides such as Wild Blue
> to state that their service is not suitable for VOIP.
>
> Dave K8MN

Yep, those satellites which a signal takes ~0.12078436 second to reach.

Twice that for round trip. If you think a 0.24156872 second delay is
too much, I just don't know what to tell ya!

Regards,
JS

672. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:51:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh658jelu2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34123

Dave Heil wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
>> Well, BPL is ONLY meant to supply high speed to rural/remote sites,
>> homes, business, etc. As fiber goes into those areas (and cheaper
>> satellite, clearwire, etc.) some reduction will be noted in
>> these--but, keep your fingers crossed if you hate BPL.
>
> Perhaps you'll be able to explain why BPL is found almost entirely in
> cities and suburbs. Can you name a rural area where it is deployed?
>
> Dave K8MN

Yep, because they are beginning with the largest population of potential users to finance the whole operation and insure success.

Anywhere lacking lines which are insufficient to carry high speed are very valid markets. Although I live in a city of ~300,000 there is no DSL available at my residence--fortunately, I have cheap cable for my high speed needs.

JS

673. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 05:55:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh65hc$415$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34124

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> Well, "John", you can compact all the data you like and do all the
> multi-threading you can manage, the delay isn't lessened.
>
> Dave K8MN

For some strange reason, you just can't grasp the lack of importance
that amounts to.

But then, in the past, all your posts have implied a general lack of
resources on your part to grasp, digest and understand the new
technologies ... this is probably while you are still able to argue the
importance of CW with such fanatic voice.

JS

674. Re: Helix angles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 06:05:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4l6dj3lfdm8h7ovevk97uddhc05tthe6lq@4ax.com>
Source record: 34125

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 17:42:36 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>he made errors pertaining to gain

Give a specific claim of gain that Kraus (you should really learn to
spell someone's name right if you are going to say he made errors)
made - this, of course, means a real number Kraus wrote.

Now tell us what that number should have been.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

675. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 06:09:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <s27dj35lgug4prfg976o41sfpp3cfp48i6@4ax.com>
Source record: 34126

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 15:07:32 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>On 10 Nov, 14:08, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 13:54:24 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> > we don't have a clue on your
>> >background or even if you know what you are talking about
>>
>> We?
> I

I does not equal We.

676. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 06:13:35 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jd7dfbb2sb715@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34127

Update: replaced the 25 ohm WW pot with a 1 ohm 4 watt WW potentiometer, with surprisingly good results. Am now able to pull in BBC Africa on 7160 kHz, although there is a somewhat faint high-pitch whine behind it. Still, it is definetly intelligable. At least 1000% better than it was. When attached to the external antenna, it is downright incredible. The only thing I have trouble picking up with the whip is WWV at 5 MHz (and 2.5 MHz is out of the question). With the external antenna however, these come through like gangbusters. The acid test will come at 1300 UTC when I try to pick up Voice of Korea. If I can pull that out of the noise, I will be ecstatic. That is what I have been working towards since I started this project. Oh, and it helps if all your wires are connected, and the one carrying the RF to the input of the first amplifier stage is not hanging loose, near it's intended connectionpoint, due to a broken solder joint. Found that while installing the 1 ohm pot and had to go back and see how the 25 ohm pot performed once the wire was reconnected. Better, but still not ideal by any means. Then installed the 1 ohm pot, and got surprised. If you want to see the schematic, I can post it to alt.binaries.schematics.electronic.

Hoping to hear from you again on how to improve reception further.

Thanks,

Dave

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13jco339j0j926a@corp.supernews.com...
> Hello Cecil,
>
> Thank you for the interest, and the question. Last time I had the RF
> amplier on the scope and sig generator, it was giving me approximately 100
> mV output with something that *looked* like a millivolt or two input
> (possibly at much as 5 mV but no more), at 5 and again at 10 MHz. Now, I
> am enough of an RF newbie that I *think* this is what you are asking, but
> if not then please enlighten me. I think I understand the need for a
> low-loss antenna tuner, which I am trying to improvise with a 25 ohm
> wire-wound pot acting as an autotransformer, ala The Miracle Whip (QST,
> July 2001 PP 32-35.) And it seems to be working to some extent, just not
> in the ideal way I need. I am able to pick up Radio Nederlands on 6145
> kHz (I *think* that's the frequency) off of the whip, but not BBC Africa
> on 7160 kHz, even if the radio stops there and seems to realize that there
> is something going on, but just can't pull it out of the mud. I am able
> to pull in BBC Africa on 7160 kHz with the external 110' random-wire
> antenna, and that with a bare minumun of noise. The whip however, just
> gives me the noise. I am about to do some more experimenting with

> different WW pots to see if I can get anything better. If all of this
> sounds totally bat-shit, please forgive. It does seem to work at least
> half as good as I need however, and I am hoping to tease out the rest.
>
> Please let me know if I am headed up the wrong creek with my answers.
> Hate to say it, but am honestly making this up as I go along (obviously).
>
> Thanks again,
>
> Dave
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:cclZi.2632$sm1.924@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com...
>> Dave wrote:
>>> It's a 43 inch collapsable antenna (7 segments.) Maybe I just need more
>>> amplification...
>>
>> For maximum power transfer from the antenna to the
>> receiving load, you need a matching network, i.e.
>> a low-loss antenna tuner. What is the dynamic gain
>> range of the receiving load device?
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
>

677. MI5 Persecution: Johnny Boy (21/Aug/1998) (5269)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 06:45:33 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101110420218@4ax.com>
Source record: 34131
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes,dk.snak.mudderkastning

Virgin Radio-Johnny Boy (21/August/1998)

Certainty level: 60%

On Saturday 15 August 1998 I attended a gathering of contributors to newsgroup uk.misc at London's Victoria railway station. Also present was Simon G, who had previously given this description of what he would be wearing;

At 06:36 AM 13/8/98 GMT, Simon wrote:
>further clarification to aid recognition, i'll be wearing
>a t shirt, a brown suede waistcoat, a brown suede miniskirt,
>& a pair of patchwork leggings (& may have a widebrimmed straw
>hat, too).

It is my belief that my persecutors, who monitor my home telephone line (and consequently read all modem communications including email), were aware of this meeting, and may even have observed the "meat" taking place.

Following the "meat" it seemed to me that one or two attempts were made by my persecutors to portray me as "gay", on the basis of Simon's suede miniskirt, which in their inventiveness my persecutors attributed to me, not Simon. (Just for the record, Simon is hetero, and has agreed to the above email extract being published.) The following item from Johnny Boy's Wheels of Steel (between 7pm-11pm, Friday 21/8/98) is one such attempt.

(conversation) (J=Johnny-Boy, H=Hipster)

J: Texas of course part of V98 this weekend enjoy it if you're going. Keep your eyes out on Sunday in Chelmsford for Hipster, because he's going to be there. What are you going to be wearing?

H: I'll be wearing my, er, my suede shorts.
(sycophantic laughter)

J: and believe me he ain't joking, he ain't joking. OK coming next at Virgin on the Wheels of Steel...

Why do I think Hipster's "suede shorts" refers to Simon's mini-skirt? Because "suede" in both cases (obvious!); because "suede shorts" indicates "gay" which they were trying to pin on me; because "shorts" = something short, such as a "mini"-skirt; and because the two DJs both laughed as soon as Hipster said "suede shorts", they knew what the joke was, they knew that they were meant (and probably paid) to find it funny.

5269

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
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678. MI5 Persecution: Johnny Boy (19/June/1999) (7443)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 07:45:42 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101111421193@4ax.com>
Source record: 34133
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes,dk.snak.mudderkastning

Virgin Radio-Johnny Boy (19/June/1999)

Certainty level: 30%

I'm not quite sure about this one, so I've given it a one in three chance of being about me. First the background.... from mid-March 1999 for some three or four months, every weekend, I bombarded Westminster MPs with faxes about the terrible, all-encompassing MI5 Persecution. (Jesting aside, it really is terrible and all-encompassing, in the UK anyway.) Of course each week some MPs replied; but in June 1999, after I'd been at it some three months, I started getting "covert" feedback from Virgin Radio.

The first feedback I got was from Danny Baker, on Sunday 13th June. That weekend I was sending an article which contained biting criticism of the police inaction in this case. Danny Baker on his Virgin radio show started an angry rant that "he knows it's rubbish", ie. he was rubbishing what I'd said in that weekend's faxed article. Unfortunately I wasn't recording this programme.

The next possible Virgin-Radio feedback was a week later on 19th June 1999. This is contained in the audio file above, in which Johnny Boy on his "Wheels of Steel" programme says;

"and if you would like to put a triple play together, ahhh.... because quite frankly Hipster and me are running out of ideas...."

He goes on to counter Hipster's "how dare you" with a protestation that he is "only joking".

What I reckon is that my article faxed to MPs that weekend was forwarded by one of the recipients to Virgin Radio. My article had included the words;

"I am beginning to run out of both new topics and energy to write these articles."

So what I reckon is that Johnny Boy read the article.... and rephrased the above line "run out of ... new topics" to "running out of ideas". I recognise that this is a pretty tenuous inference to make.... but do listen to the audio file, from the "ahhh...." pause in JB's speech you can guess he is about to say something "risky" and at someone's expense. Anyway, I listen to the Wheels of Steel regularly and will continue to do so, recording it as I always do - so any future funny remarks will get immortalised on these pages!

7443

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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679. MI5 Persecution: Brighton 24/9/98 (9617)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 08:45:36 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101112420542@4ax.com>
Source record: 34134
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes, dk.snak.mudderkastning

Brighton Day Trip - 24/Sept/1998

Certainty level: 5%

On a day trip to Brighton, carrying a minidisc recorder, I managed to collect several indistinct instances of what I think were people swearing at me. Between the 0.5 and 1.5 second marks of the above recording is something that sounds like "nutter". I recorded at least three other much more obscene sexual words on the same day.

I don't honestly think the "nutter" recorded here is part of the conspiracy against me. I've been called similar things elsewhere, where it's been blindingly clear that the insult does form part of the conspiracy - but not in this case. This illustrates quite a worrying point - as a result of the many years of abuse "in public", I now sometimes simply don't know whether somebody is insulting me because they think I look like a dweeb, or whether the conspiracy is in action. Sometimes, due to background noise and people talking quietly relative to ambient noise, I can't be sure of what's being said, even after listening to it again on my minidisc. Or put another way, I now have a mild form of what I recognise to be occasional auditory delusions - but these are fuelled by the many years of actual verbal abuse.

9617

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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680. MI5 Persecution: POSK 2/2/98 (11791)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 09:43:15 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101113394431@4ax.com>
Source record: 34138
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes, dk.snak.mudderkastning

POSK Cafe - 2/Feb/1998

Here are two independent segments, both of which occurred in London on the same day, the first at a Polish cafe, the second on the Tube.

Certainty level: 100%

POSK is the Polish Social-Cultural Centre in Hammersmith, London. It has quite a nice cafe which does pierogi, golabki etc. I went there with my mother early in 1998. Seated at the window table were three Polish men talking amongst themselves. One of them let rip with a sexual obscenity which was clearly directed at me (it's the same one that's been heard again and again since about November 1995), and which was recorded on my minidisc walkman. I have not included it in the above excerpt, which shows the reaction of another of the trio to the first man's swearing - namely, "jestes swinia jednak" which in English is "nevertheless you're a swine".

Certainty level: 20%

Somewhere on the London Underground. "Psycho" (I think - a little unclear).

11791

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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681. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 09:54:21 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jdkandrfe5d3b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34130

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13jcu6oglte39e2@corp.supernews.com...
>> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>>
>> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
>> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
>> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time constant,
>> and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium after a step or
>> sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed. Failure to
>> understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed audio filters
>> for CW, among other things.
>
> But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and oranges.
> I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is resonant to the
> circuit. You are talking about a transient can be treated as the sum of
> sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same curcuit. I was also
> referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have time constants
> along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the length) but as a
> whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a signal at
> resonant frequency is zero.
> . . .

You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady
state? What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant
amplitude, how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a
"time constant"? How could you measure it?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

682. MI5 Persecution: Leicester Square 9/2/98 (13965)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 10:49:20 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101114454808@4ax.com>
Source record: 34049
Cross-posted to: rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,alt.tv.shaggable.babes, dk.snak.mudderkastning

Leicester Square - 9/Feb/1998

In February 1998 I spent some time in Leicester Square, in the West End of London. This is a very busy area of London, and one which can be relied on to produce "contacts". Capital Radio's offices and their cafe are located here, the Trocadero is nearby, and the place is full of cinemas and entertainment venues.

Certainty level: 100%

A young girl is heard to say, "Alright I'm going to talk to myself" to her friends, followed by all of them laughing together, as I passed by.

Believe me, I do not look mad in real life, these young people would not have directed their comments and laughter at me unless they had already been told by others that I was ill. I am absolutely certain that their behaviour was directed at me, and this audio file is particularly clear.

Certainty level: 60%

This one was recorded in a cafe in Green Park. Two women are talking to each other, one of them says to the other, "something wrong with him", with an emphasis on the "wrong".

The words "something wrong with him" have been repeated at me dozens of times, at my former workplace in Canada, in England, etc. The words are quite deliberately chosen to have two meanings; they obviously imply that I am ill, without forcing the abusers to demean themselves by using more pejorative terms, although they have shown that they have no compunction in that area; and secondly, the words "wrong ... him" make me at fault, and place the guilt for the abusers' wrongdoing on my shoulders.

Certainty level: 30%

Recorded on a Victoria line tube train leaving Green Park station.
If you listen carefully you can pick up the word "hunchback". The speaker had emitted a swear word immediately before this excerpt; both the swear word, and the "hunchback", were (I believe) directed at me.

13965

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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683. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 11:39:59 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <jSBZi.2860$NC.426@trndny07>
Source record: 34132

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:473694a8$0$9581$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> Art, I'm not sure if you read my entire post.

and he wouldn't understand it even if he did.

>
> Where can I find a copy of your work? I have gone through the archives but
> no luck.
>
you won't. he hasn't published anything other than handwaving distortions
and misconceptions based on some weird distortion of gauss's law and his
concept of 'equilibrium', which he can't define either. you will be happier
when you add him and anyone who responds to him to your kill file.

684. From OP: Re: Scanner Antenna Lenth Tuning to 1/4 Wavelength Question ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 13:17:42 UTC
From: Robert11 <rgsros@notme.com>
Message-ID: <54adnS4KuZlunaranZ2dnUVZ_jSdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 34135

Hi,

Just a quick thanks for explanations.
Appreciate it.

Bob (Sudbury, Mass.)

685. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 13:19:44 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh6vhj$r36$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34136

"art" wrote
> It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
> short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
> and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
> yes? If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
> same as a full leght antenna. Yes? This does not conform with
> reality Right?

Wrong, as regards your "reality." Using the classic definition of efficiency, an antenna of ANY length (including a point source) will radiate nearly 100% of the power it accepts from the r-f source driving it.

The radiation patterns of those antennas will vary. Some will radiate more relative field in some directions and less in some directions than others will. But, disregarding dielectric and conductor I^2R losses, ALL antennas radiate ALL of the power they accept from their driving source (ie, their efficiencies are equal).

> So is it possible that the circuit (current) returns along
> the path down the center of the radiator...

No, it's not possible. No matter the direction of flow along a solid conductor, alternating current tends to travel on/near its outer surface. This is due to the greater number of enclosed lines of magnetic flux generated by current flowing at/near its center, which increases the inductive reactance of the conductor in those areas. The result is a redistribution of the current to the parts of the conductor cross-section having the least reactance, ie, on and near its outer surface. Read Terman's RADIO ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK, 1943 edition, pp 30-31 for more on this (or many other sources).

> IF it was possible then radiation figures accepted by hams
> would coincide with respect to short antennas. Yes?.
> Then why do all the "experts" reject the notion of the circuit
> continueing down the center of the radiator?

Because it doesn't do that.

RF

686. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 13:22:21 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194787341.313560.55680@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34137

On 11 Nov, 01:54, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> > "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
> >news:13jcu6oglte39e2@corp.supernews.com...
> >> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> >> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
> >> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
> >> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time constant,
> >> and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium after a step or
> >> sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed. Failure to
> >> understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed audio filters
> >> for CW, among other things.
>
> > But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and oranges.
> > I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is resonant to the
> > circuit. You are talking about a transient can be treated as the sum of
> > sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same curcuit. I was also
> > referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have time constants
> > along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the length) but as a
> > whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a signal at
> > resonant frequency is zero.
> > . . .
>
> You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady
> state? What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant
> amplitude, how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a
> "time constant"? How could you measure it?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Is this a prelude to your normal comment when you walk away?
This I don't understand is a cop out but I will answer you anyway.
The meaning of time constant. You are aware that the addition of
other things that was not part of Maxwells laws such as the assumption
of
a sino soidal current at every point taken for the calculation
produced errors.
As one who sells the NEC work you must know that.
If it produces errors then the assumption is in correct yet Maxwells
laws are based
on radiation from the time varient phenomina. Thus it behooves all to

impose the correct or alternative time varient.An alternative time
varient is exposed
when one adds a time varient to the law of statics which is shown to
equal
or be the same as Maxwells laws(see the math in the archives.
Using Gauss's method of analysis which is based around flux and an
arbitary field
shows radiation is formed in pulses during times that equilibrium is
broken
and the arbitary borders fracture momentarily. The only way therefore
is the
circuit is one of a tank circuit. The tank circuit mby use of the
radiators constituent
capacitance and inductance revolves the time constant associated with
a sino soidal
property and with the syncroness of energy release according to the
time constant
of the energy storage imposes a time varient. Now the math is there so
next we
allow a computor program with unknown viability to compare with
Gauss's law
extension that I imposed.
What does this show?
Using the optimiser version it allways migrates to a non planar form
and not the planar form
which scientists have mimiced from the yagi. Doing this it supplies
the angle for a helix
that is mathematically supplied by Maxwell where prior to this it was
emperically found.
One can overcheck this by placing a non planar form into any passive
antenna program
and it verifies the results of a Gaussian apoproach. Since using the
time varience
associated with a sino soidal produces errors and the time constant
of heat storage release
does not produce errors to Maxwells laws it behooves all to review the
significance of what I did
which is to add a time variable to the same proven situation that
Gauss applied for statics.
a proven method which does not violate Maxwells laws.
. For your part you can examine the mathematical aproach taken for
error since it is at the core
of what I present. If you wish to modify it so it conforms with the
books I will give
it a fair hearing without defaulting to the "all is known" syndrome.I
cannot agree to adding
any assumptions to Maxwells laws since that delegitamises any law as
we know it.
Science demands impartial examination without imposing pre supposed
conditions or the

involvement of personal feelings since it is continually found that
what is unlikely to happen
does actually happen!
Questions to ask yourself.
How is it that Maxwell defined the angle for a helix that matches
thatfound by Kraus empirically
by not using the time varient assumptions that we presently used
associated with the sino soidal
wave?
Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG

687. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 13:47:07 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1194788827.489316.95280@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34139

Dave,
In a nut-shell, a larger antenna will tend to be more 'receptive'
at lower frequencies. Then you can think about matching the
impedances of the antenna system and receiver.
Larger antennas have the 'problem' of being 'larger', as in where
do you put the thing? Reducing the size of an antenna can be more
practical mechanically, but tends to be less practical electrically
(noise, less 'receptive', etc, etc.). Your 'best' bet would be to
find a reasonable compromise between the two kinds of 'practical'
thingys (mechanical/electrical). Usually easier if you can make it
bigger, sort of.
- 'Doc

(all puns intended, even the ones I didn't intend)

688. Re: Please help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:00:11 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1194789611.642845.320280@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34140

On Nov 10, 1:51 am, "SPAM FREE australia.radio.broadcast.moderated
(Keitha)_" <nswa...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> I need a 60 meter transmitting aerial for a HF
> Shortwave service with 1kw
>
> Can anyone tell me where to get one
>
> A web ddresss? ?

That's sort of a 'broad' question. Depends a lot on where the
antenna is to be situated and the state of your bank account versus
your building abilities.
An antenna's environment determines much of it's electrical
characteristics, so that can be an important part of the 'selecting'
process. An antenna's mechanical characteristics also are part of
that 'selecting' process. There are gobs of antenna 'styles'/types so
those mechanical 'problems' can usually be sorted out easily, sort of.
Can't give you a particular address for that antenna, but would
suggest doing lots of 'shopping' before buying. Making one to fill
your need isn't unreasonable at all and can certainly be cheaper
(important consideration if you're as 'cheap' as I am!).
Good luck.
- 'Doc

689. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:04:26 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <KZDZi.20674$B25.12567@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 34041

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>>> You don't know about geosynchronous orbits?
>>
>> Do you mean those in the equatorial belt about 22,500 miles away?
>>
>> They must be the ones which prompt satellite provides such as Wild
>> Blue to state that their service is not suitable for VOIP.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Yep, those satellites which a signal takes ~0.12078436 second to reach.
>
> Twice that for round trip. If you think a 0.24156872 second delay is
> too much, I just don't know what to tell ya!

You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.

Dave K8MN

690. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:05:04 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <1194789904.463429.32060@k35g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34042

On Nov 11, 2:35 pm, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:

Hi Stefan
If you search "John E Davis" you will find the link. He
made the post's regarding the math on March 10-11-14 and 15 the
heading is re gaussian statics law

Derek

691. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:06:29 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13je33cj6s7o5fa@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34043

"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:%dsZi.2897$CI1.289@trnddc03...
> Although I disagree with your premise about "great distance and a few
> hundred miles", I must admit that I lack knowledge of the satellites other
> than the few NOAA satellites. The NOAA satellites are about 4 time more
> distant at the horizon than overhead. That results about 12 dB less
> signal at the low elevation angle. The 12 dB is fairly easy to put back
> in the plot.
> The guys at NASA/NOAA did an excellent job of tailoring the NOAA
> satellite pattern shape so it is close to equal over the entire pass.
> I'd have expected the "OSCAR" guys to have done the same and shaped their
> satellite antenna beams to be essentially equal level over the angle at
> which the Earth intercepts the satellite beam.
> I'd like to know more about a 2Meter beacon satellite. Can you point me
> to a site where I can learn about 2Meter beacon satellites? I have a

Jerry you can find information on the ham sats at www.amsat.org.

I guess the great distances I was thinking about was from about 200 miles to
around 1000 or so. As you said that is getting close to 10 to 12 db
differant. In one way that is not really that much differance in signal,
but the types of antennas we have been talking about would have from 0 db to
about 6 db of gain. Most would have just one or two db worth of differance
in the best direction.

692. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:08:32 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <A1EZi.20676$B25.2129@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 34044

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>
>>> Well, BPL is ONLY meant to supply high speed to rural/remote sites,
>>> homes, business, etc. As fiber goes into those areas (and cheaper
>>> satellite, clearwire, etc.) some reduction will be noted in
>>> these--but, keep your fingers crossed if you hate BPL.
>>
>> Perhaps you'll be able to explain why BPL is found almost entirely in
>> cities and suburbs. Can you name a rural area where it is deployed?

> Yep, because they are beginning with the largest population of potential
> users to finance the whole operation and insure success.

If the cities have cable and DSL broadband, and the BPL folks have often stated that their market is the underserved rural areas, it doesn't really make sense for them to concentrate on cities and suburbs.

> Anywhere lacking lines which are insufficient to carry high speed are
> very valid markets. Although I live in a city of ~300,000 there is no
> DSL available at my residence--fortunately, I have cheap cable for my
> high speed needs.

So you're in a city and you have broadband. You aren't a guy who needs BPL. I live 3.5 miles from a small village of 1200. I have DSL. I'm not a guy who needs BPL.

Dave K8MN

693. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:15:22 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1194790522.071389.108440@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34045

A lot of this 'discussion' depends on how you define 'efficiency'.
A 'point source' can be very efficient, in it's self. It can also be very inefficient when compared to another type 'source'.
It's true that any antenna can radiate all of the signal getting to it. The 'catch' is just how much 'signal' is getting to it and how/where is it being radiated. If it's going to where you want it, and if a usable amount of 'signal' gets there, then it's efficient for that particular situation. If not... then it isn't very efficient, is it?
- 'Doc

(With the 'proper' mind-set, you can apply the above to anything, not just antennas.)

694. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:15:57 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <x8EZi.20451$ya1.14024@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34046

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Well, "John", you can compact all the data you like and do all the
>> multi-threading you can manage, the delay isn't lessened.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> For some strange reason, you just can't grasp the lack of importance
> that amounts to.

The fact is, "John", the same lag exists no matter how much data
compaction takes place.

> But then, in the past, all your posts have implied a general lack of
> resources on your part to grasp, digest and understand the new
> technologies ...

I understand BPL just fine, "John". I also understand the lag time
which exists when utilizing a geosynchronous satellite. The sats are
not a "new technology."

> ...this is probably while you are still able to argue the
> importance of CW with such fanatic voice.

I submit that you are unable to hear my voice. I didn't bring up the
topic of CW. I've used CW through AO-10 and other birds. At apogee,
there was a very noticeable lag. At perigee, the lag was less.

The fact remains that one of the providers of satellite internet service
sees a need to place a disclaimer on its web site that its service won't
support VoIP. No amount of tap dancing changes that fact.

Dave K8MN

695. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:31:40 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473711de$0$19600$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34047

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Well, "John", you can compact all the data you like and do all the
>> multi-threading you can manage, the delay isn't lessened.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
>
> For some strange reason, you just can't grasp the lack of importance
> that amounts to.
>
> But then, in the past, all your posts have implied a general lack of
> resources on your part to grasp, digest and understand the new
> technologies ... this is probably while you are still able to argue the
> importance of CW with such fanatic voice.
>
> JS

Now thats funny.

Slow down Mr. Smith, you are guilty of the thing you are accusing Dave of.

What he is saying is no matter what compression you use, you cannot beat the physics of the problem. It is why the Iridium Sat's are LEO's to mitigate the problem.

A constellation of LEO's would be very suitable for voice (or VOIP) apps.

I once listened to to two (2) video production studios setting up a link through a GEO, using the audio channel to coordinate the set up. It was funny as the delay was causing them to talk on top of each other.

Chris

696. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:35:43 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473712db$0$19721$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34048

> Yep, because they are beginning with the largest population of potential
> users to finance the whole operation and insure success.
>
> Anywhere lacking lines which are insufficient to carry high speed are
> very valid markets. Although I live in a city of ~300,000 there is no
> DSL available at my residence--fortunately, I have cheap cable for my
> high speed needs.
>
> JS

Exactly.

So when BPL comes to your area with kilobit speeds, will you abandon
your megabit technology for the same price? All the while, BPL will be
'peeing in the pool' to provide its sub standard performance.

Chris

697. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:57:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34050

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> Dave K8MN

Dave, I have to write you off and plonk you, your brain is either so addled by the ravages of alzheimers that it is an impossible task to finish your meal without getting any on you.

Or, you are simply an idiot who can't digest information on digital processing, compaction, transmission, etc.

Whatever, PLONK!

Hint, talk to someone in the military who used satcoms for voice, video and data xmission--maybe they can get it across to your debilitated gray matter ...

Regards,
JS

698. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:59:15 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh75c7hbu1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34051

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
> seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>
> Dave K8MN

You are an idiot, read my previous post to you--says it all ...

JS

699. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 14:59:59 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh75djhbu2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34052

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> Dave K8MN

Previous post says it all ...

JS

700. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 15:05:04 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh75n1cvs1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34053

<lt***@yahoo.com>
> If it's going to where you want it, and if a usable amount of
> 'signal' gets there, then it's efficient for that particular situation.
> If not... then it isn't very efficient, is it?
> - 'Doc

In a pure sense, the radiator itself is.

It just may not be as useful in that application as an antenna of
another configuration that provides the system result being sought.

RF

701. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 15:12:58 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194793978.428325.327160@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34054

On 11 Nov, 06:15, lt...@yahoo.com wrote:
> A lot of this 'discussion' depends on how you define 'efficiency'.
> A 'point source' can be very efficient, in it's self. It can also be
> very inefficient when compared to another type 'source'.
> It's true that any antenna can radiate all of the signal getting to
> it. The 'catch' is just how much 'signal' is getting to it and how/
> where is it being radiated. If it's going to where you want it, and
> if a usable amount of 'signal' gets there, then it's efficient for
> that particular situation. If not... then it isn't very efficient, is
> it?
> - 'Doc
>
> (With the 'proper' mind-set, you can apply the above to anything, not
> just antennas.)

I like that last comment regarding mind set. Just look how people are
not viewing the subject without predisposition. No onw is willing to
deal only what has been proffered to the exclusion of every thing
else.
Everybody will use a text gained from somewhere to side line true
examination.
Stephan,. you
wanted out I took you at your word. I don't know how many times
This discussion will end the same as always, I don't understand what
you are saying
To heck with mathematics. Iknow what I know is correct.sSme will
change the content of what I state . And as always shown in history
ridicule is turned to when all other efforts fail.
But nobody will question the fact that all computor programs support
my
addition to Gaussian law to those of Maxweell. True, other scientists
concluded
that radiation is created via a time varience. No body has found
correllation to prove it
With a legitamate addition to a known law by Gauss I have given a
method where as
the hows of radiation is revealed that is consistent with Maxwells
laws.
The mathematics have been given that support it but they have been
swept aside
Existing programs support it but it is left to the user to determine
whether
"garbage in is garbage out" or to only accept what the program
supplies with

the appearance with known reality and junk the rest.
And make no mistake about it, when programmers placed an assumed condition
to a known law they did it with deliberation.
When it supplied error they covered it up by changing the program to concurr
with traditional thought. This is no different to when NASA ignored
what engineers told them about O rings and science was pushed aside.
Mathematical laws were broken and all that deal with these programs
are part and parcel of this mathematical fraud.
Best regards to all
Art Unwin....KB9MZ...xg

702. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 15:18:56 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh76h4hbu3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34055

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
> seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>
> Dave K8MN

Chit, as someone was intelligent enough to deduce and point out, ping
times would be much higher, I failed to covert feet/miles in distance ...

Apparently you failed to lack the skills to "verbalize" such a complex
mistake ... :-)

JS

703. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 15:21:13 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh76ldhbu4@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34056

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
>> seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Chit, as someone was intelligent enough to deduce and point out, ping
> times would be much higher, I failed to covert feet/miles in distance ...
>
> Apparently you failed to lack the skills to "verbalize" such a complex
> mistake ... :-)
>
> JS

Krist, idiots like you piss me off to the point I lose it ...

"Apparently you lack the skills to "verbalize" such complex mistakes,
don't worry, others will pick up your slack ..."

JS

704. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 15:26:18 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194794778.098641.221960@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34057

On 11 Nov, 05:19, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote
>
> > It has been stated on this antenna newsgroup that with
> > short antennas the current goes up the radiator and then turns back
> > and goes down. If this is so then it must be radiating all the time,
> > yes? If a radiator is radiating all the time then the efficiency is the
> > same as a full leght antenna. Yes? This does not conform with
> > reality Right?
>
> Wrong, as regards your "reality." Using the classic definition of
> efficiency, an antenna of ANY length (including a point source) will radiate
> nearly 100% of the power it accepts from the r-f source driving it.
>
> The radiation patterns of those antennas will vary. Some will radiate more
> relative field in some directions and less in some directions than others
> will. But, disregarding dielectric and conductor I^2R losses, ALL antennas
> radiate ALL of the power they accept from their driving source (ie, their
> efficiencies are equal).
>
> > So is it possible that the circuit (current) returns along
> > the path down the center of the radiator...
>
> No, it's not possible. No matter the direction of flow along a solid
> conductor, alternating current tends to travel on/near its outer surface.
> This is due to the greater number of enclosed lines of magnetic flux
> generated by current flowing at/near its center, which increases the
> inductive reactance of the conductor in those areas. The result is a
> redistribution of the current to the parts of the conductor cross-section
> having the least reactance, ie, on and near its outer surface. Read
> Terman's RADIO ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK, 1943 edition, pp 30-31 for more on this
> (or many other sources).
>
> > IF it was possible then radiation figures accepted by hams
> > would coincide with respect to short antennas. Yes?.
> > Then why do all the "experts" reject the notion of the circuit
> > continueing down the center of the radiator?
>
> Because it doesn't do that.
>
> RF

To say that an AC current will not flow in copper unless it has clear
axis

access to the copper surface is balderdash. Cover the copper with an
insulator
with any thickness that you desire for safety incase you are in error
and then drill
into the center of the copper. Without a safe guard you will die!
What provides resistance on the outside als skin depth can by the
reverse contain current flow to the inside. You like many use the word
"tends"
with respect to external current flow. The word "tends" does not
make the current passage an undeniable fact. Yet you have hung
your hat on that premise. I repeat...balderdash
Art

705. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 15:28:33 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194794913.277787.324430@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34058

On 11 Nov, 07:05, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> <lt...@yahoo.com>> If it's going to where you want it, and if a usable amount of
> > 'signal' gets there, then it's efficient for that particular situation.
> > If not... then it isn't very efficient, is it?
> > - 'Doc
>
> ------------
>
> In a pure sense, the radiator itself is.
>
> It just may not be as useful in that application as an antenna of
> another configuration that provides the system result being sought.
>
> RF

There you go again, "may" does not affirm fact.
Art

706. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:16:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4jaej3t4mjsme24bgqcadfgf4modj78455@4ax.com>
Source record: 34059

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 05:22:21 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Is this a prelude to your normal comment when you walk away?

Arthur, such an amusing criticism coming from you considering the
longstanding, and simple question offered to your own comment:

>On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 10:56:13 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
>>stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>
>What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?

Longwinded explanations are not sought, just a simple number (you
don't even have to show your math).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

707. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:17:32 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194797852.698061.257600@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34060

On 11 Nov, 07:21, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
> > Dave Heil wrote:
>
> > > ...
> > You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
> > seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>
> > Dave K8MN
>
> > Chit, as someone was intelligent enough to deduce and point out, ping
> > times would be much higher, I failed to covert feet/miles in distance ...
>
> > Apparently you failed to lack the skills to "verbalize" such a complex
> > mistake ... :-)
>
> > JS
>
> Krist, idiots like you piss me off to the point I lose it ...
>
> "Apparently you lack the skills to "verbalize" such complex mistakes,
> don't worry, others will pick up your slack ..."
>
> JS- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

John, calm down a bit. You can't expect hobbiests who do not have the
skills that you have or even some who have managed to get though life
without an education to to follow the regimen of engineers e.t.c
were trained to follow. You have to accept that some will write things
just to part of this hobby group, just to be a part of ham radio
discussion.
And let us face it, ham radio is now the stage set up for auguements
for
arguements sake. A tack that is now followed by hams who have been
educated.
This group will never pursue the science of the hobby as they have
shown repeatedly.And all will present themselves a something that
does
not reflect their true status to be a part and parcel of a discussion
which may be totally insane. To make a point, ask the group why swr is
important.
Yes it is a medioche questuion but the thread will be extremely long

and
with an abundance of different authors which will then provide
arguement.
That is exactly what the hobbiest wants and is determined to get.
My sympathies to you
Art

708. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:32:29 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E56B41AECFAVeebleFetzer@204.153.245.20>
Source record: 34061

In news:fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> Whatever, PLONK!

That's funny.

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

709. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:38:38 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194799118.039068.269730@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34062

On 11 Nov, 08:16, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 05:22:21 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >Is this a prelude to your normal comment when you walk away?
>
> Arthur, such an amusing criticism coming from you considering the
> longstanding, and simple question offered to your own comment:
>
> >On Wed, 07 Nov 2007 10:56:13 -0800, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >>Distributed resistance is easy, it changes the energy to heat,
> >>stores it and releases it according to its time constant
>
> >What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>
> Longwinded explanations are not sought, just a simple number (you
> don't even have to show your math).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

It just goes to show that I don't have an answer to every question
that you have in your efforts to supply a platform for your jeering.
I do know that a resistor stores energy applied while it changes to
heat.
I also known that the temperature change is not instantaneous thus
time
must be a factor depending on the environment. But you present
questions
that do not deal directly with the subject posed in your attempts to
jeer.
Look at your many exchanges with Dr John E Davis, you never did
provide an
instance where the subject in hand was incorrect or otherwise. Yet
your
exchanges with him were long and so disagreeable and disrespectfull
that after several attempts while remaining polite did not line up
with
an arguement that you often want he was forced to leave.The thread has
been provided again such that other can determine whether Dr Davis was
treated with respect by you
Actually nobody including you accepted his mathematics in any way
which he proffered in an effort to show that I was correct. The only
interest of this group was to treat him the same way that they treat
outhers
on this newsgroup. I will not respond to any more of your efforts

that
defray from the discussion at hand so that you can jeer.
Art

710. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:44:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <11cej3l3a3o2ockhgd5vsthl0dhvlqmnfp@4ax.com>
Source record: 34063

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 08:38:38 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> >What is the time constant of 50 Ohms?
>>
>> Longwinded explanations are not sought, just a simple number (you
>> don't even have to show your math).
>
>It just goes to show that I don't have an answer

It took you quite a while to come to same conclusion everyone else
has.

>I do know that a resistor stores energy applied while it changes to
>heat.

How much energy does 50 Ohms store?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

711. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:45:31 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <XkGZi.92$fS2.72@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 34064

> I repeat...balderdash
> Art
>

Artsy,
Finally you summarized your "writings" and your repeating of it.
Balderdash trophy of the year goes to Art da ex G man.

Have you considered fishing or other activities?

bada BUm

712. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:52:57 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7c1d$27h$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34065

Bert Hyman wrote:
> In news:fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.net John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> Whatever, PLONK!
>
> That's funny.
>

Since you have never had anything to contribute which is even remotely
useful ...

PLONK!

JS

713. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 16:58:30 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <473734ac$0$8844$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34066

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13jdkandrfe5d3b@corp.supernews.com...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
>> news:13jcu6oglte39e2@corp.supernews.com...
>>> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>>>
>>> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
>>> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
>>> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time
>>> constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium
>>> after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed.
>>> Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed
>>> audio filters for CW, among other things.
>>
>> But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and
>> oranges. I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is
>> resonant to the circuit. You are talking about a transient can be treated
>> as the sum of sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same curcuit. I
>> was also referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have time
>> constants along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the length)
>> but as a whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a
>> signal at resonant frequency is zero.
>> . . .
>
> You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady state?
> What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant amplitude,
> how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a "time
> constant"? How could you measure it?

The meaning of a time constant is not dependent upon steady state sinusoids
or transient; it is merely a characteristic that dependent upon the
physical properties of the components in the circuit.

You know that of course.

Let us say we design a power supply for use in consumer appliances. The
power supply of course has a capacitor across line and neutral for EMI
filtering, along with a bleeder resistor in parallel with this capacitor.
Together, the bleeder resistor and phase/phase capacitor filter have a time
constant. Now the time constant is meaningless with respect to steady state
input voltage (other than wave shaping high f emi components) and with
respect to transients. It is meaningful with respect to safety. If the
consumer pulls out the plug, the bleeder resistor must discharge the phase
to phase cap safely to prevent the consumer from being shocked when touching

the L-N pins. The time constant RC in this case MUST meet certain specifications, that is it must be less than 0.1sec. That is essentially required legally (since standard compliance is compulsory). The time constant exists is chosen for a worse case value, ie that the consumer unplugs the power supply at the peak of the AC cycle.

Actually, it is the DC discharge characteristic that we care about here. Transient suppression is not relevant nor is its ability to shape the incoming sinusoid.

714. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 17:05:27 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <rDGZi.171$RR1.12@trnddc02>
Source record: 34067

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13je33cj6s7o5fa@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:%dsZi.2897$CI1.289@trnddc03...
>> Although I disagree with your premise about "great distance and a few
>> hundred miles", I must admit that I lack knowledge of the satellites
>> other than the few NOAA satellites. The NOAA satellites are about 4
>> time more distant at the horizon than overhead. That results about 12 dB
>> less signal at the low elevation angle. The 12 dB is fairly easy to put
>> back in the plot.
>> The guys at NASA/NOAA did an excellent job of tailoring the NOAA
>> satellite pattern shape so it is close to equal over the entire pass. I'd
>> have expected the "OSCAR" guys to have done the same and shaped their
>> satellite antenna beams to be essentially equal level over the angle at
>> which the Earth intercepts the satellite beam.
>> I'd like to know more about a 2Meter beacon satellite. Can you point
>> me to a site where I can learn about 2Meter beacon satellites? I have a
>
>
> Jerry you can find information on the ham sats at www.amsat.org.
>
> I guess the great distances I was thinking about was from about 200 miles
> to around 1000 or so. As you said that is getting close to 10 to 12 db
> differant. In one way that is not really that much differance in signal,
> but the types of antennas we have been talking about would have from 0 db
> to about 6 db of gain. Most would have just one or two db worth of
> differance in the best direction.

Hi Ralph

I would sincerely like to know where to find that 2Meter beacon from a satellite. I have searched a little. Since you have knowledge of the satellite with the 2Meter beacon, I'd appreciate any link to it. I have some AMSAT journals but I havent recognized which satellite transmits that 2 Meter beacon.
Your posts show clearly that you question the accuracy of the radiation pattern measurement of an antenna when the satellite is used for the illuminator. I submit to you that you wont find a better way to record the actual radiation pattern. I can measure an antenna's pattern with close to 20 dB dynamic range. It is unclear to me why you doubt the accuracy of patterns I record.
One of the benefits of using 137 MHz is the ease with which a person is able to find programs that tell the exact location (Az - El) to the satellite. You can se an example of the radiation pattern at Patrik Tast's

site http://www.poes-weather.com/. The pattern is in the section "antennas".
I sure will appreciate any information you can give me related to 2Meter beacon satellites. I'm trying to make a program (free) that amateurs can use to record 2Meter antenna radiation patterns. I am very pleased with the program Patrik made for me using the 137 MHz satellites.

Thanks for your help
Jerry

715. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 17:20:09 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh7dkb$5o9$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34068

"art"
> What provides resistance on the outside als skin depth can
> by the reverse contain current flow to the inside.

This is another of your beliefs that not supported either by theory
or practice.

> The word "tends" does not make the current passage
> an undeniable fact.

I wrote "tends" because there is no discrete boundary near the outer surface of a conductor where ALL of the alternating current flowing near its surface is confined. But almost all of that current flows within several "skin depths."

The 1.8 MHz skin depth in a round, copper conductor is about 0.06 mm, which means that a tubular conductor with a wall thickness at least 3 times that can be used in place of a solid conductor of the same outer diameter, with no practical change in performance at that frequency.

RF

716. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 17:35:25 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh7egv$85q$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34069

"art" >
> There you go again, "may" does not affirm fact.

OK, then.

A 1/2-wave dipole absolutely HAS more directivity than an isotropic radiator (and so does every other practical antenna).

But when any/all of them accept the same amount of power from an r-f source, then they ALL will radiate the same total amount of power.

So they are all equally efficient, by the classic definition of total power in vs. total power out.

Antenna directivity/gain is not a measure of efficiency.

RF

717. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 17:45:55 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jefvjjmm8mh02@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34070

Hey Doc,

Thanks for the input. I overslept for the 1300 UTC broadcast of VOK, but did pick up the 1500 broadcast. Unfortunately the RF amp offers nothing over the whip that comes with (and already attached to) my Sony 7600GR portable. More work to be done. Need to tease out the secrets of impedance matching, as well as add a boatload of additonal amplification. Damn it's hard to compete with a successful commercial product. Still, I have at least reached the level of performance with the RF amp that the preamp in my 7600GR already offered, with the exception of a little additional background noise.

Hope I didn't discourage Cecil from trying to help. Sorry if I did. I don't mean to be ignorant, and it is something I am trying to change.

73 and good DX

Dave

<ltdoc@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194788827.489316.95280@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> Dave,
> In a nut-shell, a larger antenna will tend to be more 'receptive'
> at lower frequencies. Then you can think about matching the
> impedances of the antenna system and receiver.
> Larger antennas have the 'problem' of being 'larger', as in where
> do you put the thing? Reducing the size of an antenna can be more
> practical mechanically, but tends to be less practical electrically
> (noise, less 'receptive', etc, etc.). Your 'best' bet would be to
> find a reasonable compromise between the two kinds of 'practical'
> thingys (mechanical/electrical). Usually easier if you can make it
> bigger, sort of.
> - 'Doc
>
> (all puns intended, even the ones I didn't intend)
>

718. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 17:54:06 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13jege5b76pb40e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34071

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13jefvjjmm8mh02@corp.supernews.com...
> Hey Doc,
>
> Thanks for the input. I overslept for the 1300 UTC broadcast of VOK, but
> did pick up the 1500 broadcast. Unfortunately the RF amp offers nothing
> over the whip that comes with (and already attached to) my Sony 7600GR
> portable. More work to be done. Need to tease out the secrets of
> impedance matching, as well as add a boatload of additonal amplification.
> Damn it's

No mater how much amplification you have, if the antenna is not big enough or the proprgation is not good you will not pick up a station. There is a limit as to how much you can amplify a signal before the noise floor takes over. For signals below 15 to 30 mhz or so the noise floor is very high so not too much amplification can be used to help with the reception.

719. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 18:18:53 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13jehski9if3f0b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34072

"Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:rDGZi.171$RR1.12@trnddc02...
>entire pass. I'd
>>> have expected the "OSCAR" guys to have done the same and shaped their
>>> satellite antenna beams to be essentially equal level over the angle at
>>> which the Earth intercepts the satellite beam.
>>> I'd like to know more about a 2Meter beacon satellite. Can you point
>>> me to a site where I can learn about 2Meter beacon satellites? I have
>>> a

Most of the ham sats are simple as far as that can be. The antennas on them
are not really made to point that accurate.

Here are some sats that have beacons near 145 mhz.

http://www.amsat.org/amsat-new/satellites/satInfo.php?satID=2&retURL=/satellites/status.ph
p

720. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 18:27:25 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194805645.445927.20130@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34073

```
On 11 Nov, 08:58, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
>
> news:13jdkandrfe5d3b@corp.supernews.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> >> "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
> >>news:13jcu6oglte39e2@corp.supernews.com...
> >>> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>
> >>> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely is a
> >>> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the circuit
> >>> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time
> >>> constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium
> >>> after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed.
> >>> Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed
> >>> audio filters for CW, among other things.
>
> >> But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and
> >> oranges. I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is
> >> resonant to the circuit. You are talking about a transient can be treated
> >> as the sum of sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same curcuit. I
> >> was also referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have time
> >> constants along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the length)
> >> but as a whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a
> >> signal at resonant frequency is zero.
> >> . . .
>
> > You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady state?
> > What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant amplitude,
> > how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a "time
> > constant"? How could you measure it?
>
> The meaning of a time constant is not dependent upon steady state sinusoids
> or transient; it is merely a characteristic that dependent upon the
> *physical* properties of the components in the circuit.
>
> You know that of course.
>
> Let us say we design a power supply for use in consumer appliances. The
```

> power supply of course has a capacitor across line and neutral for EMI
> filtering, along with a bleeder resistor in parallel with this capacitor.
> Together, the bleeder resistor and phase/phase capacitor filter have a time
> constant. Now the time constant is meaningless with respect to steady state
> input voltage (other than wave shaping high f emi components) and with
> respect to transients. It is meaningful with respect to safety. If the
> consumer pulls out the plug, the bleeder resistor must discharge the phase
> to phase cap safely to prevent the consumer from being shocked when touching
> the L-N pins. The time constant RC in this case MUST meet certain
> specifications, that is it must be less than 0.1sec. That is essentially
> required legally (since standard compliance is compulsory). The time
> constant exists is chosen for a worse case value, ie that the consumer
> unplugs the power supply at the peak of the AC cycle.
>
> Actually, it is the DC discharge characteristic that we care about here.
> Transient suppression is not relevant nor is its ability to shape the
> incoming sinusoid.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

I read thru all and it wasn't until thelast sentence did you state
anything that is relevent. The Dc discharge characteristic
when the terminals are shorted. Discouting the spike at the
beginning the discharge is dependent on the size of the vessel
and restrictions applied by the circuit. The larger the vessel
the sharper the curve with respect to time. This goes for both
the inductance and the capacitance and it is only the losses
which are small take away the perpetual motion.
I suggest you go to google and look up a "tank circuit"
where they will I am sure take you thru the phase changes
that create the pendulum like action.
But then you knew that all along, anything but review the math.
Hot air once again. Why not discuss it with the broadcast engineer
with his long time service at switching on a transmitter every
morning,every day
plus turn the lights out. As Vanna White would say in defence of her
salary status
You have to know the alphabet
Art
Art

721. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 18:40:29 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1352-47374C9D-540@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34074

Richard Fry wrote:
"Read Terman`s RADIO ENGINEERS` HANDBOOK, 1943 edition, pp 30-31 for more on this (or many other sources)."

Amen. Terman doesn`t say different things in different places. He is consistent. In Terman`s 1955 edition of "Electronic and Radio Engineering" he writes on page 21:
"It is to be noted that some of this (magnetic) flux exists within the conductor and therefore links with, i.e., encircles, current near the center of the conductor while not linking current flowing near the surface. The result is that inductance of the central part of the conductor is greater than the part of the conductor nesr the surface; this is because of the greater number of flux linkages existing in the central region.

That`s why we have skin effect and why hollow pipes carry HF current as effectively as solid rods with the same external surface area in most cases. The pipe`s interior doesn`t carry current unless its diameter is at least 1/2 wavelength (its cutoff as a waveguide).

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

722. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 19:13:41 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473753ff$0$15369$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34075

art wrote:
> On 11 Nov, 07:21, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>John Smith wrote:
>>
>>>Dave Heil wrote:
>>
>>> >> ...
>>>
>>>>You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
>>>>seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>>
>>>>Dave K8MN
>>
>>>Chit, as someone was intelligent enough to deduce and point out, ping
>>>times would be much higher, I failed to covert feet/miles in distance ...
>>
>>>Apparently you failed to lack the skills to "verbalize" such a complex
>>>mistake ... :-)
>>
>>>JS
>>
>>Krist, idiots like you piss me off to the point I lose it ...
>>
>>"Apparently you lack the skills to "verbalize" such complex mistakes,
>>don't worry, others will pick up your slack ..."
>>
>>JS- Hide quoted text -
>>
>>- Show quoted text -
>
>
> John, calm down a bit. You can't expect hobbiests who do not have the
> skills that you have or even some who have managed to get though life
> without an education to to follow the regimen of engineers e.t.c
> were trained to follow. You have to accept that some will write things
> just to part of this hobby group, just to be a part of ham radio
> discussion.
> And let us face it, ham radio is now the stage set up for auguements
> for
> arguements sake. A tack that is now followed by hams who have been
> educated.
> This group will never pursue the science of the hobby as they have
> shown repeatedly.And all will present themselves a something that

> does
> not reflect their true status to be a part and parcel of a discussion
> which may be totally insane. To make a point, ask the group why swr is
> important.
> Yes it is a medioche questuion but the thread will be extremely long
> and
> with an abundance of different authors which will then provide
> arguement.
> That is exactly what the hobbiest wants and is determined to get.
> My sympathies to you
> Art
>

Here, let me verbalize the problem which he is putting forth.

The relay station, i.e. the GEO satellite, is too far away to allow conversations to exist in a way in which we are accustom. The participants would mis-queue their conversation and speak on top of one another.

No amount of educational sanctification is going to change the speed of light.

Chris

723. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 19:45:11 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <bZIZi.595$Y32.465@trnddc04>
Source record: 34076

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13jehski9if3f0b@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Jerry Martes" <j.jmartes@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:rDGZi.171$RR1.12@trnddc02...
>>entire pass. I'd
>>>> have expected the "OSCAR" guys to have done the same and shaped their
>>>> satellite antenna beams to be essentially equal level over the angle at
>>>> which the Earth intercepts the satellite beam.
>>>> I'd like to know more about a 2Meter beacon satellite. Can you point
>>>> me to a site where I can learn about 2Meter beacon satellites? I have
>>>> a
>
>
> Most of the ham sats are simple as far as that can be. The antennas on
> them are not really made to point that accurate.
>
> Here are some sats that have beacons near 145 mhz.
>
> http://www.amsat.org/amsat-new/satellites/satInfo.php?satID=2&retURL=/satellites/status.
php

Thanks Ralph

I found the staellite and will set up my receiver to learn more about that
2Meter beacon from VO-52. I sure appreciate your help.

Jerry

724. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 19:53:51 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh7mkh$17j$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34077

"art" wrote
> Why not discuss it with the broadcast engineer
> with his long time service at switching on a transmitter every
> morning, every day plus turn the lights out.

As I told you once already, the last 30 years of my professional background was in the field and applications engineering groups of the two largest designers/manufacturers of broadcast radio and television transmitter and antenna systems in the US: RCA and Harris.

My experience working directly for broadcast stations was early in my career, including with a stint at WJR, a 50 kW, non-directional AM station using a 195ï¿½ monopole (700 ft high).

And what is your commercial experience in the field of r-f systems?

RF

725. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:11:29 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh7nlj$4s8$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34078

> So, Art, are we to believe that whatever mathematical knowledge you
> possess is the result of your own discovery and analysis, concluded
> without reference to the works of others in this field?

Why no response, Art?

RF

726. Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:26:13 UTC
From: WA4SZE@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194812773.482962.156660@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34079

Greetings!

I would like to build a 2 element inverted VEE yagi antenna. I
have seen this type of antenna in a SWL publication.

I would like the Yagi to be used on 7 mhz

I am seeking opinions as to the performance of such an antenna

The driven element will be a 7 Mhz half wave dipole (66 feet total)

The reflector element will be about 5 % longer

The spacing of the reflector will be about .20 wave length. about 26
feet from the driven element.

The angle of the vee will be about 55 degrees .

The feed line will be open wire 200 Ohm feed line to a true balanced
tuner.... no baluns truly isolated tuning network just like the
1940's you know, the tank coil type with an adjustable link in the
center of the tank then up to the driven element.

I know that the driven element impeadance will be low so I will use
3/8 inch aluminum power line (ACSR cable) for all of the feed lines
and elements.

The terrain under the antenna system is a 'cow' Pond that has water
in in most of the time, the terrain is low and is alway wet.

Please provide your thoughts on this antenna

Thanks !!!

Dave WA4SZE

727. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:30:09 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <4737664e$0$32494$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34080

```
"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194805645.445927.20130@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On 11 Nov, 08:58, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
>> "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:13jdkandrfe5d3b@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>> >>> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely
>> >>> is a
>> >>> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the
>> >>> circuit
>> >>> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time
>> >>> constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium
>> >>> after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed.
>> >>> Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed
>> >>> audio filters for CW, among other things.
>>
>> >> But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and
>> >> oranges. I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is
>> >> resonant to the circuit. You are talking about a transient can be
>> >> treated
>> >> as the sum of sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same
>> >> curcuit. I
>> >> was also referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have
>> >> time
>> >> constants along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the
>> >> length)
>> >> but as a whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a
>> >> signal at resonant frequency is zero.
>> >> . . .
>>
>> > You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady
>> > state?
>> > What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant
>> > amplitude,
>> > how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a "time
>> > constant"? How could you measure it?
>>
>> The meaning of a time constant is not dependent upon steady state
>> sinusoids
>> or transient; it is merely a characteristic that dependent upon the
>> *physical* properties of the components in the circuit.
>>
>> You know that of course.
```

>>
>> Let us say we design a power supply for use in consumer appliances. The
>> power supply of course has a capacitor across line and neutral for EMI
>> filtering, along with a bleeder resistor in parallel with this capacitor.
>> Together, the bleeder resistor and phase/phase capacitor filter have a
>> time
>> constant. Now the time constant is meaningless with respect to steady
>> state
>> input voltage (other than wave shaping high f emi components) and with
>> respect to transients. It is meaningful with respect to safety. If the
>> consumer pulls out the plug, the bleeder resistor must discharge the
>> phase
>> to phase cap safely to prevent the consumer from being shocked when
>> touching
>> the L-N pins. The time constant RC in this case MUST meet certain
>> specifications, that is it must be less than 0.1sec. That is essentially
>> required legally (since standard compliance is compulsory). The time
>> constant exists is chosen for a worse case value, ie that the consumer
>> unplugs the power supply at the peak of the AC cycle.
>>
>> Actually, it is the DC discharge characteristic that we care about here.
>> Transient suppression is not relevant nor is its ability to shape the
>> incoming sinusoid.- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> I read thru all and it wasn't until thelast sentence did you state
> anything that is relevent.

I really am trying to find out in what way that "time constants" are relevant to your hypothesis or theory or whatever it is. I am surprized that i hit something relevant. Now, you were talking about the time constant of distributed capacitance and inductance with resistance along an antenna radiator. I was thinking about this and I do think there "may" (or may not) be some interesting concepts when considering an RC or R/L time contant when the "R" is "radiation resitance"...it could be fun to think about and I will ..

But Art, how can what you have posted help me to understand why electrons jump off the antenna wire (they are very smart because they know just when and where to jump) and cause an effective phased array of guassian static antennae that line themselves up in maxwelling time varying electric and magnetic fields propagating at the speed of light, at least until gravitational forces take over and they hit the ground :-)) ? Pardon me if this sounds ridiculous.

That is why I say, please show me the math for whatever it is you are proposing.

> The Dc discharge characteristic
> when the terminals are shorted. Discouting the spike at the

> beginning the discharge is dependent on the size of the vessel
> and restrictions applied by the circuit. The larger the vessel
> the sharper the curve with respect to time. This goes for both
> the inductance and the capacitance and it is only the losses
> which are small take away the perpetual motion.
> I suggest you go to google and look up a "tank circuit"

Geeze, come on Art...

> where they will I am sure take you thru the phase changes
> that create the pendulum like action.
> But then you knew that all along, anything but review the math.

> Hot air once again.

Well, it all comes from the heat stored in the resistor when the distributed capacitance along the antenna discharges in the ohmic resistance in your 50 ohm antenna :-))) (god this is getting ridiculous)....show me your math.

> Why not discuss it with the broadcast engineer

You mean some guy who learned electronics in the Navy and he 'knows all there is to know and what he don't know ain't worth knowin' anyway'? Your theory supposedly rises about all that! Now show us the math.

> with his long time service at switching on a transmitter every
> morning,every day
> plus turn the lights out. As Vanna White would say in defence of her
> salary status
> You have to know the alphabet

I am getting ready to drop out of the conversation...the math please?

728. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:31:33 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <FEJZi.587$OJ.444@trndny06>
Source record: 34081

<WA4SZE@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194812773.482962.156660@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> Greetings!
>
> I would like to build a 2 element inverted VEE yagi antenna. I
> have seen this type of antenna in a SWL publication.
>
> I would like the Yagi to be used on 7 mhz
>
> I am seeking opinions as to the performance of such an antenna
>
> The driven element will be a 7 Mhz half wave dipole (66 feet total)
>
> The reflector element will be about 5 % longer
>
> The spacing of the reflector will be about .20 wave length. about 26
> feet from the driven element.
>
> The angle of the vee will be about 55 degrees .
>
> The feed line will be open wire 200 Ohm feed line to a true balanced
> tuner.... no baluns truly isolated tuning network just like the
> 1940's you know, the tank coil type with an adjustable link in the
> center of the tank then up to the driven element.
>
> I know that the driven element impeadance will be low so I will use
> 3/8 inch aluminum power line (ACSR cable) for all of the feed lines
> and elements.
>
>
> The terrain under the antenna system is a 'cow' Pond that has water
> in in most of the time, the terrain is low and is alway wet.
>
> Please provide your thoughts on this antenna
>
> Thanks !!!
>
> Dave WA4SZE
>

wow, heavy stuff to build a beam like that with. how high will the apex be?
my first impression is that the angle is a bit small, can't you spread it
out some more to get 90 degrees or better?

729. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:38:32 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194813512.698436.271760@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34082

On 11 Nov, 08:52, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Bert Hyman wrote:
> > Innews:fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.netJohn Smith
> > <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> >> Whatever, PLONK!
>
> > That's funny.
>
> Since you have never had anything to contribute which is even remotely
> useful ...
>
> PLONK!
>
> JS

John'
Is there any place in the U.S. that BPO is active and sanctioned as
meeting all rules applied?
I have heard of testing areas that were shut down because of
interference to mobile radio's
but to the best of my knowledge none have met the rules imposed by the
FCC.
Please educate me as to where BPL is active and sanctioned by the FCC
as abiding by their rules
and now is a going concern with respect to being a business.
Many thanks
Art

730. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:38:49 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7p8t$vk7$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34083

John Smith I wrote:
> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>
> Regards,
> JS

http://www.news.com/8301-10784_3-9802730-7.html

JS

731. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:41:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7pea$vk7$3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34084

art wrote:

> John'
> Is there any place in the U.S. that BPO is active and sanctioned as
> meeting all rules applied?
> I have heard of testing areas that were shut down because of
> interference to mobile radio's
> but to the best of my knowledge none have met the rules imposed by the
> FCC.
> Please educate me as to where BPL is active and sanctioned by the FCC
> as abiding by their rules
> and now is a going concern with respect to being a business.
> Many thanks
> Art
>

Area(s) in Texas/Virginia and more ...

The past posts I have made here make reference to some ... or, an internet search will quickly disclose some ... most, probably all, are just testing areas.

Regards,
JS

732. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:46:07 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7pmj$vk7$4@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34085

art wrote:
> On 11 Nov, 08:52, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:

See the post I made today, dealing with the court battle between the FCC vs. arrl, it is only the hams which have a real problem with it--plus, now the power companies are getting dollar signs in their eyes are attempting to cut out a share of BPL profits for their own ...

Regards,
JS

733. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:50:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7pvg$vk7$5@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34086

Jim Higgins wrote:

>> ...
> We've all seen those reports via satellite and the delay between being
> cued and responding is *INVARIABLY* awkwardly long.
>
> What you described earlier is great for fast file transfer, but does
> not overcome the problem delays cause in highly interactive exchanges.

Actually, their is only one area where satcoms fall flat on their face--data exchange intensive apps. which MUST occur in REAL TIME--i.e. state of the art interactive games. The old farts here need not be concerned ...

For everything else there are viable work arounds--well, the targeting and control of cruise missiles is another--but one the general public can ignore and allow the military to apply their work arounds ...

Regards,
JS

734. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 20:51:36 UTC
From: Mike Lucas <w5chr@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <rXJZi.2132$2n.102@bignews8.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 34087

"Richard Fry" wrote in message
> And what is your commercial experience in the field of r-f systems?
>
> RF

Richard: Concerning Art's experience with RF energy, I believe
that he often microwaves with the door open.

Mike W5CHR

735. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:03:49 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh7qnq$vk7$6@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 34088

Jim Higgins wrote:

>> ...
> No. An end to end round trip consists of 120 ms up, 120 ms down, 120
> ms back up and 120 ms back down - plus any switching delays - before a
> response is seen. That's all of 1/2 second... absolute best case.
> Doesn't matter for automated mass data transfers that can use
> massively parallel ransfer methods, but for highly interactive
> transfers - like speech - it matters. Much moreso for networked game
> playing. Just try playing one of the many multi-player "shoot 'em
> ups" with that sort of delay.

What the hell are you doin' with a amateur license then, the =>1/2 delay on am/ssb/fm/digital-packet transmissions must drive you loony (no relation to the canadian currency :-))

You play a LOT of interactive games?; well then, you have just sited the only application where the delay becomes of notable importance!

Regards,
JS

736. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:05:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194815105.396852.33030@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34089

```
On 11 Nov, 12:30, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194805645.445927.20130@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On 11 Nov, 08:58, "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote:
> >> "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
>
> >>news:13jdkandrfe5d3b@corp.supernews.com...
>
> >> >>> In a resonant circuit containing R, L, and C, there most definitely
> >> >>> is a
> >> >>> time constant. Related to Q, it describes the time taken for the
> >> >>> circuit
> >> >>> to respond to a transient. The higher the Q, the longer the time
> >> >>> constant, and the longer it takes the circuit to come to equilibrium
> >> >>> after a step or sinusoid is applied, and to decay after it's removed.
> >> >>> Failure to understand this has resulted in some very poorly designed
> >> >>> audio filters for CW, among other things.
>
> >> >> But Roy, I must first clear up that we are talking about apples and
> >> >> oranges. I was referencing a sinusoidal source of a frequency that is
> >> >> resonant to the circuit. You are talking about a transient can be
> >> >> treated
> >> >> as the sum of sinusoids which will not be resonant at the same
> >> >> curcuit. I
> >> >> was also referring to the antenna as a L-C-R circuit that does have
> >> >> time
> >> >> constants along its lengths (but I was asking 'where' along the
> >> >> length)
> >> >> but as a whole system the time contant of the antenna, when fed by a
> >> >> signal at resonant frequency is zero.
> >> >> . . .
>
> >> > You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady
> >> > state?
> >> > What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant
> >> > amplitude,
> >> > how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a "time
> >> > constant"? How could you measure it?
```

>
> >> The meaning of a time constant is not dependent upon steady state
> >> sinusoids
> >> or transient; it is merely a characteristic that dependent upon the
> >> *physical* properties of the components in the circuit.
>
> >> You know that of course.
>
> >> Let us say we design a power supply for use in consumer appliances. The
> >> power supply of course has a capacitor across line and neutral for EMI
> >> filtering, along with a bleeder resistor in parallel with this capacitor.
> >> Together, the bleeder resistor and phase/phase capacitor filter have a
> >> time
> >> constant. Now the time constant is meaningless with respect to steady
> >> state
> >> input voltage (other than wave shaping high f emi components) and with
> >> respect to transients. It is meaningful with respect to safety. If the
> >> consumer pulls out the plug, the bleeder resistor must discharge the
> >> phase
> >> to phase cap safely to prevent the consumer from being shocked when
> >> touching
> >> the L-N pins. The time constant RC in this case MUST meet certain
> >> specifications, that is it must be less than 0.1sec. That is essentially
> >> required legally (since standard compliance is compulsory). The time
> >> constant exists is chosen for a worse case value, ie that the consumer
> >> unplugs the power supply at the peak of the AC cycle.
>
> >> Actually, it is the DC discharge characteristic that we care about here.
> >> Transient suppression is not relevant nor is its ability to shape the
> >> incoming sinusoid.- Hide quoted text -
>
> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> > I read thru all and it wasn't until thelast sentence did you state
> > anything that is relevent.
>
> I really am trying to find out in what way that "time constants" are
> relevant to your hypothesis or theory or whatever it is. I am surprized that
> i hit something relevant. Now, you were talking about the time constant of
> distributed capacitance and inductance with resistance along an antenna
> radiator. I was thinking about this and I do think there "may" (or may not)
> be some interesting concepts when considering an RC or R/L time contant when
> the "R" is "radiation resitance"...it could be fun to think about and I will
> ..
>
> But Art, how can what you have posted help me to understand why electrons
> jump off the antenna wire (they are very smart because they know just when
> and where to jump) and cause an effective phased array of guassian static
> antennae that line themselves up in maxwelling time varying electric and
> magnetic fields propagating at the speed of light, at least until

> gravitational forces take over and they hit the ground :-)) ? Pardon me if
> this sounds ridiculous.
>
> That is why I say, please show me the math for whatever it is you are
> proposing.
>
> > The Dc discharge characteristic
> > when the terminals are shorted. Discouting the spike at the
> > beginning the discharge is dependent on the size of the vessel
> > and restrictions applied by the circuit. The larger the vessel
> > the sharper the curve with respect to time. This goes for both
> > the inductance and the capacitance and it is only the losses
> > which are small take away the perpetual motion.
> > I suggest you go to google and look up a "tank circuit"
>
> Geeze, come on Art...
>
> > where they will I am sure take you thru the phase changes
> > that create the pendulum like action.
> > But then you knew that all along, anything but review the math.
> > Hot air once again.
>
> Well, it all comes from the heat stored in the resistor when the distributed
> capacitance along the antenna discharges in the ohmic resistance in your 50
> ohm antenna :-))) (god this is getting ridiculous)....show me your math.
>
> > Why not discuss it with the broadcast engineer
>
> You mean some guy who learned electronics in the Navy and he 'knows all
> there is to know and what he don't know ain't worth knowin' anyway'? Your
> theory supposedly rises about all that! Now show us the math.
>
> > with his long time service at switching on a transmitter every
> > morning,every day
> > plus turn the lights out. As Vanna White would say in defence of her
> > salary status
> > You have to know the alphabet
>
> I am getting ready to drop out of the conversation...the math please?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

By all means drop out. Until somebody comes along and faults the math
I am
doomed to accept it.
Please please do as you said, that you can handle the math and prove
it in error
so I can remove myself from this mess.Many have said they can but none
have
shown that they are capable Considering all the postings on this

subject
there must have been somebody who can actually do mathematics so why
are they
reluctant to come forward. Is the math really to difficult for the
average student
or is there some fear associated with it that imposes silence?
We have college teachers among this group so certainly if it was in
error they would be quick to say so. Doesn't their absence bother you?
Just state that the math is in error as presented by Dr Davis and why
then
everything comes to a halt.
The subject which is causing anger falls completely apart when that
fact
comes to light.You ask for the math and I give you the math, what's
holding you up?
Subject closed until the math is subjected beyond the past peer review
which
states that it is accurate and correct.
Talk is just not capable of destroying the truth of mathematics.

737. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:12:00 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27100-47377020-568@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34090

Art wrote:
"But nobody will question the fact that all computer programs support my addition to Gaussian law to those of maxwell."

That`s an I dare you.

Roy may tell us if EZNEC needs Art`s embellishment for accuracy.

Art did not answer my question of Nov 8, 10:27am in the "An instructive trick" thread. It was: "why would we use the time constant without the angular frequency?"

On page 904 0f the 3rd edition of Kraus` "Antennas" is found:
"The availability of computers in the 1960s provided antenna designers with an alternative. They could develop software to simulate the performance of antennas. In general, these techniques either numerically solve Maxwell`s equations by descretizing the problem using integral techniques, such as Moment Methods (MoM) as discussed in Sec. 14-11, or differential techniques, such as finite elements or finite difference-time domain."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

738. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:31:34 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <27101-473774B6-79@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33992

Art wrote:
"Talk is just not capable of destroying the truth of mathematics."

Math is an exact tool. A product owes more to the expertise of the artist than it does to the tools he uses.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

739. Art: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:33:59 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33991

Art's position apparently states that hams' antennas do not properly take into account (therefore, I suppose, optimize) the actual behaviour of charged particles moving through a medium such as an antenna. Furthermore, Gauss's static laws can be used as an adjunct to fully describe this behavior. (True, as noted below, but so what?) In reviewing the archives, I believe the following post from Davis is what he uses for confirmation that ham antennas are not properly designed "correctly" because we all follow a herd mentality. However, all Davis seems to be saying is that at a given time of observation of a dA 'surface', the Gaussian static calculation will hold true for moving particles during a snapshot where the delta t = 0. In the calculation he happened to review earlier, he confirmed that during a particular time interval the surface integral of the E-field over the area (facing outside the surface of the cyclinder) was equal to (constant) times the integrated charge density over the volume (inside the same portion of cylinder).

The E-field immediately inside the area = the E-field immediately outside and it is proportional to charge density time volume inside (or charge). Yep, that's gauss's law.

No surprise, right?

So what is Art trying to prove? That the dynamic real-life case is an infinite summation of static cases over time? Big deal. We know this already Art. What am I missing?

I am getting very close agreeing with Dave: This is a big "so what?"....which probably explains why Davis dropped out of the thread.

Quote from Davis========

div E(x,t) = 4\pi\rho(x,t) (Gaussian Units)

If you integrate this over a closed surface, and then use the divergence theorem you get

\integral dA.E(x,t) = 4\pi \integral dV \rho(x,t)

The integral on the right-hand side is 4\pi times the total (time-varying) charge enclosed by the surface. The other equations are also valid, including the one you wrote.

Coincidently earlier this morning I was reviewing the derivation of the energy loss of a heavy charged particle as it passes through matter. The derivation made use of a very long cylinder with the charged particle traveling along the axis of the cylinder. One point in the calculation required the integral of the normal component

electric field (dA.E) produced by the charged particle over the surface of the cylinder. That is, the left hand side of the above equation. The answer is given by the right hand side of the above equation. In this case, the charge density \rho(x,t) was created by the moving charged particle.

--John

End Quote from Davis============

740. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:49:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jeu7f958caae@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33993

An inverted vee with that small an included angle will be narrowband and have a low feedpoint impedance. Coupling from the other element will further lower the impedance and narrowband the antenna even more. The wide spacing (for a Yagi) will mitigate the latter somewhat, but it'll still occur. The wire size you've chosen might be adequate to keep loss reasonable, but there's nothing you'll be able to do about the very narrowband property. Not only will the impedance change rapidly with frequency, but so will the pattern. Typically, front/back ratio deteriorates much more rapidly with frequency than gain does, so you might or might not get a usable bandwidth if gain is your only goal. I highly recommend modeling it to see what it'll do before you expend the effort to put it up.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

WA4SZE@gmail.com wrote:
> Greetings!
>
> I would like to build a 2 element inverted VEE yagi antenna. I
> have seen this type of antenna in a SWL publication.
>
> I would like the Yagi to be used on 7 mhz
>
> I am seeking opinions as to the performance of such an antenna
>
> The driven element will be a 7 Mhz half wave dipole (66 feet total)
>
> The reflector element will be about 5 % longer
>
> The spacing of the reflector will be about .20 wave length. about 26
> feet from the driven element.
>
> The angle of the vee will be about 55 degrees .
>
> The feed line will be open wire 200 Ohm feed line to a true balanced
> tuner.... no baluns truly isolated tuning network just like the
> 1940's you know, the tank coil type with an adjustable link in the
> center of the tank then up to the driven element.
>
> I know that the driven element impeadance will be low so I will use
> 3/8 inch aluminum power line (ACSR cable) for all of the feed lines
> and elements.
>
>
> The terrain under the antenna system is a 'cow' Pond that has water

> in in most of the time, the terrain is low and is alway wet.
>
> Please provide your thoughts on this antenna
>
> Thanks !!!
>
> Dave WA4SZE
>

741. Re: a little 4nec2 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 21:50:17 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194817817.852620.266680@c30g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33994

On Nov 10, 11:16 pm, "Jerry Martes" <j.jmar...@verizon.net> wrote:
> <s.g.ha...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194668735.353783.318990@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > hello;
>
> > until now I have used 4nec2 to model cubical quad type antennas. Now,
> > I have been asked to design an end-fire helical antenna with a
> > groundplane. I've figured out how to model a ground plane using 'fast
> > ground' and radials and stuff, but I'm having trouble with the
> > excitation. I guess I don't really know the particulars of it. When
> > I was designing cubical quads, I'd just slap it on the loop and be
> > done with it; I assumed that nec was sort of making an open circuit in
> > the loop and connecting a transmission line to it--that type of
> > thing. How do I tell nec that I want one end of the conductors
> > connected to the ground plane, and the other to the helix? Does it
> > know somehow?
>
> > Any more tips on modeling helical antennas with ground planes in
> > 4nec2?
>
> > Thanks alot for your help;
> > Sean.
>
> Hi Sean
>
> If you are willing to let me learn along with you, I'd like to try modeling
> your helix using EZNEC. I think I can model a helix over an infinite
> ground plane using EZNEC.
> I am interested in learning to use 4nec2but am a real poor learner,
> especially when I dont bother to read the instructions.
>
> Jerry KD6JDJ

this sounds good.

you said you can model a helix over an infinite ground plane in
eznec? What are you powering it with? a coax? if so, you have one
conductor connected to the helix, and the other is where? this is the
source of my confusion, i guess.

sean.

742. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:18:49 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <epynqEJJ$3NHFAu4@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33996

Richard Harrison wrote:
>Richard Fry wrote:
>"Read Terman`s RADIO ENGINEERS` HANDBOOK, 1943 edition, pp 30-31 for
>more on this (or many other sources)."
>
>Amen. Terman doesn`t say different things in different places. He is
>consistent. In Terman`s 1955 edition of "Electronic and Radio
>Engineering" he writes on page 21: "It is to be noted that some of this
>(magnetic) flux exists within the conductor and therefore links with,
>i.e., encircles, current near the center of the conductor while not
>linking current flowing near the surface. The result is that inductance
>of the central part of the conductor is greater than the part of the
>conductor nesr the surface; this is because of the greater number of
>flux linkages existing in the central region.
>

What Terman says is true, for the particular example that he chooses. But it may leave an incorrect impression that the conductor needs to be completely encircled by flux linkages.

In fact the skin effect will develop on the surface of any conducting material of any shape, wherever there is RF current flowing.

Here is a link to a detailed mathematical proof, from 'Transmission Lines for Communications' by C W Davidson (Macmillan Press, 1978, ISBN 0 333 32738 1): http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek/misc/skin.htm

Davidson's analysis starts with the most general assumption possible: that RF current is flowing over any small patch of a conductor's surface. No assumption is required about the reason for the RF current to be present, only that it is. Likewise no assumption is required about the cross-section of the conductor, only that it has an exposed surface (and by implication, that there are no constraints due to a small radius or insufficient depth). Davidson then derives all the usual equations for the skin effect. The only drawback of this derivation is that it is highly mathematical, and difficult to put into words; but it's still physically correct.

To repeat, I am not saying that Terman's explanation is incorrect; only that the skin effect is a far more general phenomenon than his particular examples imply.

This is important because, by taking the existence of the skin effect as a guaranteed starting-point, the explanations for the behaviour of coaxial cables, 'bazooka' baluns, 'shielded' loops and many other devices will all fall neatly into place.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

743. Re: a little 4nec2 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:21:35 UTC
From: Jerry Martes <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <PfLZi.1765$VB6.729@trnddc06>
Source record: 33995

```
<s.g.hatch@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194817817.852620.266680@c30g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 10, 11:16 pm, "Jerry Martes" <j.jmar...@verizon.net> wrote:
>> <s.g.ha...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1194668735.353783.318990@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>>
>>
>>
>> > hello;
>>
>> > until now I have used 4nec2 to model cubical quad type antennas. Now,
>> > I have been asked to design an end-fire helical antenna with a
>> > groundplane. I've figured out how to model a ground plane using 'fast
>> > ground' and radials and stuff, but I'm having trouble with the
>> > excitation. I guess I don't really know the particulars of it. When
>> > I was designing cubical quads, I'd just slap it on the loop and be
>> > done with it; I assumed that nec was sort of making an open circuit in
>> > the loop and connecting a transmission line to it--that type of
>> > thing. How do I tell nec that I want one end of the conductors
>> > connected to the ground plane, and the other to the helix? Does it
>> > know somehow?
>>
>> > Any more tips on modeling helical antennas with ground planes in
>> > 4nec2?
>>
>> > Thanks alot for your help;
>> > Sean.
>>
>> Hi Sean
>>
>> If you are willing to let me learn along with you, I'd like to try
>> modeling
>> your helix using EZNEC. I think I can model a helix over an infinite
>> ground plane using EZNEC.
>> I am interested in learning to use 4nec2but am a real poor learner,
>> especially when I dont bother to read the instructions.
>>
>> Jerry KD6JDJ
>
> this sounds good.
>
> you said you can model a helix over an infinite ground plane in
> eznec? What are you powering it with? a coax? if so, you have one
```

> conductor connected to the helix, and the other is where? this is the
> source of my confusion, i guess.
>
> sean.

Hi Sean

I can make a helix with EZNEC very easily. I located the ground end of
the helix slightly away from ground. A short wire from the ground end of
the helix to ground becomes the feed.
Contact me at my E-mail and we can try your dimensions.
I'd sure like to learn to maneuver in 4nec2. This may be a motivator so
I can get more familiar with 4nec2

744. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:26:35 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <vkLZi.20470$ya1.3918@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 33997

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Dave, I have to write you off and plonk you, your brain is either so
> addled by the ravages of alzheimers that it is an impossible task to
> finish your meal without getting any on you.

That's nice, "John". You blew in here with an off topic post and proceeded to become insulting as soon as anyone presents you with facts which don't match the scenario you've put together.

> Or, you are simply an idiot who can't digest information on digital
> processing, compaction, transmission, etc.

I've presented you with something which just won't go away. Why do satellite ISP's warn potential customers that their service will not support VoIP?

> Hint, talk to someone in the military who used satcoms for voice, video
> and data xmission--maybe they can get it across to your debilitated gray
> matter ...

Hint: I've done the work myself, with a great big honkin' 9m dish. The lag was still there. There are some things that comms through the bird do not do well.

Dave K8MN

745. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:27:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <0b0fj3l1jquse6a3ncqnl7fjovebjjl50s@4ax.com>
Source record: 33998

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 13:05:05 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>Please please do as you said, that you can handle the math and prove
>it in error

Tsk, tsk, Arthur,

You cannot do as you say, yourself!

Let's consider one of your "promises:"
>On Tue, 06 Nov 2007 11:04:38 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:
>>Shorten your post and just type one line. I Richard, can show the error of your
mathematics
>Rr = 80 ï¿½ piï¿½ ï¿½ (length/wavelength)ï¿½

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

746. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:32:56 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <sqLZi.20471$ya1.8749@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 33999

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
>> seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> You are an idiot, read my previous post to you--says it all ...

from the Wild Blue web site:

"Does WildBlue support VoIP?"

"At this time, WildBlue does not support VoIP."

The one thing you can't seem to deal with is a fact. Would you like to know about Hughesnet too?

Dave K8MN

> JS

747. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:35:24 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <MsLZi.20472$ya1.5492@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34000

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> Dave Heil wrote:
>>
>> >> ...
>>> You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
>>> seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>>>
>>> Dave K8MN
>>
>> Chit, as someone was intelligent enough to deduce and point out, ping
>> times would be much higher, I failed to covert feet/miles in distance ...
>>
>> Apparently you failed to lack the skills to "verbalize" such a complex
>> mistake ... :-)
>>
>> JS
>
> Krist, idiots like you piss me off to the point I lose it ...
>
> "Apparently you lack the skills to "verbalize" such complex mistakes,
> don't worry, others will pick up your slack ..."

Don't worry, "John", you've done a fine job of stating the mistake. All
I've done is point it out.

Dave K8MN

748. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:38:01 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99E5A93578E48VeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 34001

In news:fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.net John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

> Dave, I have to write you off and plonk you,

Hey! That's funny.

Stupid, but still funny.

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

749. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:38:53 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <1wLZi.20473$ya1.1506@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34002

art wrote:
> On 11 Nov, 07:21, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>> Dave Heil wrote:
>>> >> ...
>>>> You don't need to tell me, "John". you need to tell Wild Blue. They
>>>> seemed to feel the need to post the statement on their web site.
>>>> Dave K8MN
>>> Chit, as someone was intelligent enough to deduce and point out, ping
>>> times would be much higher, I failed to covert feet/miles in distance ...
>>> Apparently you failed to lack the skills to "verbalize" such a complex
>>> mistake ... :-)
>>> JS
>> Krist, idiots like you piss me off to the point I lose it ...
>>
>> "Apparently you lack the skills to "verbalize" such complex mistakes,
>> don't worry, others will pick up your slack ..."
>>
>> JS- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> John, calm down a bit. You can't expect hobbiests who do not have the
> skills that you have or even some who have managed to get though life
> without an education to to follow...

To to follow what, Art? I'd think a fellow with an education wouldn't
have used the term "hobbiest" twice when the term "hobbyist" is indicated.

It is interesting to watch one crackpot support another.

Dave K8MN

750. Re: Art: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:40:03 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ps0fj3ptapbeq19bjh0hr2473oskdcfgri@4ax.com>
Source record: 34004

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 16:33:59 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com>
wrote:

>I am getting very close agreeing with Dave: This is a big "so
>what?"

Hi All,

"What is so" is that both Arthur and Davis used the same term of
Gauss' Law. The joke is they both forgot to read the fine print that
it was Maxwell's equation, not Gauss, and that Maxwell had merely
brought Gauss up to date to include time (something Arthur is claiming
as his own discovery); and then to honor Gauss, Maxwell named his own
(that is Maxwell's extension of Gauss) equation as Gauss' Law.

Of course the math is right, Maxwell proved it, and we've been using
it for 3 centuries now.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

751. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:40:40 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <IxLZi.20474$ya1.12963@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34003

John Smith wrote:
> Bert Hyman wrote:
>> In news:fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.net John Smith
>> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>> Whatever, PLONK!
>>
>> That's funny.
>>
>
> Since you have never had anything to contribute which is even remotely
> useful ...
>
> PLONK!

Could you point out the useful post you've made on the matter of BPL,
"John"?

Dave K8MN

752. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:42:51 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <LzLZi.1845$ds.521@trndny09>
Source record: 34005

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:27100-47377020-568@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net...
> Art wrote:
> "But nobody will question the fact that all computer programs support my
> addition to Gaussian law to those of maxwell."
>
> That`s an I dare you.

Gauss's law IS one of Maxwell's equations. In fact both Ramo Whinnery and Van Duzer's "Fields and Waves in Communications Electronics" (pg 237 in the 1st edition) and Jackson's "Classical Electrodynamics" (compare pg 2 and 33 in the 2nd edition). So every time art makes that assertion he is just showing his ignorance of the facts.

753. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:45:29 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <dCLZi.2526$ET.1098@trndny03>
Source record: 34006

"Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com> wrote in message
news:47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> Art's position apparently states that hams' antennas do not properly take
> into account (therefore, I suppose, optimize) the actual behaviour of
> charged particles moving through a medium such as an antenna. Furthermore,
> Gauss's static laws can be used as an adjunct to fully describe this
> behavior.

I recommend you give up the argument with art, its hopeless... As you know,
but art obviously doesnt, Gauss's law IS one of Maxwell's equations. In
fact both Ramo Whinnery and Van Duzer's "Fields and Waves in Communications
Electronics" (pg 237 in the 1st edition) and Jackson's "Classical
Electrodynamics" (compare pg 2 and 33 in the 2nd edition). So every time
art makes that assertion he is just showing his ignorance of the facts.

754. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 22:47:35 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <bELZi.20476$ya1.7365@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 34007

WA4SZE@gmail.com wrote:
> Greetings!
>
> I would like to build a 2 element inverted VEE yagi antenna. I
> have seen this type of antenna in a SWL publication.
>
> I would like the Yagi to be used on 7 mhz
>
> I am seeking opinions as to the performance of such an antenna
>
> The driven element will be a 7 Mhz half wave dipole (66 feet total)
>
> The reflector element will be about 5 % longer
>
> The spacing of the reflector will be about .20 wave length. about 26
> feet from the driven element.
>
> The angle of the vee will be about 55 degrees .
>
> The feed line will be open wire 200 Ohm feed line to a true balanced
> tuner.... no baluns truly isolated tuning network just like the
> 1940's you know, the tank coil type with an adjustable link in the
> center of the tank then up to the driven element.
>
> I know that the driven element impeadance will be low so I will use
> 3/8 inch aluminum power line (ACSR cable) for all of the feed lines
> and elements.
>
>
> The terrain under the antenna system is a 'cow' Pond that has water
> in in most of the time, the terrain is low and is alway wet.
>
> Please provide your thoughts on this antenna

Dave, You might want to consider an alternative: an inverted vee phased array with .125 wave spacing, having equal lengths of coaxial cable to the shack. You can build a small enclosure with a switch and enough coaxial cable to produce 135 degree phase shift. The switch can be set up to reverse the array and a center position (maintaining equal lengths of feedline) will allow both antennas to be fed in phase, resulting in a nearly omnidirectional pattern. You'll get about 3 db of gain with a nice null directly off the back.

I used this scheme to advantage when I lived on a city lot in Cincinnati for a number of years.

Dave K8MN

755. RE: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:11:22 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <1194822682.841007.238850@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34008

All,

Pardon the bandwidth, but can anyone provide a clue toward explaining the situation regarding my email bounce below?

RF

Email to: <stefan@eml.com>:
85.158.139.19 does not like recipient.
Remote host said: 550 Invalid recipient <stefan@eml.com> (#5.1.1)
Giving up on 85.158.139.19.

--- Below this line is a copy of the message.

Return-Path: <rfry@adams.net>
Received: (qmail 32495 invoked from network); 11 Nov 2007 22:29:46 -0000
Message-ID: <00db01c824b2$5b318610$4601a8c0@Dell530>
Reply-To: "Richard Fry" <rfry@adams.net>

From: "Richard Fry" <rfry@adams.net>
To: <stefan@eml.com>

Subject: NG Invisibility?
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2007 16:29:42 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
format=flowed;
charset="Windows-1252";
reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2900.3138
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2900.3198

Hi Stefan -

For some reason I'm not seeing your posts on r.r.a.a. The only way I know you've posted anything is when someone else quotes some of it in a response.

A few months ago I could see your posts using my Outlook Express NG reader and normal NG server, but lately they are not showing up.

Do you know why this is happening, and how it can be fixed?

Thanks,

Rich (RF)

756. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:34:52 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1352-4737919C-568@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34011

Art wrote:
"Yes, and both will defend the antenna programs to death even they cannot point to the time variant that is implicit in Maxwell`s laws."

Impliciit? Wrong word, it is explicit.

Maxwell`s field equations fully regard the variation of time. The first equation is directly derived from Faraday`s law of electromagnetic induction. Faraday discovered that a magnetic field which varied with time was essential for induction between coils.

Faraday`s law is: Volts induced into a coil = (number of turns) d(phi)/dt (constant).

Where the constant is (-1) and d(phi)/dt is in webers/sec., the generated emf is in volts. A weber = 10 to the eighth power maxwells.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

757. Inverted VEE Yagi antenna update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:38:12 UTC
From: WA4SZE@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194824292.747033.262560@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34009

The inverted VEE yagi antenna will be 70 feet high at the apex

The angle will be more like 95 to 120 Degrees (I messed up on the angle)

thanks!!!

758. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:42:00 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jf4qi74hapi17@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34010

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13jdkandrfe5d3b@corp.supernews.com...
>> You've lost me. What is the meaning of a "time constant" in steady state?
>> What effect does it have? With a single frequency of constant amplitude,
>> how could you tell whether a circuit, resonant or not, has a "time
>> constant"? How could you measure it?
>
> The meaning of a time constant is not dependent upon steady state sinusoids
> or transient; it is merely a characteristic that dependent upon the
> *physical* properties of the components in the circuit.
>
> You know that of course.
>
> Let us say we design a power supply for use in consumer appliances. The
> power supply of course has a capacitor across line and neutral for EMI
> filtering, along with a bleeder resistor in parallel with this capacitor.
> Together, the bleeder resistor and phase/phase capacitor filter have a time
> constant. Now the time constant is meaningless with respect to steady state
> input voltage (other than wave shaping high f emi components) and with
> respect to transients. It is meaningful with respect to safety. If the
> consumer pulls out the plug, the bleeder resistor must discharge the phase
> to phase cap safely to prevent the consumer from being shocked when touching
> the L-N pins. The time constant RC in this case MUST meet certain
> specifications, that is it must be less than 0.1sec. That is essentially
> required legally (since standard compliance is compulsory). The time
> constant exists is chosen for a worse case value, ie that the consumer
> unplugs the power supply at the peak of the AC cycle.
>
> Actually, it is the DC discharge characteristic that we care about here.
> Transient suppression is not relevant nor is its ability to shape the
> incoming sinusoid.

Sorry, you've completely baffled me again. I can't find any relationship at all between what I asked and what you wrote. There's nothing more I can contribute, so I'll return the readers to their regularly scheduled programming.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

759. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:48:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jf570onrjvhc5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34012

Richard Fry wrote:
> All,
>
> Pardon the bandwidth, but can anyone provide a clue toward explaining
> the situation regarding my email bounce below?
>
> RF
> ------------------------
>
> Email to: <stefan@eml.com>:
> 85.158.139.19 does not like recipient.
> Remote host said: 550 Invalid recipient <stefan@eml.com> (#5.1.1)
> Giving up on 85.158.139.19.
> . . .

I believe this means that there is an eml.com domain, but they have no customer with user name of stefan.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

760. Re: Art: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:50:49 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <4737955a$0$20571$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34013

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:ps0fj3ptapbeq19bjh0hr2473oskdcfgri@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 16:33:59 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com>
> wrote:
>
>>I am getting very close agreeing with Dave: This is a big "so
>>what?"
>
> Hi All,
>
> "What is so" is that both Arthur and Davis used the same term of
> Gauss' Law. The joke is they both forgot to read the fine print that
> it was Maxwell's equation, not Gauss, and that Maxwell had merely
> brought Gauss up to date to include time (something Arthur is claiming
> as his own discovery); and then to honor Gauss, Maxwell named his own
> (that is Maxwell's extension of Gauss) equation as Gauss' Law.
>
> Of course the math is right, Maxwell proved it, and we've been using
> it for 3 centuries now.

Yes, that's what it looks like to me too.

Art, from our very own rec.radio.amateur.antenna, is bringing maxwell's
equations up to date by including gauss's static E law with gauss's
magnetic law, and the faraday and ampere laws that handle variations with t.
Most importantly, antennas modelled on the Art-Gauss extension also agrees
with ham antenna computer programs that are based on the "original" maxwell
laws. Amazing. (I get it now) ;-)

761. Vertical Loading Coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-11 23:57:33 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <1194825453.588192.313800@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34014

Hi, Designing a 33' portable 80M vertical. Modelled it, and said I needed a 37 uH loading coil around halfway up. Wound one using a 2" cardboard form and #18 teflon insulated wire. My Z meter said it was 37 uH, upon placing in service, the resonant point was fairly close to the design point on the antenna.

My question: I was hesitant to to put the coil in service because my MFJ259B would not confirm the inductance value. It said the Z of the coil was > than 650 ohms or that L(X=0), all dependent on frequency. I could never get a good indication of the Inductance. I suspect this is due to self resonance of the coil, but don't know. I calculated the Inductance of the coil given the F and Z reading on the 259B and it came close to 37uH, but still (inductive reactance) X=0. Anyone know what is going on?

Thanks,
Gary N4AST

762. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 00:12:25 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <stefan@eml.com>
Message-ID: <47379a6b$0$15358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34015

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13jf4qi74hapi17@corp.supernews.com...
>

> Sorry, you've completely baffled me again. I can't find any relationship
> at all between what I asked and what you wrote.

You cannot get an answer to the question you asked (i.e., how does time constant relate to waveforms?) because time constant is dependent only on physical component properties like capacitance, inductance, resistance etc..

There is nothing in "time constant" that relates to frequency, transient rise time etc..

It is not related. Ask any ham. That is my answer.

763. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 01:35:36 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13338-4737ADE8-692@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34016

Dave wrote:
"Gauss`s law IS one of Maxwell`s equations."

Yes. I`ve suggested Kraus to Art but he seems not to have pored through Kraus yet. On page 395 of the 3rd edition of Antennas is a table of Maxwell`s equations in integral form. One column is from Ampere, another from Faraday, and the last two are from Gauss.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

764. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 01:56:31 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hormail.com>
Message-ID: <4737b2d0$0$20626$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34017

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13jf570onrjvhc5@corp.supernews.com...
> Richard Fry wrote:
>> All,
>>
>> Pardon the bandwidth, but can anyone provide a clue toward explaining
>> the situation regarding my email bounce below?
>>
>> RF
>> ------------------------
>>
>> Email to: <stefan@eml.com>:
>> 85.158.139.19 does not like recipient.
>> Remote host said: 550 Invalid recipient <stefan@eml.com> (#5.1.1)
>> Giving up on 85.158.139.19.
>> . . .
>
> I believe this means that there is an eml.com domain, but they have no
> customer with user name of stefan.

Correct. One would be rather naive to allow his true email id appear in any
header or even the message body on usenet. You know how the software bots
harvest email id's from usenet for spamming and other purposes.

765. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 02:23:34 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23459-4737B926-840@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 34019

Art wrote:
"Same question, but now look at distributed inductaance and how that works!"

On page 2 of Terman`s 1955 opus is written:
"The strength of the wave mmeasured in terms of microvolts per meter of stress in space is also exactly the same voltage that the magnetic flux of the wave induces in a conductor 1 m long when sweeping across this conductor with the velocity of light."

Remember reciprocity and the fact that only a perfectly matched antenna can extract as much as half the power in the wave. The antenna`s radiatiation resistance acts as a Thevenin source when receiving and reradiates the other half of the power received but not delivered to the load.

The description of magnetic flux inducing signal into a receiving antenna may be the cause of describing transmitting antennas as creating from current in the wire a magnetic flux around the wire which almost simultaneously produces an electric field which almost simultaneously produces a magnetic field ad infinitum.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

766. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 02:26:10 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4737b9c3$0$25139$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34018

"Richard Fry" <rfry@adams.net> wrote in message
news:1194822682.841007.238850@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com...

> For some reason I'm not seeing your posts on r.r.a.a. The only way I
> know you've posted anything is when someone else quotes some of it in
> a response.

Hello Rich, I am not sure except to surmise that my ISP's usenet server may not be forwarding to the google server as fast as it is to the other usenet servers. I would have thought the google server would be among the first to be forwarded. I did change to a hotmail ID in case google's server checks for email id resolution issues (I refuse to use an 'active' email ID anywhere on usenet). Thanks,

767. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 02:48:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kgffj3d1meqqt001oltb9bp7kuc3ujssen@4ax.com>
Source record: 34020

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 19:12:25 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com>
wrote:

>There is nothing in "time constant" that relates to frequency, transient
>rise time etc..

A Time Constant is also the -3dB point in a frequency response, hence
there is a frequency relation.

A Time Constant is proportional to square root of the rise time of a
transient, hence there is a transient relation.

>It is not related. Ask any ham. That is my answer.

Find a ham that knows the answers (and it isn't Art).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

768. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 02:52:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8rffj35dmffq1amrnarvl5of1t0e2v732n@4ax.com>
Source record: 34021

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 20:56:31 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hormail.com> wrote:

>One would be rather naive to allow his true email id appear in any
>header or even the message body on usenet. You know how the software bots
>harvest email id's from usenet for spamming and other purposes.

I've been transmitting in the clear, here, for 12 years.

My inbox gets about 3 SPAM a week.

My professional email has been published by the Government as a
registered contractor. THAT inbox gets 60 SPAM a day.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

769. Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 04:06:39 UTC
From: Priz <dapriz6@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1194840399.691182.318450@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34022

I'm pressed for space outdoors so right now, I'm working with attic antennas and need some help.

I was able to put a 60 foot loop of wire into my attic and am not having much luck getting it to load up. I configured the loop as an open loop, aka a dipole bent into a rectangle which is open at one corner and fed with 300 ohm twinlead at the other. I'm using an MFJ 911H 4:1 and 1:1 balun to tranform the twinlead to coax and a homebrew antenna tuner.

Using an SWR analyzer, I find the only place I can get low SWR is near the 15 meter band and some frequency ranges above it, like 6meters and 2 meters. I was hoping the 60 foot length would help me get down to the lower bands with some compromise, but at least I was hoping to get there. The transmatch, which consists of 2 capacitors and 2 inductors isn't any help at all. I've used it in the past to load up random wires and such, but this project doesn't seem to be working.

Anyone have any experience with this sort of antenna? Let me know what it is I'm doing wrong.

Any advice is appreciated.

770. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 04:07:36 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jfkd9lbo9cc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34023

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13jege5b76pb40e@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:13jefvjjmm8mh02@corp.supernews.com...
>> Hey Doc,
>>
>> Thanks for the input. I overslept for the 1300 UTC broadcast of VOK, but
>> did pick up the 1500 broadcast. Unfortunately the RF amp offers nothing
>> over the whip that comes with (and already attached to) my Sony 7600GR
>> portable. More work to be done. Need to tease out the secrets of
>> impedance matching, as well as add a boatload of additonal amplification.
>> Damn it's
>
> No mater how much amplification you have, if the antenna is not big enough
> or the proprgation is not good you will not pick up a station. There is a
> limit as to how much you can amplify a signal before the noise floor takes
> over. For signals below 15 to 30 mhz or so the noise floor is very high
> so not too much amplification can be used to help with the reception.
>
>

Hey Ralph, thanks for coming in. I am wondering though if I can't tune out some of the noise,and eliminate more with a directional antenna (which I currently don't have.) Would an IF stage not help me here? Or a second tuning function, on the output? Just wondering.

Do appreciate your comments. If I'm wrong I'm wrong, I was just thinking these things might help. No? The signal I am trying to clean up is at 9335 kHz.

Dave

771. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 04:12:17 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jfklc174lgr72@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34024

I spent a good part of my career as part of a team designing samplers, step generators, TDR systems, and associated circuitry with rise times down to a few ps. Among the projects I designed were two delay line compensators which compensated for the distortion of a fast step by the skin effect loss in transmission lines (one to 2 GHz bandwidth and the other to 9, both to very high precision). These designs were used in production Tektronix instruments. I also often helped the customer support group with difficult TDR application problems, and I wrote and taught several classes on TDR techniques. One of the many skills necessary to succeed at this was to gain a very good understanding of rise times, time constants, frequency responses, the relationships among them, and the physical factors which influence them. From that background, the discussion in this newsgroup seems to be taking place in an alternate universe. I feel out of place there, so I'll leave it to its usual and rightful inhabitants, and bow out.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler.
-Albert Einstein

772. Re: Distributed capacitance and antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 04:28:54 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4737d687$0$4995$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 34025

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:kgffj3d1meqqt001oltb9bp7kuc3ujssen@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 19:12:25 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe" <stefan@eml.com>
> wrote:
>
>>There is nothing in "time constant" that relates to frequency, transient
>>rise time etc..
>
> A Time Constant is also the -3dB point in a frequency response, hence
> there is a frequency relation.
>
> A Time Constant is proportional to square root of the rise time of a
> transient, hence there is a transient relation.

Time Constant is "related" in terms of these things. They are not part of
the basic definition of tau but they are related. Your's is a much better
answer to the (original) question than mine.

773. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 05:01:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <S6RZi.20488$Pv2.18150@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34026

Priz wrote:
> Anyone have any experience with this sort of antenna? Let me know
> what it is I'm doing wrong.

One needs to understand how the 300 ohm twinlead
transforms impedances and why a 4:1 balun is probably
not a good choice. One could model this antenna and
feedline with the free demo version of EZNEC
available at eznec.com
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

774. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 11:18:32 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <9dpl05-ch3.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 34027

Hi Rich

A further thought.. (Seeing that you have two issues)

Yes a 550 errmsg basically means no mailbox found for that user. This is a common thing when reply to newsgroup addresses for reasons outlined by others.

The reason for the non visibility of the post could be a slow NNTP (news) server as Stefan mentioned. It might also be possible that your server (or a feed to) is validating the senders reply address. This would be highly unusual as using a valid reply address on a newsgroup is generally asking for spam trouble.

Validating a reply address for normal email is used in quite a few systems as a spam prevention method. Maybe the sysop of the news server has tried to employ this on their news server? You could ascertain this by checking if any other posts from rr.com (the same server as Stefan's) are coming through.

Another possibility is that your newsgroup server completely blocks feeds from certain others that are known to be spam etc sources. Blacklisting mails servers is quite common so I expect (but haven't checked) the same applies to news servers. I haven't looked into any of this but it would be fairly easy to research.

Apologies for the length.

Cheers Bob VK2YQA

Richard Fry wrote:
> Pardon the bandwidth, but can anyone provide a clue toward explaining
> the situation regarding my email bounce below?

775. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 12:07:46 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fh9fmk$3c5$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 34028

> I believe this means that there is an eml.com domain, but they
> have no customer with user name of stefan.

That I knew, but thanks.

The real question was contained in the bounced email - why are Stefan Wolfe's r..r.a.a. posts not appearing for me lately, when they did before?

I have "plonked" nobody (so far).

RF

776. When is a balanced feedline balanced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 13:18:22 UTC
From: "John, N9JG" <john@Xremove.MeYgotwals.com>
Message-ID: <yoYZi.40130$G23.4766@newsreading01.news.tds.net>
Source record: 34029

When a wire flattop is fed with parallel line, what are the affects on the system when the feedline is not perpendicular to the flattop? It would seem to me that the system, consisting of flattop and feedline is no longer balanced, and the feedline will radiate on transmit and pickup local noise on receive.

Any comments will be appreciated.

John, N9JG

777. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 13:40:39 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1194874839.238464.123810@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34030

Dave,
Would another 'IF' stage, or filtering, or 'nulling', or whatever you want to call it, help? Sure. But then you start running into the 'practical' thingy again. It can get sort of complicated deciding what is 'noise' and what is desired signal. DSP does a lot of that when told how to do it by the controlling algorithms (or is that 'Al-Gore-isms'? sorry, I know better, just can't help it). The mainest problem is the time it takes to do that, it is not instantaneous. And if you are going to make that controlling algorithm variable, the time it takes makes things even more time consuming, not to mention difficult. Keeping in mind that simply making the antenna larger/longer can do about the same thing at less expense (time/work/$$$), why not? Easy to do with a recording (sort of), very difficult in real time. Manually doing all that is almost impossible. How do you decide what to 'do' before it's too late? There are limits with today's technology. So, put it off till 'tomorrow', right?
- 'Doc

(all puns intended, even the ones I didn't intend)

778. Re: When is a balanced feedline balanced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 13:57:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mZYZi.1595$0Q5.600@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 34031

John, N9JG wrote:
> When a wire flattop is fed with parallel line, what are the affects on the
> system when the feedline is not perpendicular to the flattop? It would seem
> to me that the system, consisting of flattop and feedline is no longer
> balanced, and the feedline will radiate on transmit and pickup local noise
> on receive.

Essentially correct but common-mode chokes and/or
link coupling can help. And it's not just a parallel
line problem. Coax that is not perpendicular to
the flattop suffers essentially the same problem.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

779. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:12:26 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jgnrbnv3mhidd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 34032

Hmmm. Yeah. sigh Point taken. I guess this is just my hobby, and I really don't have anything better to do (other than housework.) I don't know what to say. Guess I just have to prove to myself that everything that can be done has been done, or that it's not worth the effort for the outcome. sigh again.

I do appreciate all of the feedback, and the patience with my ignorance. I am trying to make this thing work off of a whip for portability's sake, and am just not willing to accept defeat yet. May not be much longer though... It does work great on the external antenna, I just want it to work better off of the whip.

Thank you, all of you who replied. And thank you, doc, for the final simple analysis. I don't mean to be stubborn, I just have to try everything to prove to myself that it is as good as it can be. Sorry. Guess I am stubborn after all.

The hand-holding is appreciated. Sorry if I frustrated you guys. Thanks again for your patience.

Dave

<ltdoc@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194874839.238464.123810@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> Dave,
> Would another 'IF' stage, or filtering, or 'nulling', or whatever you
> want to call it, help? Sure. But then you start running into the
> 'practical' thingy again. It can get sort of complicated deciding
> what is 'noise' and what is desired signal. DSP does a lot of that
> when told how to do it by the controlling algorithms (or is that 'Al-
> Gore-isms'? sorry, I know better, just can't help it). The mainest
> problem is the time it takes to do that, it is not instantaneous. And
> if you are going to make that controlling algorithm variable, the time
> it takes makes things even more time consuming, not to mention
> difficult. Keeping in mind that simply making the antenna larger/
> longer can do about the same thing at less expense (time/work/$$$),
> why not? Easy to do with a recording (sort of), very difficult in
> real time. Manually doing all that is almost impossible. How do you
> decide what to 'do' before it's too late? There are limits with
> today's technology. So, put it off till 'tomorrow', right?
> - 'Doc
>
> (all puns intended, even the ones I didn't intend)
>

780. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:15:38 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1194876938.525656.33900@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34033

What's the easiest method of determining which antenna works the best for a particular situation? Simplest answer is to try it and see (experience). Then again, what happens when that 'situation' changes? Hmm, try something else? Great answer, isn't it? Very helpful, right?
There is no 'best' answer for all situations unless you do some very comprehensive testing, with some very expensive equipment, done by people who know what they are doing. That 'best' answer is still a 'maybe'.
So. A "Can you hear me now?" tends to work well. Accept the fact that there are always going to be times when everybody isn't gonna hear you. That's what relays are for (the 'INFO' line on a message header?). For almost any range, but especially for VHF/UHF, higher is usually better. Produces more usable range than the antenna design (within reason!).
Everybody wants the 'best'! Very few, except in particular instances, ever get it.
- 'Doc

(Don't you just hate answers like that?)

781. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:25:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ynZZi.22498$JD.12611@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34034

Dave wrote:
> I do appreciate all of the feedback, and the patience with my ignorance.

Have you considered a screwdriver antenna? Many hams
try a whip with an autotuner, are dissatisfied, and
wind up with a screwdriver antenna for a 12 dB
improvement, at least on 3.8 MHz.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

782. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:28:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5qZZi.22499$JD.17529@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 34035

ltdoc@yahoo.com wrote:
> What's the easiest method of determining which antenna works the best
> for a particular situation? Simplest answer is to try it and see
> (experience).

There is lots of experience on this newsgroup from
which to draw. Most of us can predict that someone
will not be satisfied with a CB whip and autotuner
on 75m, for instance.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

783. reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:33:10 UTC
From: Nick <a@b.com>
Message-ID: <GuZZi.11390$ib1.2369@newsfe3-win.ntli.net>
Source record: 34036

Hi,
I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare conductor.

Would it give more protection / solve the problem, if I encased it in a fibreglass yacht mast which I happen to have ?

I plan it to be approx 40' high with the top 25' being a fibreglass yacht mast with the wire running up the inside. Top would be insulated / sealed so no ions could spray out, attracting a strike ... am I going the right way ?

Thanks,
Nick

784. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:33:42 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1194878022.795571.32960@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 34037

Jim,
Yes, they are loading coils. Specifically 'where' they are in the antenna is very variable, just depends on the particular user, what he has available, etc, etc.
One thing you should be aware of is that translating between 'CB' electronics and everyone else's electronics is not always easy! The 'CB' world has proven that all the 'acceptable' assumptions assumed by the rest of the world are mistaken in at least some way. Obtaining an acceptable translation is very "iffy". (Nicest way I can think of to say it's mostly total B.S., sorry.)
Examples:
Wider coil windings (straps) radiate better because or larger surface areas, than measly small wire.
Wide coil windings that are 'flat', horizontal, radiate in a horizontal polarization.
Vertical strap coil windings radiate in a vertical polarization.
'Fat' antennas can radiate gazzilions of watts whereas 'smaller' diameter antennas can't.
MY antenna is better than your antenna because I made that way.
... I quit. Probably gonna make someone mad or something.
- 'Doc

785. Re: OWA modeling and NEC-4 information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:43:12 UTC
From: tclay@qmc.ph.msstate.edu
Message-ID: <86lk934j9b.fsf@qmc.ph.msstate.edu>
Source record: 34038

>Hi Tor,
> problems begin when the first director is too close to the dipole...
>How is the distance between DE and D1 in your antennas and, could you,
>please, send me your .ez files, just to see your antennas.
>Thanks and 73

I will look up the design numbers...qrx

Tor
N4OGW

786. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 14:57:53 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <473867d5.4769812@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 34039

>I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
>concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
>conductor.

Hi Nick,
There is virtually nothing you can do to prevent a strike hitting your antenna. But you can attempt to pursuade Mother Nature to send the damaging electrons somewhere where they won't do damage. Get a Polyphaser or ICE or other good lightning arrestor made for this purpose and install it with a good ground under the antenna. Your objective is to divert the strike around your equipment and into the ground, taking the path that YOU provide for, not the one that the lightning strike would otherwise select. Your ground must have the capacity to absorb the electrons which arrive in massive quantities in a few microseconds, otherwise they will give up on you and find their own path to ground, often not the way you would prefer.
There is good information on this technique on the polyphaser website, probably www.polyphaser.com. Most likely you will get about 50 more replies so be prepared, this is one of the favorite and most often discussed topics on this newsgroup.

Rick K2XT

787. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:06:29 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <g9qdnXjdyY-I8aXaRVnyjAA@bt.com>
Source record: 34040

"Nick" <a@b.com> wrote in message
news:GuZZi.11390$ib1.2369@newsfe3-win.ntli.net...
> Hi,
> I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
> concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
> conductor.
>
> Would it give more protection / solve the problem, if I encased it in a
> fibreglass yacht mast which I happen to have ?
>
> I plan it to be approx 40' high with the top 25' being a fibreglass yacht
> mast with the wire running up the inside. Top would be insulated / sealed
> so no ions could spray out, attracting a strike ... am I going the right
> way ?
>
> Thanks,
> Nick
Nick

With the voltages involved in a lightning strike, the fibreglass mast will not make much, if any, difference. Rain fall and dirt deposits will create a conductive path along the mast a few days or weeks after it has been erected. Lightning is attracted to the highest pointiest thing in an area, no matter what substance it is made from. Churches and trees are made of insulating materials and they attract more strikes than anything else on land. It was common to have to regularly rebuild the towers and steeples of medieval churches before lightning conductors were installed. The average steeple usually lasting no more than a century before suffering catastrophic damage from a lightning strike. At the time, this was just accepted as a sign that the parishioners were insufficiently pious, or had transgressed in some way.

The fibreglass mast is ideal as a support and to provide weather protection for your antenna element(s), but do not count on it reducing the chances of a lightning strike it it is the tallest structure within 400 yards or so. Various tables and maps are available on the internet showing the frequency of lightning strikes per year per square mile or square kilometer for most areas in earth. These should help you evaluate the risks in your particular area. Forty feet is not particularly high and if you live in an area with less than 20 lightning days per year, I would evaluate the risk of a strike as being low. There is always a statistical risk and that's a chance you have to accept when dealing with any force of nature.

Try to ensure that there is a good earth connection at the base of the vertical antenna using earth rods and/or buried radial wires so that in

event of a strike, the lightning energy is dissipated into the ground rather than transmitted along the feedines into your house. A switch to disconnect and earth the antennas when equipment is not in use is always a good idea. A look through the MFJ catalogue will give you an idea of what equipment is available.

Mike G0ULI

788. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:14:22 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <3-qdnZ5O4c4j8KXaRVnyigA@pipex.net>
Source record: 33941

> I was able to put a 60 foot loop of wire into my attic and am not
> having much luck getting it to load up. I configured the loop as an
> open loop, aka a dipole bent into a rectangle which is open at one
> corner and fed with 300 ohm twinlead at the other. I'm using an MFJ
> 911H 4:1 and 1:1 balun to tranform the twinlead to coax and a homebrew
> antenna tuner.
>
> Using an SWR analyzer, I find the only place I can get low SWR is near
> the 15 meter band and some frequency ranges above it, like 6meters and
> 2 meters. I was hoping the 60 foot length would help me get down to
> the lower bands with some compromise, but at least I was hoping to get
> there. The transmatch, which consists of 2 capacitors and 2 inductors
> isn't any help at all. I've used it in the past to load up random
> wires and such, but this project doesn't seem to be working.
>
> Anyone have any experience with this sort of antenna? Let me know
> what it is I'm doing wrong.
>
> Any advice is appreciated.
==========
Instead of using a balun and asymmetric matching unit (transmatch) I
would suggest you use a matching unit to suit a twin feeder directly
,like the EZEE Match or the Link Coupler as per the ARRL Antenna Book of
which I do have the 18th edition ,where the coupler can be found on
pages 25-11 and 25-12.
A variety of matching units to suit twin feeders can also be found on
the web site of PA0FRI.

In your current setup you could use a 1:1 Balun and clip a current
sensor on 1 lead of the twin feeder to determine where there is a
Current maximum for a mid-band frequency . For this purpose you might
have to extend the twin feeder and coil the extension inside the shack.
You would then possibly need a different length coiled up extension for
different bands.
Have a look at Cecil Moore's Web site .

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

789. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:21:49 UTC
From: Jim Higgins <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <6lrgj3pdk20ltovm9mn0rhrl9p8e5jui69@4ax.com>
Source record: 33942

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 12:38:32 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>On 11 Nov, 08:52, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> Bert Hyman wrote:
>> > Innews:fh7597$i4k$1@news.albasani.netJohn Smith
>> > <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>> >> Whatever, PLONK!
>>
>> > That's funny.
>>
>> Since you have never had anything to contribute which is even remotely
>> useful ...
>>
>> PLONK!
>>
>> JS
>
>John'
>Is there any place in the U.S. that BPO is active and sanctioned as
>meeting all rules applied?
>I have heard of testing areas that were shut down because of
>interference to mobile radio's
>but to the best of my knowledge none have met the rules imposed by the
>FCC.
>Please educate me as to where BPL is active and sanctioned by the FCC
>as abiding by their rules
>and now is a going concern with respect to being a business.
>Many thanks
>Art

You'll not get a straight answer to that question because the FCC is
applying their rules in a manner that has become the subject of
litigation by the ARRL. In essence the FCC says BPL is not an
interference problem to mobile stations because they are able to leave
the area. There are other points of contention, but this one makes
any reference to "sanctioned by the FCC as abiding by their rules"
meaningless.

790. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:29:45 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4qrgj3dlfj4cv4a2ul0mh7g3lj1rkhhtmb@4ax.com>
Source record: 33943

On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 14:33:10 GMT, "Nick" <a@b.com> wrote:

>Would it give more protection / solve the problem, if I encased it
>in a fibreglass yacht mast which I happen to have ?

Hi Nick,

No, it wouldn't.

Make the antenna shorter, and surround it with taller, nearby grounded vertical conductors for the lightning to select in preference. For more protection, connect the tops of the taller conductors over the antenna.

Of course, this advice reduces to putting the antenna in a grounded cage that takes the hit. Unfortunately it also renders the antenna deaf.

Moral: Trying to stop the lightning from hitting your antenna also stops RF.

[Hint: if you are going to stop it with a super glom of insulation, like fiberglass, consider that this insulation is inferior to a bajillion miles of air already there surrounding the antenna. That doesn't slow down lightning much does it?]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

791. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:35:01 UTC
From: Jim Higgins <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <htrgj356hktagjse3qqiui898hk64d2tl9@4ax.com>
Source record: 33944

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 12:46:07 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>art wrote:
>> On 11 Nov, 08:52, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>See the post I made today, dealing with the court battle between the FCC
>vs. arrl, it is only the hams which have a real problem with it --

This statement doesn't tell the full story. Others who would have
severe problems with BPL are not (currently) affected because those
testing BPL have notched out their bands. They will be concerned as
soon as BPL affects them... which will be never because they're big
enough to kill it dead in its tracks. Among those notched are the
public service/safety bands, military, and essentially everything
important to the govt.

> plus, now the power companies are getting dollar signs in their
> eyes are attempting to cut out a share of BPL profits for their own ...

What BPL profits? The ones projected based on *present* DSL and high
speed cable pricing?

792. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:46:20 UTC
From: Jim Higgins <invalid@invalid.invalid>
Message-ID: <0osgj31lb6a16c47q7vf619vpoq9qeg8u8@4ax.com>
Source record: 33945

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 13:03:49 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>Yep, those satellites which a signal takes ~0.12078436 second to reach.
>
>Twice that for round trip. If you think a 0.24156872 second delay is
>too much, I just don't know what to tell ya!

Your earlier comments above were reinserted for context...

>Jim Higgins wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> No. An end to end round trip consists of 120 ms up, 120 ms down, 120
>> ms back up and 120 ms back down - plus any switching delays - before a
>> response is seen. That's all of 1/2 second... absolute best case.
>> Doesn't matter for automated mass data transfers that can use
>> massively parallel ransfer methods, but for highly interactive
>> transfers - like speech - it matters. Much moreso for networked game
>> playing. Just try playing one of the many multi-player "shoot 'em
>> ups" with that sort of delay.
>
>What the hell are you doin' with a amateur license then, the =>1/2 delay
>on am/ssb/fm/digital-packet transmissions must drive you loony (no
>relation to the canadian currency :-))

Not the point. The point is that your figure was only half the real
delay.

>You play a LOT of interactive games?; well then, you have just sited the
>only application where the delay becomes of notable importance!

No, I don't play interactive games. And it's noticeable (and
objectionable) in conversation. It doesn't produce a level of
performance the consumer sees as being a high quality experience...
thus it's a problem.

793. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:51:58 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <qE_Zi.2716$yu3.1404@bignews7.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33946

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> I do appreciate all of the feedback, and the patience with my ignorance.
>
> Have you considered a screwdriver antenna? Many hams
> try a whip with an autotuner, are dissatisfied, and
> wind up with a screwdriver antenna for a 12 dB
> improvement, at least on 3.8 MHz.

(Spoken in Columbo's voice and mannerisms)"Uh, podden me, Cec, butta,
12db improvement compared to what?"

A 108" whip tuned with an electronic autotuner at the base, on the
trailer hitch attached to an average car should be just as (was gonna
use the words efficient and effective - but thought better of it) as a
short little whip mounted in PVC pipe at the same location, but using a
mechanical tuner (screwdriver) instead of an electronic autotuner such
as an AH-4.

Yes, I have considered a screwdriver antenna, just don't know where to
put it on my minivan(s).

As you can tell, I'm coming in late on this one. Thanks for your patience.

Ed, NM2K

794. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:55:25 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <4738776D.2020603@bellsouff.net>
Source record: 33947

Rick wrote:
>> I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
>> concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
>> conductor.
>
> Hi Nick,
> There is virtually nothing you can do to prevent a strike hitting your
> antenna. But you can attempt to pursuade Mother Nature to send the damaging
> electrons somewhere where they won't do damage. Get a Polyphaser or ICE or
> other good lightning arrestor made for this purpose and install it with a good
> ground under the antenna. Your objective is to divert the strike around your
> equipment and into the ground, taking the path that YOU provide for, not the
> one that the lightning strike would otherwise select. Your ground must have
> the capacity to absorb the electrons which arrive in massive quantities in a
> few microseconds, otherwise they will give up on you and find their own path
> to ground, often not the way you would prefer.
> There is good information on this technique on the polyphaser website,
> probably www.polyphaser.com. Most likely you will get about 50 more replies
> so be prepared, this is one of the favorite and most often discussed topics on
> this newsgroup.
>
> Rick K2XT
>

I agree with Rick.

Additionally, don't forget that your homeowner's insurance policy will usually reimburse you for damage incurred via lightning strikes. But be sure to see it in writing. Personal assurances from your agent are not enough. Have the agent show it in the writing of YOUR policy, or one identical to the one that you will be purchasing.

The last thing that you need after the damage is done is for the insurance company to try to wiggle out of covering your lightning damaged equipment.

Ed, NM2K

795. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:55:42 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <WH_Zi.2718$yu3.1414@bignews7.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33948

Rick wrote:
>> I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
>> concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
>> conductor.
>
> Hi Nick,
> There is virtually nothing you can do to prevent a strike hitting your
> antenna. But you can attempt to pursuade Mother Nature to send the damaging
> electrons somewhere where they won't do damage. Get a Polyphaser or ICE or
> other good lightning arrestor made for this purpose and install it with a good
> ground under the antenna. Your objective is to divert the strike around your
> equipment and into the ground, taking the path that YOU provide for, not the
> one that the lightning strike would otherwise select. Your ground must have
> the capacity to absorb the electrons which arrive in massive quantities in a
> few microseconds, otherwise they will give up on you and find their own path
> to ground, often not the way you would prefer.
> There is good information on this technique on the polyphaser website,
> probably www.polyphaser.com. Most likely you will get about 50 more replies
> so be prepared, this is one of the favorite and most often discussed topics on
> this newsgroup.
>
> Rick K2XT
>

I agree with Rick.

Additionally, don't forget that your homeowner's insurance policy will usually reimburse you for damage incurred via lightning strikes. But be sure to see it in writing. Personal assurances from your agent are not enough. Have the agent show it in the writing of YOUR policy, or one identical to the one that you will be purchasing.

The last thing that you need after the damage is done is for the insurance company to try to wiggle out of covering your lightning damaged equipment.

Ed, NM2K

796. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 15:58:59 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <OpGdnZKUNdX-5aXanZ2dnUVZ8vidnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33949

"Priz" <dapriz6@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194840399.691182.318450@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
> I'm pressed for space outdoors so right now, I'm working with attic
> antennas and need some help.
>
> I was able to put a 60 foot loop of wire into my attic and am not
> having much luck getting it to load up. I configured the loop as an
> open loop, aka a dipole bent into a rectangle which is open at one
> corner and fed with 300 ohm twinlead at the other. I'm using an MFJ
> 911H 4:1 and 1:1 balun to tranform the twinlead to coax and a homebrew
> antenna tuner.
>
> Using an SWR analyzer, I find the only place I can get low SWR is near
> the 15 meter band and some frequency ranges above it, like 6meters and
> 2 meters. I was hoping the 60 foot length would help me get down to
> the lower bands with some compromise, but at least I was hoping to get
> there. The transmatch, which consists of 2 capacitors and 2 inductors
> isn't any help at all. I've used it in the past to load up random
> wires and such, but this project doesn't seem to be working.
>
> Anyone have any experience with this sort of antenna? Let me know
> what it is I'm doing wrong.
>
> Any advice is appreciated.
>
Try routing the wire around the attic so that the opposite ends are as far
apart as possible, rather than in a loop. If you have the height, mount the
feedpoint at the apex of the roof and take the wires towards the ends of the
attic. Then bend them around to follow the roof and floor line. I found this
worked more reliably for me than a loop. An ATU feeding a twinline feeder
through a 4:1 balun should be able to load this up on all bands. You could
even try feeding it via an ATU and coax directly provided that you wind a
few turns of the coax feeder around a ferrite rod or ring by the feedpoint
to reduce pickup and RF current on the coax outer. Make sure the ends of the
antenna are well insulated, they will be at high voltage.

Mike G0ULI

797. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:06:39 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh9tmg$uo6$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33950

Jim Higgins wrote:

>> ...
> You'll not get a straight answer to that question because the FCC is
> applying their rules in a manner that has become the subject of
> litigation by the ARRL. In essence the FCC says BPL is not an
> interference problem to mobile stations because they are able to leave
> the area. There are other points of contention, but this one makes
> any reference to "sanctioned by the FCC as abiding by their rules"
> meaningless.

It will be quite interesting to see the outcome ...

798. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:10:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fh9tuk$uo6$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33951

Jim Higgins wrote:

>> ...
> Not the point. The point is that your figure was only half the real
> delay.
>
>> You play a LOT of interactive games?; well then, you have just sited the
>> only application where the delay becomes of notable importance!
>
> No, I don't play interactive games. And it's noticeable (and
> objectionable) in conversation. It doesn't produce a level of
> performance the consumer sees as being a high quality experience...
> thus it's a problem.
>

Object all you want, everyone I know is using it--it's free, you just
can't object against that ...

JS

799. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:25:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fgvgj3dg3nph9rofpcrb8e882af4bnk7tn@4ax.com>
Source record: 33952

On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 10:55:25 -0500, Ed Cregger
<ecregger@bellsouff.net> wrote:

>The last thing that you need after the damage is done is for the
>insurance company to try to wiggle out of covering your lightning
>damaged equipment.

The first question they will investigate:
"Does your grounding meet code?"

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

800. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:26:17 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <J8%Zi.644$Y32.500@trnddc04>
Source record: 33953

"Priz" <dapriz6@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194840399.691182.318450@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
> I'm pressed for space outdoors so right now, I'm working with attic
> antennas and need some help.
>
> I was able to put a 60 foot loop of wire into my attic and am not
> having much luck getting it to load up. I configured the loop as an
> open loop, aka a dipole bent into a rectangle which is open at one
> corner and fed with 300 ohm twinlead at the other. I'm using an MFJ
> 911H 4:1 and 1:1 balun to tranform the twinlead to coax and a homebrew
> antenna tuner.
>
> Using an SWR analyzer, I find the only place I can get low SWR is near
> the 15 meter band and some frequency ranges above it, like 6meters and
> 2 meters. I was hoping the 60 foot length would help me get down to
> the lower bands with some compromise, but at least I was hoping to get
> there. The transmatch, which consists of 2 capacitors and 2 inductors
> isn't any help at all. I've used it in the past to load up random
> wires and such, but this project doesn't seem to be working.
>
> Anyone have any experience with this sort of antenna? Let me know
> what it is I'm doing wrong.
>
> Any advice is appreciated.
>
I use a closed loop of approximately the same size. It is corner fed with coax (don't know the length...probably about 20-25 feet). A MFJ tuner is at the rig, and will match it all the way down to 80 meters. However, performance is very bad below 14 Mhz.

So my suggestion would be to first try closing the loop, since this is a pretty easy experiment with a pair of alligator clips and a piece of wire. Next, you might change the feedline length to give the tuner a try at different feedpoint parameters.

I do have a lot of induced RF in the attic wiring. You might use RF chokes on solid state heat/ac thermostat wiring to prevent damage. Good luck.

801. Re: a little 4nec2 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:27:07 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fh9usrkbn1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33956

Jerry Martes wrote:
> <s.g.hatch@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:1194817817.852620.266680@c30g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
>
>>On Nov 10, 11:16 pm, "Jerry Martes" <j.jmar...@verizon.net> wrote:
>>
>>><s.g.ha...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>
>>>news:1194668735.353783.318990@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>hello;
>>>
>>>until now I have used 4nec2 to model cubical quad type antennas. Now,

>
> I can make a helix with EZNEC very easily. I located the ground end of
> the helix slightly away from ground. A short wire from the ground end of
> the helix to ground becomes the feed.
> Contact me at my E-mail and we can try your dimensions.
> I'd sure like to learn to maneuver in 4nec2. This may be a motivator so
> I can get more familiar with 4nec2

Exactly right. Either end the helix on the ground plane and put the
excitation on the first segment of the helix, or create a short segment
that connects the helix to the ground plane, and put the excitation there.

The trick in modeling a helix isn't the helical part, it's the ground
plane. Radial wires with circles, a rectangular grid of wires, etc.
For simple hacking, just point the helix straight up and use a perfectly
conductive ground.

Jim

802. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:33:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9pvgj39ns8buks5b7njtsrb5512epln5jk@4ax.com>
Source record: 33954

On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 10:51:58 -0500, Ed Cregger
<ecregger@bellsouff.net> wrote:

>A 108" whip tuned with an electronic autotuner at the base, on the
>trailer hitch attached to an average car should be just as (was gonna
>use the words efficient and effective - but thought better of it) as a
>short little whip mounted in PVC pipe at the same location, but using a
>mechanical tuner (screwdriver) instead of an electronic autotuner such
>as an AH-4.

Hi Ed,

This is a bit garbled, but the sense is there.

You are comparing a bad installation to a bad installation - yes one
will be as efficient/effective as the other.

The tuner at the base of the whip has invested resonance in the wrong
place. A coil at the base of a whip also invests resonance in the
wrong place. A coil higher in the whip invests resonance in the
better places by degree.

Ostensibly, the premium degree of coil placement is one half to two
thirds the way up the whip. A screwdriver antenna attempts to make
this resonance investment. If you will note, the coil section falls
between a lower tube and an upper whip.

There is a world of discussion as to why it is better that I will
leave to others to fill in.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

803. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:36:39 UTC
From: John Ferrell <johnferrell@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <730hj3djj4r0jte18oprfdblfulk82rt86@4ax.com>
Source record: 33955

On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 14:33:10 GMT, "Nick" <a@b.com> wrote:

>Hi,
>I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
>concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
>conductor.
>
>Would it give more protection / solve the problem, if I encased it
>in a fibreglass yacht mast which I happen to have ?
>
>I plan it to be approx 40' high with the top 25' being a fibreglass
>yacht mast with the wire running up the inside. Top would be
>insulated / sealed so no ions could spray out, attracting a strike
>... am I going the right way ?
>
>Thanks,
>Nick
>
The popular solution seems to be the Alpha-Delta grounding antenna
switches. Unfortunately, There does not seem to be one that can be
operated remotely.

John Ferrell W8CCW
"Life is easier if you learn to
plow around the stumps"

804. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:37:21 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fh9vg1$sg7$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33957

w_tom wrote:
> On Nov 8, 5:49 pm, scooterspal <t...@mindspring.com> wrote:
>
>>At the time I looked into my needs I was directed to read the NEC
>>codebook... articles 800, 810, 820 and 830 that deal with communications
>>wiring.
>
>
> NEC is about wiring for human safety. However that ground wire is
> also installed for lightning protection - from a direct strike. Those
> who fail to first learn numbers will post only their feelings. That 6
> AWG is sufficient to earth a direct lightning strike and still remain
> intact.
>
>>... consider that a bare 18 AWG (1 mm diameter) copper wire, in
>>air, normally will conduct at least 10 amperes safely, with very low
>>self-heating temperature rise. If the current slowly rises, the
>>temperature will increase until the melting temperature of 1065 C
>>(1950 F) is achieved at about 83 A. This same temperature could
>>be reached "instantly" by an 8x20 s pulse at a current of 61 kA.
>
>
> Above numbers are from the front page of a professional engineering
> publication (Electrical Engineering Times) of 1 Oct 2007. That 6
> AWG can be expected to conduct 200,000 amps which is ten times more
> than current from the typically lightning bolt.

Sort of true..
One can find the equations at http://home.earthlink.net/~jimlux/hv/fuses.htm

Onderdonk's equation takes into account the time course of the pulse,
and is probably more relevant here. AWG16 for a 10 microsecond pulse
melts at 12.6 kA. AWG6 is 100 times the size, so one might expect 1.26
MA fusing current.

HOWEVER.. in a fast pulse, the current is carried only in the surface of
the conductor, which Onderdonk's and Preece's equations don't deal with,
nor does the simple approximation in EETimes.

Also, for fast high current pulses, the magnetic fields are important:
a) because of the forces on the conductor which tend to deform it and b)
because of the effects of inductance.

Note also that the code also allows oddball stuff like AWG17 copperclad
steel for the grounding conductor. I surmise that the sizes are chosen
more for mechanical ruggedness than for current carrying capacity.

It is true, however, that a short length of AWG6 can carry a typical stroke current without fusing or failing.

805. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:46:45 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fha01lupb1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33958

Tom Horne wrote:

> Mike
> I already own the J pole I mentioned and an Isopole for two meters. I
> expect to have a third two meter omni to cover APRS, Packet, and voice.
> I can see me throwing up each of these antennas in turn in a shopping
> center parking lot on a Saturday night when all the cars are gone and
> doing some measurements. I cannot see me rigging each in turn to the
> eve brackets on my house while my victims, I er mean buddies or at least
> they would be at first, cool their collective heals waiting for each
> successive test. Then there is the possibility that we may need to
> pre-install some sort of dual or mono band antenna at each of thirty
> plus fire stations and you can see why we might want to know which of
> the designs we can build or buy will put out the strongest signal.

I would venture to guess that any of the popular designs will be within
a dB or so of each other. Your bigger concern will be system issues
like cost, feedline losses, construction time, etc.

You might look into some form of collinear array (multiple half waves
stacked on top of each other) because you'll get more gain at the
horizon and still have an easy install. There's lots of these in all
the commercial catalogs (e.g. Tessco), and there's a few in the ARRL
antenna book if you want to build something.

If I
> test at my home I will know which antenna works here but I'm unlikely to
> be called on to provide emergency communications from my home. I'd like
> to find out in as objective way as possible which antenna has the best
> chance in terms of power out to get the signal through in conditions
> that cannot be known in advance.
> --
> Tom Horne
> --
> Tom

806. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:49:58 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fha07mupb2@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33959

>
> It has just occurred to me that if you can make or get hold of a
> switched attenuator to stick in between the antenna and the input socket
> of your remote receiver, you can make very accurate measurements indeed.
> I am thinking of the type with 8 or 10 switches. The first switch gives
> 1dB of attenuation, the next 2dB, 4dB, 8dB, and so on. So long as you
> have some sort of signal strength meter you can monitor on the receiver,
> you just switch in enough attenuation to give the same meter reading at
> each test location and record how much attenuation you have switched in
> at that point. The more attenuation, the better the received signal.
> That will allow you to determine relative signal strength to within 1dB
> which is going to be good enough for your purposes. The attenuator can
> be used for all kinds of projects, so it might be worth taking the time
> to build one irrespective of what you end up using for a signal source.
> The usual Google search will turn up construction details, just
> resistors and switches in a screened box with some PCB offcuts or copper
> foil to provide internal screening between each section.

This is a bit of a challenge to make accurate to 1 dB at 144 or 440 MHz.
The leakage around the switches, etc, is difficult to deal with.

You're probably better off scrounging for a decent surplus/used step
attenuator made by someone like Weinschel or HP.

807. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 16:58:30 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fha0nm$8k6$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33960

>>> ... consider that a bare 18 AWG (1 mm diameter) copper wire, in
>>> air, normally will conduct at least 10 amperes safely, with very low
>>> self-heating temperature rise. If the current slowly rises, the
>>> temperature will increase until the melting temperature of 1065 C
>>> (1950 F) is achieved at about 83 A. This same temperature could
>>> be reached "instantly" by an 8x20 s pulse at a current of 61 kA.
>>
>>
>>
>> Above numbers are from the front page of a professional engineering
>> publication (Electrical Engineering Times) of 1 Oct 2007. That 6
>> AWG can be expected to conduct 200,000 amps which is ten times more
>> than current from the typically lightning bolt.

I searched for this issue of EETimes and couldn't find the reference.
Have you an author's name?

808. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 17:01:29 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fha0t9$av8$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33966

Jim Lux wrote:
> w_tom wrote:
>
>> On Nov 8, 5:49 pm, scooterspal <t...@mindspring.com> wrote:
>>
>>> At the time I looked into my needs I was directed to read the NEC
>>> codebook... articles 800, 810, 820 and 830 that deal with communications
>>> wiring.
>>
>>
>>
>> NEC is about wiring for human safety. However that ground wire is
>> also installed for lightning protection - from a direct strike. Those
>> who fail to first learn numbers will post only their feelings. That 6
>> AWG is sufficient to earth a direct lightning strike and still remain
>> intact.
>>
>>> ... consider that a bare 18 AWG (1 mm diameter) copper wire, in
>>> air, normally will conduct at least 10 amperes safely, with very low
>>> self-heating temperature rise. If the current slowly rises, the
>>> temperature will increase until the melting temperature of 1065 C
>>> (1950 F) is achieved at about 83 A. This same temperature could
>>> be reached "instantly" by an 8x20 s pulse at a current of 61 kA.
>>
>>
>>
>> Above numbers are from the front page of a professional engineering
>> publication (Electrical Engineering Times) of 1 Oct 2007. That 6
>> AWG can be expected to conduct 200,000 amps which is ten times more
>> than current from the typically lightning bolt.
>

http://www.planetanalog.com/features/power/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=201807127

note that the author also speaks about the mechanical force issues with
the transient current. (And cites my website for lightning data, which
is kind of cool)..

Jim

809. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 17:04:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bI%Zi.20306$ID6.7542@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33961

Ed Cregger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Have you considered a screwdriver antenna? Many hams
>> try a whip with an autotuner, are dissatisfied, and
>> wind up with a screwdriver antenna for a 12 dB
>> improvement, at least on 3.8 MHz.
>
> (Spoken in Columbo's voice and mannerisms)"Uh, podden me, Cec, butta,
> 12db improvement compared to what?"

Compared to the aforementioned "whip with an autotuner".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

810. Re: Vertical Loading Coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 17:22:02 UTC
From: John Ferrell <johnferrell@sprintmail.com>
Message-ID: <lp0hj3ptj8uor6k1gd7cmihfr67cnrhbcf@4ax.com>
Source record: 33962

On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 15:57:33 -0800, jgboyles@aol.com wrote:

>Hi, Designing a 33' portable 80M vertical. Modelled it, and said I
>needed a 37 uH loading coil around halfway up. Wound one using a 2"
>cardboard form and #18 teflon insulated wire. My Z meter said it was
>37 uH, upon placing in service, the resonant point was fairly close to
>the design point on the antenna.
>
>My question: I was hesitant to to put the coil in service because my
>MFJ259B would not confirm the inductance value. It said the Z of the
>coil was > than 650 ohms or that L(X=0), all dependent on frequency.
>I could never get a good indication of the Inductance. I suspect this
>is due to self resonance of the coil, but don't know. I calculated
>the Inductance of the coil given the F and Z reading on the 259B and
>it came close to 37uH, but still (inductive reactance) X=0. Anyone
>know what is going on?
>
>Thanks,
>Gary N4AST
Did you have the test frequency set to a point in the 80M band on the
MFJ 259? The operating frequency does affect the measured inductance.

If it is not too much of a hassle, put the antenna into a temporary
operating position and put the analyzer at the feed point to determine
if things are close.

The Q of the coil is going to be important if are to achieve an SWR
below 2:1.

A quick run of the numbers indicated you need 43 turns of #18 wire on
a 2 inch form that is 4 inches long.

Since you did not specify the diameter of the mast, I choose 1.5
inches which computed to a resonant point of 3.375 mhz.

You may find my experiment at
http://dixienc.us/28FtVert/28FtVertical.htm
interesting...

John Ferrell W8CCW
"Life is easier if you learn to
plow around the stumps"

811. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 17:38:52 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <47388643.12560515@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 33964

>I am seeking opinions as to the performance of such an antenna

The opinion is it will be a great antenna.

The modeling facts are:
It will give you approx. 11 dbi gain, and 13 db f/b. It will have a feedpoint Z at resonance (7.025 MHz) of 33.3+j0.

The gain will vary from 11.24 dbi at 7 MHz to10.2 at 7.2
The f/b will vary from 12 db at 7 MHz to 9 at 7.2 (peaking at 13.6 db at 7.05 MHz)
The feedpoint Z will vary from 30-j6 at 7 MHz to 50+j33 at 7.2

The parameters of this particular antenna are:
ht above ground 23 meters
Length of one side of driven ele = 10.3 meters
Length of reflector = 10.66 m
spacing = 6.7 m
angle between legs=120 degrees

There are of course hundreds (no, thousands) of different combinations of these parameters that will give different performance characteristics. This one is not necessarily optimized for any particular objective.but it is close to what you said you want to build. Naturally I highly recommend that you model your own antenna and see what changes affect what !! I'd be happy to give you my 4NEC2 file that I used to determine the above. It and the program are free. It would be a great starting point for you.

Interesting observation - I have made similar trial runs for others who have inquired on this newsgrouop, and the tower reflector, and always offer to send my file and offer to help get them started in modeling (10-20 minutes on the phone with both of us looking at the same data in the program). To date no one has either acknowledged my postings or accepted my offer!! Is modeling that intimidating? I learned what little I know by hacking around for hours. I could teach someone what I know in 10 minues if they were interested and computer literate, short circuiting many hours off the learning curve. Modeling is fascinating. All the tradeoffs that Roy just aluded to can be studied easily on your own PC without taking the word of others. You can change the angle, the height, the ground under, the dimensions,the size of wire, the spacing. You can examine the gain, f/b, pattern, imedances, takeoff angle, bandwidth.
And I will GIVE you the simple little file that you load into your own free copy of the modeling program that allows you to do all of this.

Rick K2XT

812. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 17:38:54 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <Q7SdnXhle4kQEqXanZ2dnUVZ_jidnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 33963

"Priz" <dapriz6@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194840399.691182.318450@50g2000hsm.googlegroups.com...
> I'm pressed for space outdoors so right now, I'm working with attic
> antennas and need some help.
>
> I was able to put a 60 foot loop of wire into my attic and am not
> having much luck getting it to load up. I configured the loop as an
> open loop, aka a dipole bent into a rectangle which is open at one
> corner and fed with 300 ohm twinlead at the other. I'm using an MFJ
> 911H 4:1 and 1:1 balun to tranform the twinlead to coax and a homebrew
> antenna tuner.
>
> Using an SWR analyzer, I find the only place I can get low SWR is near
> the 15 meter band and some frequency ranges above it, like 6meters and
> 2 meters. I was hoping the 60 foot length would help me get down to
> the lower bands with some compromise, but at least I was hoping to get
> there. The transmatch, which consists of 2 capacitors and 2 inductors
> isn't any help at all. I've used it in the past to load up random
> wires and such, but this project doesn't seem to be working.
>
> Anyone have any experience with this sort of antenna? Let me know
> what it is I'm doing wrong.
>
> Any advice is appreciated.
>
An open loop is supposed to be 1/2 wavelength. A closed loop is supposed to be 1 wavelength +. A closed loop will sort of work on EVEN harmonics. Using a 4:1 balun is probably wrong, as is the 300 Ohm line. For 20 meters you would need about 72 feet of wire in a closed loop, 1:1 balun, and 1/4 WL of RG11, feeding into a random length of RG8. SWR will be less than 1.5:1 at resonance. For 40 meters you could use about 65 feet of wire in an open loop, fed with RG8; haven't tried this, but I think the SWR will be less than 2:1.

Tam/WB2TT

813. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 17:46:52 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <K-CdnZztfqnhDKXanZ2dnUVZ8tGqnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33965

> I use a closed loop of approximately the same size. It is corner fed with
> coax (don't know the length...probably about 20-25 feet). A MFJ tuner is at
> the rig, and will match it all the way down to 80 meters. However,
> performance is very bad below 14 Mhz.
==========
A closed loop is only effective on wavelengths roughly equal or smaller
than the circumference of the loop , so a 60ft equals 18.3 metres loop
should work well on frequencies > 16 MHz or about.

For 14 MHz the loop would be best with a circumference of 21.5 metres
(70 ft) or longer ,etc

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

814. Re: Please help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 18:28:30 UTC
From: "SPAM FREE australia.radio.broadcast.moderated (Keitha)_" <nswamfm@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1194892110.697856.227660@z24g2000prh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33967

On Nov 12, 1:00 am, lt...@yahoo.com wrote:
> On Nov 10, 1:51 am, "SPAM FREE australia.radio.broadcast.moderated
>
> (Keitha)_" <nswa...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> > I need a 60 meter transmitting aerial for a HF
> > Shortwave service with 1kw
>
> > Can anyone tell me where to get one
>
> > A web ddresss? ?
>
> ---
>
> That's sort of a 'broad' question. Depends a lot on where the
> antenna is to be situated and the state of your bank account versus
> your building abilities.
> An antenna's environment determines much of it's electrical
> characteristics, so that can be an important part of the 'selecting'
> process. An antenna's mechanical characteristics also are part of
> that 'selecting' process. There are gobs of antenna 'styles'/types so
> those mechanical 'problems' can usually be sorted out easily, sort of.
> Can't give you a particular address for that antenna, but would
> suggest doing lots of 'shopping' before buying. Making one to fill
> your need isn't unreasonable at all and can certainly be cheaper
> (important consideration if you're as 'cheap' as I am!).
> Good luck.
> - 'Doc

Thanks

==========
== 60 metres ,hence freq is 5 MHz ?
== Fixed frequency ?
== What is desired operating range ?
== What area is available to accommodate an antenna?

If for a limited range I would put up a single tubular (guyed) mast
with
a non-metal top end and fit an inverted V shape dipole with a suitable
length of twin feeder and a current balun/choke near the transmitter
,assuming the transmitter needs to see a 50 Ohms resistive load.
The dipole would be 2 times 15 metres long with the twin feeder length
30 meters or a multiple thereof .

Alternatively an inverted V dipole ,length 2 times 30 metres with the twin feeder length 15 metres or an odd multiple thereof.

Your question is too broad , please specify purpose and operating freq/range of the transmitter.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

That's sort of a 'broad' question. Depends a lot on where the antenna is to be situated and the state of your bank account versus your building abilities.
An antenna's environment determines much of it's electrical characteristics, so that can be an important part of the 'selecting' process. An antenna's mechanical characteristics also are part of that 'selecting' process. There are gobs of antenna 'styles'/types so those mechanical 'problems' can usually be sorted out easily, sort of.
Can't give you a particular address for that antenna, but would suggest doing lots of 'shopping' before buying. Making one to fill your need isn't unreasonable at all and can certainly be cheaper (important consideration if you're as 'cheap' as I am!).
Good luck.
- 'Doc

May be

http://members.tripod.com/~KE4UYP/60m_RSBEV_Antenna.html

815. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 18:46:08 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <Qb1_i.11692$CN4.3449@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33968

"Rick" <ricknj10@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:473867d5.4769812@news.optonline.net...
>
>>I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
>>concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
>>conductor.
>
> Hi Nick,
> There is virtually nothing you can do to prevent a strike hitting your
> antenna.

Interesting topic!

I have a tall metal pole supporting one end of a long wire HF antenna. This tall metal pole is set in 1 cu yard of concrete. Is this concrete suitable for conduction into mother earth or should I run a large copper strap from the pole to an earth rod?

JERD
VK5JE

816. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 19:02:08 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fha7vh$1608$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33969

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 20:56:31 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hormail.com> wrote:
>
>> One would be rather naive to allow his true email id appear in any
>> header or even the message body on usenet. You know how the software bots
>> harvest email id's from usenet for spamming and other purposes.
>
> I've been transmitting in the clear, here, for 12 years.
>
> My inbox gets about 3 SPAM a week.

I've been running bareback since I've been on the net also.

"Anonymous" people so often have a reason for it, and it usually isn't
the one they tell you. And this presumed anonymity is usually
accompanied by a degree of obnoxiousness

If a person posts, they can be found. If it is so important to a person
to not be found, they should not ever post. Simple. And a person
interested in privacy should never ever be a ham. Our info is spread all
over the world and open for all to see.

- 73 de Mike KB3EIA -

817. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 19:03:07 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fha81b$1608$2@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33970

Richard Fry wrote:
>> I believe this means that there is an eml.com domain, but they
>> have no customer with user name of stefan.
>
> That I knew, but thanks.
>
> The real question was contained in the bounced email - why are Stefan
> Wolfe's r..r.a.a. posts not appearing for me lately, when they did before?
>
> I have "plonked" nobody (so far).

Ahh, maybe you're just lucky? ;^)

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

818. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 19:42:30 UTC
From: Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7zzt@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhaoif$504$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33983

John Smith wrote:

> art wrote:
>
> >> ...
>>>> Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
>>> Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems, not electromagnetic
>>> fields.
>>>
>> Yup, that is what Roy Lewallen said
>> Right here on this newsgroup
>>
>>
>>> - Show quoted text -...
>>
>> Art
>>
>
> If it can be imagined, that the electromagnetic fields DO stress a media
> (ether) than I see NO reason why Newtons' law would not be involved ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

there is a problem though... Newtons laws applied very well to a Euclidian model. unfortunately, the current model of the universe is not Euclidian.....

819. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 19:44:17 UTC
From: Rick <ricknj10@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <g22_i.5440$jd6.4733@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 33971

> Is this concrete suitable for conduction into mother earth or should I run
> a large copper strap from the pole to an earth rod?

Hi Jerd,
The latter, and you should have more than one if possible. The strap should not have bends in it, should be low inductance (a copper strap is better than a wire, etc.). Remember there are zillions of electrons coming down that pole, and they all have to get into the earth, and all the ones in front are being pushed by the ones in back, all screaming "Hurry up, or get the hell outta the way, cause I gotta go..... real bad." And if they don't get outta the way, the ones in back will jump around them like a New York driver in a traffic jamb, to find a faster way to get where they are headed. And you don't want that to happen because the other path may be through your coax and into your house/equipment.
Now how does that portray the situation? That's the best I can do !

Rick K2XT

820. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 19:52:04 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194897124.329442.139170@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33972

On Nov 12, 12:46 pm, "JERD" <jed...@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote:
> "Rick" <rickn...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:473867d5.4769812@news.optonline.net...
>
>
>
> >>I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
> >>concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
> >>conductor.
>
> > Hi Nick,
> > There is virtually nothing you can do to prevent a strike hitting your
> > antenna.
>
> Interesting topic!
>
> I have a tall metal pole supporting one end of a long wire HF antenna. This
> tall metal pole is set in 1 cu yard of concrete. Is this concrete suitable
> for conduction into mother earth or should I run a large copper strap from
> the pole to an earth rod?
>
> JERD
> VK5JE

Should be fairly good as is. Acts as sort of a "UFER" ground.
http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=ufer+ground&fr=yfp-t-501-s&toggle=1&cop=mss&ei=UTF-8
I don't think adding another wire to ground would hurt anything,
but it's probably not needed to act as a decent lightning ground.
My mast is sitting directly into the earth. But I also run about
3 wires from the base of the mast to the ground system under
the mast, which is connected to all other grounds.
I've had two direct strikes that I know of, and they were non events.
The mast seemed to be fairly low resistance as the strikes were
very quiet. Or at least, thats one personal method I use to tell
if an object is a good lightning ground. A poor ground like a tree
will give a very loud crack as it strikes, and I'm not talking about
the sonic boom which occurs a very short time later. I'm
talking about the actual direct sound you hear from the strike,
which also gives a "click" to the auditory nerve if you are close
enough.
MK

821. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 20:00:42 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194897642.845047.320170@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33973

On Nov 12, 8:33 am, "Nick" <a...@b.com> wrote:
> Hi,
> I want to install a vertical, fed with an SGC230 at the bottom, but
> concerned about minimising chance of a lightning strike on a bare
> conductor.
>
> Would it give more protection / solve the problem, if I encased it
> in a fibreglass yacht mast which I happen to have ?
>
> I plan it to be approx 40' high with the top 25' being a fibreglass
> yacht mast with the wire running up the inside. Top would be
> insulated / sealed so no ions could spray out, attracting a strike
> ... am I going the right way ?
>
> Thanks,
> Nick

Like they say, a vertical taller than any other object is fair game
to lightning. Not really much you can do, except make sure
that the return to earth at the base of the mast is very well
grounded. You want it going to ground at the base of the antenna,
and not at some later point along the feedline. I would snub the
feedline to ground at the base, and run it along the ground the
rest of the way to the shack. Then at the shack, use the
usual "ground window" techniques with arresters, single
point grounding, etc..
The only thing I can think of that "might" slightly reduce the
chances of the antenna streaming would be to add a large
"ball" at the top of the whip. Along the same line as flag
poles.
And even thats no sure thing. .. :(
MK

822. Re: Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 20:21:22 UTC
From: ecregger <ecregger@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <ZA2_i.2818$yu3.888@bignews7.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33974

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:5qZZi.22499$JD.17529@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> ltdoc@yahoo.com wrote:
>> What's the easiest method of determining which antenna works the best
>> for a particular situation? Simplest answer is to try it and see
>> (experience).
>
> There is lots of experience on this newsgroup from
> which to draw. Most of us can predict that someone
> will not be satisfied with a CB whip and autotuner
> on 75m, for instance.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Hey! I heard that! <G>

I was kidding, you know.

Due to my certain lack of exposure to operating 75 meters mobile, I would
have thought that anything less than a full buck and a half of watts and
some horrendously large vertical
would have been a waste of time. I guess I have something left to learn
after all.

Problem is, outside of the R/C Flyers Net, I have no use for 75 meter phone.
Now that I'm retired, there is no reason to be mobile at 0600 these days.
I'll leave the mobile low banding for those with the need.

Ed, NM2K

823. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 20:43:29 UTC
From: Priz <dapriz6@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1194900209.927732.260260@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33975

On Nov 12, 11:38 am, "Tam/WB2TT" <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote:
>
> An open loop is supposed to be 1/2 wavelength. A closed loop is supposed to
> be 1 wavelength +. A closed loop will sort of work on EVEN harmonics. Using
> a 4:1 balun is probably wrong, as is the 300 Ohm line. For 20 meters you
> would need about 72 feet of wire in a closed loop, 1:1 balun, and 1/4 WL of
> RG11, feeding into a random length of RG8. SWR will be less than 1.5:1 at
> resonance. For 40 meters you could use about 65 feet of wire in an open
> loop, fed with RG8; haven't tried this, but I think the SWR will be less
> than 2:1.
>
> Tam/WB2TT

I used 300ohn twinlead because I plan to use this as a multiband antenna and twinlead wouldn't have as much loss as coax in such a situation plus I had a big roll of it lying around. The open loop design was so I could get to a frequency as low as possible with the amount of space I had. I know I fell a few feet short on 40 meters, but it was the best I could do under the circumstances. As for the balun, I bought the switchable balun because I knew some instances might work better with 4:1, others with 1:1.

I did manage to get the SWR down a little on 40 meters by not using the balun and just connecting the twinlead with one lead to the single wire feed and one to the ground, but I had to use almost maximum inductance and one of the capacitors at max as well, but didn't work anyone.

The tuner I have was homebrewed by another ham and was built so he could load up single wire feed antennas for low band and Top Band QRP work. He told me the capacitors came out of a broadcast receiver and he found the roller inductor at a hamfest while the second inductor he made. I used it alot for tuning single wires in the past and it worked well, although I did have some problems when I went above 17 meters with RF in the shack. Perhaps it was suitable for those kind of applications, but not for this one and I may need to get a commecial tuner of figure out how to modify this one to get it to work better.

I also wonder if the feedline length could have something to do with the strange characteristics this antenna is exhibiting. It's probably 30 feet or so.

The joys of trying to get on HF in limited space.

824. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 20:59:15 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <D83_i.6421$NC.3646@trndny07>
Source record: 33976

<WA4SZE@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:1194824292.747033.262560@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
>
>
> The inverted VEE yagi antenna will be 70 feet high at the apex
>
> The angle will be more like 95 to 120 Degrees (I messed up on the
> angle)
>
> thanks!!!
>

that sounds more realistic. go for it, and tell us how it plays.

825. Simple active antennas--DIY.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 21:12:40 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhafk9$d30$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33977

Here are three active antennas--Do It Yourself style.

Handy on camping trips, or where stealth is desired ... anywhere you
can't use a big antenna. Sometimes these antennas are referred to as
"voltage probe antennas."

A simple pull-up antenna or short length of wire suffices for an antenna
(4-10 ft long.)

Regards,
JS

826. Re: Simple active antennas--DIY.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 21:13:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhafmm$d30$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33978

John Smith wrote:
> Here are three active antennas--Do It Yourself style.
> ...
> Regards,
> JS

Whoops, hit send before adding the link:

http://assemblywizard.tekcities.com/

Regards,
JS

827. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 22:14:29 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <5rvm05-3g5.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 33980

Even more off topic.. Sorry!

I have to disagree with you Mike. Depending on how you publish your email address you *may* attract machine generated email trash. My view is that it isn't worth being blase about and steps should be taken to minimize the risk. Farming of news articles is only source of such data so whatever steps one takes has to cover other possibilities.

I personally use throw away addresses that when they attract too much spam I simply change them. Many ISP's nowadays will let you have a number of addresses so it is relatively easy to maintain a set of "public" and "private" ones. At my place of work it is even easier as we run our own SMTP/25 mailserver. I generate addresses whenever someone needs to register or subscribe to something on line and dump them when their persistent advertising gets irritating to us!

I agree however with your comment about hams and privacy. The VK equivalent of the FCC also has an online database complete with full address details! I am not hard to find, just difficult to get to!

Lets face it though, obnoxious people do need to be anonymous. I certainly don't want to now them! <grin>

Cheers Bob W5/VK2YQA

Michael Coslo wrote:

> "Anonymous" people so often have a reason for it, and it usually isn't
> the one they tell you.
> ----
> And a person interested in privacy should never ever be a ham.

828. Re: When is a balanced feedline balanced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 22:53:11 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jhmb1se4ffgcf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33979

John, N9JG wrote:
> When a wire flattop is fed with parallel line, what are the affects on the
> system when the feedline is not perpendicular to the flattop? It would seem
> to me that the system, consisting of flattop and feedline is no longer
> balanced, and the feedline will radiate on transmit and pickup local noise
> on receive.

That's correct. Common mode (unbalanced) current is induced into the feedline by the unequal radiation from the two halves of the antenna. This also occurs with an off-center fed antenna even if the feedline is perpendicular, and with coax feedline.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

829. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 23:19:27 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13jhns6bkcqv3ef@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33981

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13jfkd9lbo9cc@corp.supernews.com...
>
> Hey Ralph, thanks for coming in. I am wondering though if I can't tune
> out some of the noise,and eliminate more with a directional antenna (which
> I currently don't have.) Would an IF stage not help me here? Or a second
> tuning function, on the output? Just wondering.
>
> Do appreciate your comments. If I'm wrong I'm wrong, I was just thinking
> these things might help. No? The signal I am trying to clean up is at
> 9335 kHz.
>

Dave you started with a simple whip 40 some inches long. As I mentioned , no mater how much amplification you have , the local and not so local noise will limit the ammount of amplification you can use. All you will amplify is noise. Lets say you have a noise floor of .3 microvolts and a signal is picked up from the antenna of .4 microvolts. Your signal will be higher than the noise and you can hear it to some extent. If the noise is .5 microvolts and you get the same signal , then you will not hear the signal. If you add an amplifier (one that has no noise of its own , which is impossiable bu the way) you may get .8 uv of signal, but you will then have 1.0 uv of noise and you will still not hear the signal. The amp may add .1 uv of noise so you then get 1.1 uv of noise and only .8 uv of signal.

You may change the antenna to a tuned loop. Take a couple of sticks about 3 feet long and make an X out of them and wrap a few turns of wire around the outside of the X so you have a loop about 3 feet square and tune it with a capacitor to the frequency you wish to hear and it will be somewhat directional. That may help.

The main thing is that a 3 foot whip in the house is not going to be a very good antenna for shortwave.

830. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 23:30:09 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4738e202$0$9542$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33982

"Michael Coslo" <mjc5@psu.edu> wrote in message
news:fha7vh$1608$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu...
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 20:56:31 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>> <dbrocolli@hormail.com> wrote:
>> I've been transmitting in the clear, here, for 12 years.

Here, it is relatively safe to be in the clear, I agree.

>>
>> My inbox gets about 3 SPAM a week.

That is excellent.

> I've been running bareback since I've been on the net also.
>
> "Anonymous" people so often have a reason for it,

I might say "always" in place of "so often". A good reason.

> and it usually isn't the one they tell you.

Not my experience. Have you had a problem with obnoxious people not telling
you who they were? What would you do with the information once you knew the
real id of an obnoxious poster?

>And this presumed anonymity is usually accompanied by a degree of
>obnoxiousness
>
> If a person posts, they can be found.

With a court order to the ISP, yes, a REAL obnoxious poster could be found
even with dynamic addresses being assigned.

> If it is so important to a person to not be found, they should not ever
> post.

Michael, software robots do not care about the "person". They only care
about valid email id's.

> Simple. And a person interested in privacy should never ever be a ham.

That does not preclude the fact that a ham might be a "person" interested in
privacy.

>Our info is spread all over the world and open for all to see.

On the airwaves, which is a completely different medium and far less chaotic
than the internet. Some hams presume that usenet is as safe as ham radio.

Wrong. That is being naive, at least for K-W call signs.

831. Re: Vertical Loading Coil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 23:57:20 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <1194911840.635840.96250@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33984

On Nov 12, 11:22?am, John Ferrell <johnferr...@sprintmail.com> wrote:
> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 15:57:33 -0800, jgboy...@aol.com wrote:
> >Hi, Designing a 33' portable 80M vertical. Modelled it, and said I
> >needed a 37 uH loading coil around halfway up. Wound one using a 2"
> >cardboard form and #18 teflon insulated wire. My Z meter said it was
> >37 uH, upon placing in service, the resonant point was fairly close to
> >the design point on the antenna.
>
> >My question: I was hesitant to to put the coil in service because my
> >MFJ259B would not confirm the inductance value. It said the Z of the
> >coil was > than 650 ohms or that L(X=0), all dependent on frequency.
> >I could never get a good indication of the Inductance. I suspect this
> >is due to self resonance of the coil, but don't know. I calculated
> >the Inductance of the coil given the F and Z reading on the 259B and
> >it came close to 37uH, but still (inductive reactance) X=0. Anyone
> >know what is going on?
>
> >Thanks,
> >Gary N4AST
>
> Did you have the test frequency set to a point in the 80M band on the
> MFJ 259? The operating frequency does affect the measured inductance.
>
> If it is not too much of a hassle, put the antenna into a temporary
> operating position and put the analyzer at the feed point to determine
> if things are close.
>
> The Q of the coil is going to be important if are to achieve an SWR
> below 2:1.
>
> A quick run of the numbers indicated you need 43 turns of #18 wire on
> a 2 inch form that is 4 inches long.
>
> Since you did not specify the diameter of the mast, I choose 1.5
> inches which computed to a resonant point of 3.375 mhz.
>
> You may find my experiment athttp://dixienc.us/28FtVert/28FtVertical.htm
> interesting...
>
> John Ferrell W8CCW
> "Life is easier if you learn to
> plow around the stumps"- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Hi John, thanks for the reply. My coil was about what you calculated, but the vertical was of the portable variety, made from #18 as well supported by a 33' fiberglass mast. I was trying to hit 3.8 mhz, I just tried it and it was close. SWR was around 1.7 at resonance.

Since the Xl of a 37 uH coil is >650 ohms at 3.8 mhz, I had to tune the 259 to a lower F to get an L reading. When I could get an Inductance reading, it said X=0, which must mean the coil impedance must be purely resistance?? Since I have tried it and it worked OK on the antenna I guess that is what matters.

Gary N4AST

832. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 23:58:45 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jhq6nld193i6c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33985

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13jhns6bkcqv3ef@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:13jfkd9lbo9cc@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>> Hey Ralph, thanks for coming in. I am wondering though if I can't tune
>> out some of the noise,and eliminate more with a directional antenna
>> (which I currently don't have.) Would an IF stage not help me here? Or
>> a second tuning function, on the output? Just wondering.
>>
>> Do appreciate your comments. If I'm wrong I'm wrong, I was just thinking
>> these things might help. No? The signal I am trying to clean up is at
>> 9335 kHz.
>>
>
> Dave you started with a simple whip 40 some inches long. As I mentioned ,
> no mater how much amplification you have , the local and not so local
> noise will limit the ammount of amplification you can use. All you will
> amplify is noise. Lets say you have a noise floor of .3 microvolts and a
> signal is picked up from the antenna of .4 microvolts. Your signal will
> be higher than the noise and you can hear it to some extent. If the noise
> is .5 microvolts and you get the same signal , then you will not hear the
> signal. If you add an amplifier (one that has no noise of its own , which
> is impossiable bu the way) you may get .8 uv of signal, but you will then
> have 1.0 uv of noise and you will still not hear the signal. The amp may
> add .1 uv of noise so you then get 1.1 uv of noise and only .8 uv of
> signal.
>
> You may change the antenna to a tuned loop. Take a couple of sticks about
> 3 feet long and make an X out of them and wrap a few turns of wire around
> the outside of the X so you have a loop about 3 feet square and tune it
> with a capacitor to the frequency you wish to hear and it will be somewhat
> directional. That may help.
>
> The main thing is that a 3 foot whip in the house is not going to be a
> very good antenna for shortwave.
>
>

Huuuuhhhh. Okay, I think I am beginning to understand. At least, when you
put it in those terms.

I had thought about using a loop, but for some reason decided to try the
whip first. I guess 'cause that's what I had handy, and I wasn't sure how I

would mount a loop. Until I can figure that out, I am going to try tuning the output of the RF amplifier the same way I tune the input. If I can work out the last detail of doing that.

Your words, and numbers, are much appreciated. And your patience.

Thanks, Ralph.

Dave

833. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-12 23:59:40 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jhq8ejbo0iha6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33986

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:ynZZi.22498$JD.12611@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> Dave wrote:
>> I do appreciate all of the feedback, and the patience with my ignorance.
>
> Have you considered a screwdriver antenna? Many hams
> try a whip with an autotuner, are dissatisfied, and
> wind up with a screwdriver antenna for a 12 dB
> improvement, at least on 3.8 MHz.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Hey Cecil,

Not sure what a screwdriver antenna is. Off to Google...

Dave

834. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 00:10:13 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <-f-dnROG_vH2dqXanZ2dnUVZ_smnnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 33987

The abhorrence of anonyminity by those of us who live in, or come from, a rural society (or an academic society) is palpable. One who tries to hide must have a nefarious reason to do so. SPAM avoidance is a make-weight reason. ... my opinion. Mac N8TT

--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:8rffj35dmffq1amrnarvl5of1t0e2v732n@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 11 Nov 2007 20:56:31 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hormail.com> wrote:
>
>>One would be rather naive to allow his true email id appear in any
>>header or even the message body on usenet. You know how the software bots
>>harvest email id's from usenet for spamming and other purposes.
>
> I've been transmitting in the clear, here, for 12 years.
>
> My inbox gets about 3 SPAM a week.
>
> My professional email has been published by the Government as a
> registered contractor. THAT inbox gets 60 SPAM a day.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

835. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 00:36:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <hbshj3huk1up8sipmg407t3f288i7m3cme@4ax.com>
Source record: 33552
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

836. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 00:38:48 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhb7ruttq1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 33900
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

too bad the topic dies
"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
> of it, with your trash!
>
> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
> replace the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it
> is thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
> be.
>
> Positive comments only!
>
>

837. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 00:47:11 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4738f40f$0$15384$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33988

"J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:-f-dnROG_vH2dqXanZ2dnUVZ_smnnZ2d@bright.net...
> The abhorrence of anonyminity by those of us who live in, or come from, a
> rural society (or an academic society) is palpable. One who tries to hide
> must have a nefarious reason to do so. SPAM avoidance is a make-weight
> reason. ... my opinion. Mac N8TT
>
> --
> J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA

Is it possible to communicate on a usenet group without knowing the email id of every single participant? I think so. There are plenty of anons on this ng. You say this is abhorrent, but why? As long as the discussion is about technical issues, what is the reason for your fear? Surely the truth speaks for itself and it can be verified on its own merits, independent of the email id of the author provided one has the ability to check technical references and has some background in math and the sciences, agree? What is your opinion of pen names such as Mark Twain and Lewis Carroll? Abhorrent? I don't really know who you are or care but it is frankly unsettling to think that someone thinks that I, under my my pen name, is "abhorrent"...which goes back to the reason that one becomes anonymous in the first place. You do not like me and you "could" look me up....I have no idea of where you come from but you do like to attack. How far will you go? Abhorrent.

838. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 01:03:12 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <futhj35aeg7f24bi7tqk9c36drbkm9p6rb@4ax.com>
Source record: 33989
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 20 Oct 2007 06:00:43 -0400, Mark@k4yzRobesin.org wrote:

>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>K4YZ wrote:
>>> Nope.
>>>
>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>
>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>
>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>
>>
>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>
>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>their minds.
>>
>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>>
>>JS
>since someone wants us to belive that he is steve
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

839. Re: Braid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 01:28:23 UTC
From: VK2KCE <vk2kce@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <X47_i.11795$CN4.2567@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33990

Thanks to all of the members that contributed !
I appreciate your efforts.
John
VK2KCE

840. A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 01:38:21 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33891

The answer is "No".

Why?

Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to turn
at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the horizon.
How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000 km away so the
answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four times the speed of
light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is going round your head
when really it is you who is turning, but according to general relativity
all co-ordinate systems are equally valid including revolving ones. So
isn't the moon going faster than the speed of light?

841. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 01:42:54 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <0--dnTlzX9yinKTanZ2dnUVZ8taknZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33892

"Eric Oyen - N7ZZT" <n7zzt@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fhaoif$504$1@aioe.org...
> John Smith wrote:
>
>> art wrote:
>>
>> >> ...
>>>>> Newton's Law that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
>>>> Egad. Newton's law applies to mechanical systems, not electromagnetic
>>>> fields.
>>>>
>>> Yup, that is what Roy Lewallen said
>>> Right here on this newsgroup
>>>
>>>
>>>> - Show quoted text -...
>>>
>>> Art
>>>
>>
>> If it can be imagined, that the electromagnetic fields DO stress a media
>> (ether) than I see NO reason why Newtons' law would not be involved ...
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> there is a problem though... Newtons laws applied very well to a Euclidian
> model. unfortunately, the current model of the universe is not
> Euclidian.....
>
...And yet still the planets continue to circle the Sun on their Newtonian
predicted courses, apples still fall to the ground and rockets still fly to
the ISS.

Newtonian mechanics still rules the universe, we just have to insert the
corrections to account for space being warped a bit by the gravitational
fields of massive objects.

Mike G0ULI

842. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 01:58:25 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33893

"Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> The answer is "No".
>
> Why?
>
> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to turn
> at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the horizon.
> How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000 km away so
> the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four times the speed
> of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is going round your
> head when really it is you who is turning, but according to general
> relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally valid including revolving
> ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the speed of light?
Stefan,

You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.

Your co-ordinate sytem is only varying by inches compared to the moon. You would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started to see any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by limbs and other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at which point it would be all rather academic. :-)

The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster than you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south poles.

The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster than the speed of light is a false premise.

Mike G0ULI

843. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 02:18:34 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33894

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> The answer is "No".
>>
>> Why?
>>
>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000 km
>> away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four times
>> the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is going
>> round your head when really it is you who is turning, but according to
>> general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally valid including
>> revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the speed of light?
> Stefan,
>
> You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is
> shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone
> watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.
>
> Your co-ordinate sytem is only varying by inches compared to the moon. You
> would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started to see
> any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by limbs and
> other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at which point it
> would be all rather academic. :-)
>
> The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at
> 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster than
> you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south poles.
>
> The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster
> than the speed of light is a false premise.
>
> Mike G0ULI

But relativity allows you to hold the person's coordinate system at zero
velocity relative to the moon. In the case, the moon 'turns' around the
person. Although the angular velocity remains the same, with the person at
zero velocity, the speed of the moon's 'orbit' around the person must then
be 2*pi*385000 km/2 sec which greatly exceeds the speed of light, everything

```
else excluded.
```

844. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 02:47:09 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33895

```
"Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
> news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>>
>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>> The answer is "No".
>>>
>>> Why?
>>>
>>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000
>>> km away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four
>>> times the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is
>>> going round your head when really it is you who is turning, but
>>> according to general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally
>>> valid including revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the
>>> speed of light?
>> Stefan,
>>
>> You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is
>> shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone
>> watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.
>>
>> Your co-ordinate sytem is only varying by inches compared to the moon.
>> You would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started
>> to see any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by
>> limbs and other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at
>> which point it would be all rather academic. :-)
>>
>> The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at
>> 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster
>> than you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south poles.
>>
>> The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster
>> than the speed of light is a false premise.
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>
> But relativity allows you to hold the person's coordinate system at zero
```

> velocity relative to the moon. In the case, the moon 'turns' around the
> person. Although the angular velocity remains the same, with the person
> at zero velocity, the speed of the moon's 'orbit' around the person must
> then be 2*pi*385000 km/2 sec which greatly exceeds the speed of light,
> everything else excluded.
>
Hi Stefan,

It is precisely these sorts of absurdities involving zero and infinity that prompted Richard Feynman to develop new mathematical and graphical methods to describe what was going on.

If you insist on having a zero velocity then that point of rotation must be infinitesimally small and therefore has no relative motion to the moon. As soon as you enlarge this point by even the smallest dimension, then the relative movement becomes the diameter of a circle or sphere the same size. You are moving the view point around the edge of the circle, not moving the moon. I think the confusion arises because you are used to only looking in one direction at a time. From a relativistic point of view, you would see in all directions equally at the same time, from side to side and up and down. In which case, the moon would only appear to shift by the amount of circular space you needed in order to spin around.

If your idea was true, then we would be living in a universe where the maximum visual range would be constantly changing depending on our rotational velocity at the time.

The maths may appear to be correct, but you have to use the right tools for the job and in this case you appear to be using a hammer instead of a screwdriver. :-)

Mike G0ULI

845. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 02:54:14 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ji4f0tm75d57a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33896

Rick wrote:
>> I am seeking opinions as to the performance of such an antenna
>
> The opinion is it will be a great antenna.
>
> The modeling facts are:
> It will give you approx. 11 dbi gain, and 13 db f/b. It will have a feedpoint
> Z at resonance (7.025 MHz) of 33.3+j0.
>
> The gain will vary from 11.24 dbi at 7 MHz to10.2 at 7.2
> . . .

Try deleting the parasitic element and see what the gain of just the driven element is. The difference between this and the Yagi gain is the gain relative to a single element at the same height. This is a more meaningful measure of gain than dBi for this application.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

846. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 03:52:42 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <gc9_i.5820$1R.1304@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 33897

"J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:-f-dnROG_vH2dqXanZ2dnUVZ_smnnZ2d@bright.net...
< snip >

> One who tries to hide must have a nefarious reason to do so. SPAM
avoidance is a make-weight
> reason.

I'm happy for you that you have the courage of your convictions. Sure, I
"hide" for spam avoidance but I add my callsign a couple of times a month
for anybody who cares to do a lookup.

73,
Sal M. "Not a nefarious bone in my body" O'Nella

847. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 04:00:44 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33898

```
"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
>> news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>>>
>>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>>> The answer is "No".
>>>>
>>>> Why?
>>>>
>>>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>>>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>>>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000
>>>> km away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four
>>>> times the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is
>>>> going round your head when really it is you who is turning, but
>>>> according to general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally
>>>> valid including revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than
>>>> the speed of light?
>>> Stefan,
>>>
>>> You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is
>>> shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone
>>> watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.
>>>
>>> Your co-ordinate sytem is only varying by inches compared to the moon.
>>> You would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started
>>> to see any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by
>>> limbs and other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at
>>> which point it would be all rather academic. :-)
>>>
>>> The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at
>>> 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster
>>> than you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south
>>> poles.
>>>
>>> The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster
>>> than the speed of light is a false premise.
```

>>>
>>> Mike G0ULI
>>
>> But relativity allows you to hold the person's coordinate system at zero
>> velocity relative to the moon. In the case, the moon 'turns' around the
>> person. Although the angular velocity remains the same, with the person
>> at zero velocity, the speed of the moon's 'orbit' around the person must
>> then be 2*pi*385000 km/2 sec which greatly exceeds the speed of light,
>> everything else excluded.
>>
> Hi Stefan,
>
> It is precisely these sorts of absurdities involving zero and infinity
> that prompted Richard Feynman to develop new mathematical and graphical
> methods to describe what was going on.
>
> If you insist on having a zero velocity then that point of rotation must
> be infinitesimally small and therefore has no relative motion to the moon.
> As soon as you enlarge this point by even the smallest dimension, then the
> relative movement becomes the diameter of a circle or sphere the same
> size. You are moving the view point around the edge of the circle, not
> moving the moon. I think the confusion arises because you are used to only
> looking in one direction at a time. From a relativistic point of view, you
> would see in all directions equally at the same time, from side to side
> and up and down. In which case, the moon would only appear to shift by the
> amount of circular space you needed in order to spin around.
>
> If your idea was true, then we would be living in a universe where the
> maximum visual range would be constantly changing depending on our
> rotational velocity at the time.
>
> The maths may appear to be correct, but you have to use the right tools
> for the job and in this case you appear to be using a hammer instead of a
> screwdriver. :-)
>
> Mike G0ULI

OK, the answer: I do not think it is a particularly simple answer.

The moon is really moving at slower than the speed of light because the moon remains within the future light cone, emitted from its position, at any given instant.

Of course, the observer (one who is unfamiliar with relativity theory) may not know that unless he notices that the moon does not overtake light in its own position. Without the future/past light-cone concepts, the theory that nothing moves faster than light does not work. However, the theory is, for all practical purposes, proven. Despite that, the observer has every right to believe that the moon is travelling faster than light given what he has been taught about velocity, distance and time, if he references himself to zero.

The problem is in the old concept of "velocity"; it is not very useful where objects are purported to approach or exceed light speeds. The concept needs a fudge factor ("light cones" of past and future). As you know, the pre-Einstein concepts of linear distance and time do not apply under such conditions.

One of the contributors in this ng seems to be mixing up particles moving at or near light speed (photons) with other particles moving slower (the alleged Guassian static) model, and he is mixing up where the particles should be relative to a reference point that he sets to zero (for example, in a computer program). In respect to the future and past "light cones", the particles appear to be in "absolute elsewhere" so he thinks he has derived a new maxwellian corrollary where particle fields moving at c are generated from tank circuits. However, they simply cannot correllate fields moving at c with a summation of static particles.

848. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 04:05:53 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <C-SdnWsjm-riv6TanZ2dnUVZ_ournZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 33899

"Priz" <dapriz6@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194900209.927732.260260@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 12, 11:38 am, "Tam/WB2TT" <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote:
>>
>> An open loop is supposed to be 1/2 wavelength. A closed loop is supposed
>> to
>> be 1 wavelength +. A closed loop will sort of work on EVEN harmonics.
>> Using
>> a 4:1 balun is probably wrong, as is the 300 Ohm line. For 20 meters you
>> would need about 72 feet of wire in a closed loop, 1:1 balun, and 1/4 WL
>> of
>> RG11, feeding into a random length of RG8. SWR will be less than 1.5:1 at
>> resonance. For 40 meters you could use about 65 feet of wire in an open
>> loop, fed with RG8; haven't tried this, but I think the SWR will be less
>> than 2:1.
>>
>> Tam/WB2TT
>
> I used 300ohn twinlead because I plan to use this as a multiband
> antenna and twinlead wouldn't have as much loss as coax in such a
> situation plus I had a big roll of it lying around. The open loop
> design was so I could get to a frequency as low as possible with the
> amount of space I had. I know I fell a few feet short on 40 meters,
> but it was the best I could do under the circumstances. As for the
> balun, I bought the switchable balun because I knew some instances
> might work better with 4:1, others with 1:1.
>
> I did manage to get the SWR down a little on 40 meters by not using
> the balun and just connecting the twinlead with one lead to the single
> wire feed and one to the ground, but I had to use almost maximum
> inductance and one of the capacitors at max as well, but didn't work
> anyone.
>
> The tuner I have was homebrewed by another ham and was built so he
> could load up single wire feed antennas for low band and Top Band QRP
> work. He told me the capacitors came out of a broadcast receiver and
> he found the roller inductor at a hamfest while the second inductor he
> made. I used it alot for tuning single wires in the past and it
> worked well, although I did have some problems when I went above 17
> meters with RF in the shack. Perhaps it was suitable for those kind
> of applications, but not for this one and I may need to get a
> commecial tuner of figure out how to modify this one to get it to work
> better.
>

> I also wonder if the feedline length could have something to do with
> the strange characteristics this antenna is exhibiting. It's probably
> 30 feet or so.
>
> The joys of trying to get on HF in limited space.

30 feet is around 1/4 wavelength at 40 m. So, if the impedance at the feedpoint is less than 300 Ohms, the twin lead will transform it to a higher impedance. It will almost certainly work better if you connect the coax directly to the antenna. With or without a balun.

Tam/WB2TT

849. Re: question about wire antenna and tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 04:28:50 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28828-47392802-839@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33901

Art wrote:
"Let`s keep it simple. An antenna is just a pendulum with two energy storage tanks per cycle."

Not too late for a truth squad to clean up the above, I hope.

I infer from the above that Art implies an antenna to be a resonant circuit. Many are resonant because a resonant antenna has no net reactance to impede the signal.

But, there is a non-resonant class of antennas. Antennas in this class often have radiating conductors terminated at their far ends in their characteristic resistances (Ro). Traveling waves, reaching Ro which have not yet been radiated are simply absorbed. There is no reflection and no standing waves. Up to 50% of the energy fed to the antenna may be wasted but usually it is somewhat less.

50% waste is a lot, but the directive gain of a typical rhombic may be 50 times according to Fig. 23-18 on page 882 of Terman`s 1955 opus. I`ve used ountless rhombics and attest that Terman got it right.

Point is, there`s no pendulum up there, only simple wires carrying RF and they radiate like gangbusters!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

850. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 04:31:11 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <ZeKdnf41MeYstaTanZ2dnUVZ8t6inZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33902

```
"Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
> news:d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com...
>>
>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>>
>>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
>>> news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>>>>
>>>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>>>> The answer is "No".
>>>>>
>>>>> Why?
>>>>>
>>>>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>>>>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>>>>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000
>>>>> km away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four
>>>>> times the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon
>>>>> is going round your head when really it is you who is turning, but
>>>>> according to general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally
>>>>> valid including revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than
>>>>> the speed of light?
>>>> Stefan,
>>>>
>>>> You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is
>>>> shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone
>>>> watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.
>>>>
>>>> Your co-ordinate sytem is only varying by inches compared to the moon.
>>>> You would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started
>>>> to see any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by
>>>> limbs and other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at
>>>> which point it would be all rather academic. :-)
>>>>
>>>> The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at
>>>> 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster
>>>> than you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south
>>>> poles.
```

>>>>
>>>> The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster
>>>> than the speed of light is a false premise.
>>>>
>>>> Mike G0ULI
>>>
>>> But relativity allows you to hold the person's coordinate system at zero
>>> velocity relative to the moon. In the case, the moon 'turns' around the
>>> person. Although the angular velocity remains the same, with the person
>>> at zero velocity, the speed of the moon's 'orbit' around the person must
>>> then be 2*pi*385000 km/2 sec which greatly exceeds the speed of light,
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>> Hi Stefan,
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>> moon. As soon as you enlarge this point by even the smallest dimension,
>> then the relative movement becomes the diameter of a circle or sphere the
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>> view, you would see in all directions equally at the same time, from side
>> to side and up and down. In which case, the moon would only appear to
>> shift by the amount of circular space you needed in order to spin around.
>>
>> If your idea was true, then we would be living in a universe where the
>> maximum visual range would be constantly changing depending on our
>> rotational velocity at the time.
>>
>> The maths may appear to be correct, but you have to use the right tools
>> for the job and in this case you appear to be using a hammer instead of a
>> screwdriver. :-)
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>
> OK, the answer: I do not think it is a particularly simple answer.
>
> The moon is really moving at slower than the speed of light because the
> moon remains within the future light cone, emitted from its position, at
> any given instant.
>
> Of course, the observer (one who is unfamiliar with relativity theory) may
> not know that unless he notices that the moon does not overtake light in
> its own position. Without the future/past light-cone concepts, the theory
> that nothing moves faster than light does not work. However, the theory

> is, for all practical purposes, proven. Despite that, the observer has
> every right to believe that the moon is travelling faster than light given
> what he has been taught about velocity, distance and time, if he
> references himself to zero.
>
> The problem is in the old concept of "velocity"; it is not very useful
> where objects are purported to approach or exceed light speeds. The
> concept needs a fudge factor ("light cones" of past and future). As you
> know, the pre-Einstein concepts of linear distance and time do not apply
> under such conditions.
>
> One of the contributors in this ng seems to be mixing up particles moving
> at or near light speed (photons) with other particles moving slower (the
> alleged Guassian static) model, and he is mixing up where the particles
> should be relative to a reference point that he sets to zero (for example,
> in a computer program). In respect to the future and past "light cones",
> the particles appear to be in "absolute elsewhere" so he thinks he has
> derived a new maxwellian corrollary where particle fields moving at c are
> generated from tank circuits. However, they simply cannot correllate
> fields moving at c with a summation of static particles.
>
Yes, I think Stephen Hawkin illustrates the time cone principle rather well in his book. As you suggest, the observer who assumes the moon is travelling, relative to himself, at faster than light speed is drawing the wrong conclusion due to an incorrect interpretation of the situation based on limited experience.

I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle sitting on the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into generating a field. Clouds of electrons can exist in near vacuum conditions around the cathode of a thermionic valve, but that is a somewhat different application to a radio antenna in air. Electrons in the orbital shell of an atom can absorb and emit photons. Certain metals are more conductive than others because of the mobility of their shell electrons. Antennas made of good conductors such as copper and aluminium work rather better than those made from iron or lead for instance. Copper antennas coated with silver or gold should be even better when taking skin effect into account.

I don't know for sure, but I am pretty certain that electrons on their own form alpha particles which do not absorb or emit photons,otherwise there would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes. Jack the voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on their own and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.

Mike G0ULI

851. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 04:41:55 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <pW9_i.8285$zN3.8220@newsfe14.phx>
Source record: 33903

<ltdoc@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1194788827.489316.95280@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> Dave,
> In a nut-shell, a larger antenna will tend to be more 'receptive'
> at lower frequencies.

Agree. Years ago I was an avid broadcast band (BCB) DX'er, usually getting what I wanted late at night. However, when I installed about a 50-foot dipole wrapped around the inside of my garage, I found an exciting number of distant stations available during the day. It seems old hat today, but the experience was valid, I think.

852. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 04:43:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%X9_i.18165$4V6.10292@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33904

Priz wrote:
> I also wonder if the feedline length could have something to do with
> the strange characteristics this antenna is exhibiting. It's probably
> 30 feet or so.

Here's some related information on feedline length:

http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

853. Re: a little 4nec2 help?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 06:04:58 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <1194933898.810814.49500@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33905

wow thanks alot. i can't believe i didn't think of that! well not really.

only thing is, i need some backlobes in my pattern, so i think ill have to figure out the radials

854. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 08:25:35 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <7A44KHG$9VOHFAQI@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33906

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>"Eric Oyen - N7ZZT" <n7zzt@hotmail.com> wrote
>>
>> there is a problem though... Newtons laws applied very well to a Euclidian
>> model. unfortunately, the current model of the universe is not
>> Euclidian.....
>>

"But it is, where you live."

As Mike rightly points out:
>...And yet still the planets continue to circle the Sun on their
>Newtonian predicted courses, apples still fall to the ground and
>rockets still fly to the ISS.
>
>Newtonian mechanics still rules the universe, we just have to insert
>the corrections to account for space being warped a bit by the
>gravitational fields of massive objects.

The greatest failing of modern science teaching (and don't even mention science journalism) is the fallacy that Einstein "overturned" the classical physics of Newton and Maxwell.

It is much more accurate to say that Einstein's theories wrap around classical physics, and CONFIRM its accuracy in the everyday world.

This could only be done by stepping clear outside of classical physics, and Einstein is rightly famous for that huge advance in human understanding. But it wasn't just a wild leap of conjecture. He could only do it by understanding classical physics better than any human before him.

But Einstein's equations of motion showed that, at everyday sub-light speeds where the relativistic term (v/c)^2 tends toward zero, those extended equations simplify right back to Newton's laws of motion; which therefore stand confirmed in our everyday world. Einstein's contribution was to allow us to calculate the error involved, and to confirm how tiny it is.

The same applies to Maxwell's equations: for the everyday world of antenna engineering, these too have been confirmed by Einstein.

Ah, but "overturned" feels so much more comfortable! It makes such a soft excuse for failing to get to grips with hard physics. Einstein would be appalled.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

855. Re: Bonding help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 08:50:16 UTC
From: w_tom <w_tom1@usa.net>
Message-ID: <1194943816.692100.273090@v65g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33907

On Nov 12, 11:58 am, Jim Lux <james.p....@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote:
> I searched for this issue of EETimes and couldn't find the reference.
> Have you an author's name?

EE Times of 1 Oct and 8 Oct 2007. Kaufmann
http://www.planetanalog.com/showArticle.jhtml?articleID=201807127

856. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 13:31:14 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jj9q5b68jc1a0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33908

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in message
news:pW9_i.8285$zN3.8220@newsfe14.phx...
>
> <ltdoc@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:1194788827.489316.95280@d55g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>> Dave,
>> In a nut-shell, a larger antenna will tend to be more 'receptive'
>> at lower frequencies.
>
> Agree. Years ago I was an avid broadcast band (BCB) DX'er, usually
> getting
> what I wanted late at night. However, when I installed about a 50-foot
> dipole wrapped around the inside of my garage, I found an exciting number
> of
> distant stations available during the day. It seems old hat today, but
> the
> experience was valid, I think.
>
>

Oh, I understand that a larger antenna is much more receptive. And I have a
110' random wire that does wonders. I am just wanting some sort of
reception booster to take with me if we have to bug out for a hurricane
again. That, and the challange interests me.

Dave

857. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 13:38:17 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhc9c9$14kc$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33909

Bob Bob wrote:

> I agree however with your comment about hams and privacy. The VK
> equivalent of the FCC also has an online database complete with full
> address details! I am not hard to find, just difficult to get to!
>
> Lets face it though, obnoxious people do need to be anonymous. I
> certainly don't want to now them! <grin>

Toouche', Bob!

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

858. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 13:43:42 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhc9mf$14ke$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33910

J. Mc Laughlin wrote:
> The abhorrence of anonyminity by those of us who live in, or come from, a
> rural society (or an academic society) is palpable. One who tries to hide
> must have a nefarious reason to do so. SPAM avoidance is a make-weight
> reason. ... my opinion. Mac N8TT
>

I get huge amounts of spam at this address, but it is because it has the dread initial/number/domain combo, not because I post to newsgroups with my real name. The spammers simply send out mail with a gazillion combinations of initials/numbers/domains, and hope something hits.

In my other address, I post with real address and name too, and get very little spam.

I wonder just how much newsgroup harvesting is doen these days. It wouldn't be very efficient.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

859. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 13:46:18 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhc9ra$14ke$2@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33911

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
> news:-f-dnROG_vH2dqXanZ2dnUVZ_smnnZ2d@bright.net...
> < snip >
>
>> One who tries to hide must have a nefarious reason to do so. SPAM
> avoidance is a make-weight
>> reason.
>
> I'm happy for you that you have the courage of your convictions. Sure, I
> "hide" for spam avoidance but I add my callsign a couple of times a month
> for anybody who cares to do a lookup.

Your posting history indicates that you're a good egg, Sal. But the
company you end up being lumped in with is a big price to pay.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

860. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 13:58:57 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhcaj2$14km$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33912

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> The answer is "No".
>>
>> Why?
>>
>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000
>> km away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four
>> times the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon
>> is going round your head when really it is you who is turning, but
>> according to general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally
>> valid including revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than
>> the speed of light?
> Stefan,
>
> You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is
> shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone
> watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.
>
> Your co-ordinate sytem is only varying by inches compared to the moon.
> You would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started
> to see any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by
> limbs and other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at
> which point it would be all rather academic. :-)
>
> The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at
> 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster
> than you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south poles.
>
> The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster
> than the speed of light is a false premise.

The moon is in the motion path that it is in, and your personal
rotation, while it might make you dizzy in the end, is merely local
changes, not one of which can exceed the speed of light.

Another example might be two particles which accelerate away from each
other at or near the speed of light. While if it could be measured, it
might appear to observers on each particle that the other one is

breaking the galactic speed limit, each is conforming quite nicely.

Here is a link that might help

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superluminal_motion

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

861. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 14:02:34 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33913

On 12 Nov, 20:31, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
> >news:d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> >>news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> >>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
> >>>news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> >>>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> >>>>news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> >>>>> The answer is "No".
>
> >>>>> Why?
>
> >>>>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
> >>>>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
> >>>>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000
> >>>>> km away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four
> >>>>> times the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon
> >>>>> is going round your head when really it is you who is turning, but
> >>>>> according to general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally
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> >>>> You are revolving at one revolution per two seconds. Your view point is
> >>>> shifting back, forward and side to side by only a few inches. Someone
> >>>> watching you from the moon would see your spinning around on the spot.
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> >>>> You would need to be spinning a heck of a lot faster before you started
> >>>> to see any effects. The first would be you blacking out, followed by
> >>>> limbs and other extremities flying off, followed quickly by death at

> >>>> which point it would be all rather academic. :-)
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> >>>> The moon would still be there and the earth would still be revolving at
> >>>> 1,000 mph at the equator and therefore shifting your viewpoint faster
> >>>> than you ever could up to a point just short of the north or south
> >>>> poles.
>
> >>>> The fact that the moon appears to be going around you at a speed faster
> >>>> than the speed of light is a false premise.
>
> >>>> Mike G0ULI
>
> >>> But relativity allows you to hold the person's coordinate system at zero
> >>> velocity relative to the moon. In the case, the moon 'turns' around the
> >>> person. Although the angular velocity remains the same, with the person
> >>> at zero velocity, the speed of the moon's 'orbit' around the person must
> >>> then be 2*pi*385000 km/2 sec which greatly exceeds the speed of light,
> >>> everything else excluded.
>
> >> Hi Stefan,
>
> >> It is precisely these sorts of absurdities involving zero and infinity
> >> that prompted Richard Feynman to develop new mathematical and graphical
> >> methods to describe what was going on.
>
> >> If you insist on having a zero velocity then that point of rotation must
> >> be infinitesimally small and therefore has no relative motion to the
> >> moon. As soon as you enlarge this point by even the smallest dimension,
> >> then the relative movement becomes the diameter of a circle or sphere the
> >> same size. You are moving the view point around the edge of the circle,
> >> not moving the moon. I think the confusion arises because you are used to
> >> only looking in one direction at a time. From a relativistic point of
> >> view, you would see in all directions equally at the same time, from side
> >> to side and up and down. In which case, the moon would only appear to
> >> shift by the amount of circular space you needed in order to spin around.
>
> >> If your idea was true, then we would be living in a universe where the
> >> maximum visual range would be constantly changing depending on our
> >> rotational velocity at the time.
>
> >> The maths may appear to be correct, but you have to use the right tools
> >> for the job and in this case you appear to be using a hammer instead of a
> >> screwdriver. :-)
>
> >> Mike G0ULI
>
> > OK, the answer: I do not think it is a particularly simple answer.
>
> > The moon is really moving at slower than the speed of light because the
> > moon remains within the future light cone, emitted from its position, at

> > any given instant.
>
> > Of course, the observer (one who is unfamiliar with relativity theory) may
> > not know that unless he notices that the moon does not overtake light in
> > its own position. Without the future/past light-cone concepts, the theory
> > that nothing moves faster than light does not work. However, the theory
> > is, for all practical purposes, proven. Despite that, the observer has
> > every right to believe that the moon is travelling faster than light given
> > what he has been taught about velocity, distance and time, if he
> > references himself to zero.
>
> > The problem is in the old concept of "velocity"; it is not very useful
> > where objects are purported to approach or exceed light speeds. The
> > concept needs a fudge factor ("light cones" of past and future). As you
> > know, the pre-Einstein concepts of linear distance and time do not apply
> > under such conditions.
>
> > One of the contributors in this ng seems to be mixing up particles moving
> > at or near light speed (photons) with other particles moving slower (the
> > alleged Guassian static) model, and he is mixing up where the particles
> > should be relative to a reference point that he sets to zero (for example,
> > in a computer program). In respect to the future and past "light cones",
> > the particles appear to be in "absolute elsewhere" so he thinks he has
> > derived a new maxwellian corrollary where particle fields moving at c are
> > generated from tank circuits. However, they simply cannot correllate
> > fields moving at c with a summation of static particles.
>
> Yes, I think Stephen Hawkin illustrates the time cone principle rather well
> in his book. As you suggest, the observer who assumes the moon is
> travelling, relative to himself, at faster than light speed is drawing the
> wrong conclusion due to an incorrect interpretation of the situation based
> on limited experience.
>
> I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle sitting on
> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into generating a
> field.

Hard to reconcile if the thought stands alone, but it doesn't
Foe the first time it has been acknoweledged that Gaussian field
are directly implicated with radisaon.(All agree that the method
I proffered where a time varient addition
is the same as Maxwells law
Free static electrons must rest on something and only a
few substances allow that. Thus if such items are pla`ced in a
Gaussian
fiedl where they do not upset the equilibrium of that in the field
one
can deduce that in fact they are sitting on the surface. For an
addition
to maintain the equilibrium it must be a wavelength long.

Now you move along and view what happens with respect to the Gaussian
aproach
ie flux analysis and how they remove themselves from the arbitary
Gaussian field
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg

snip
> I don't know for sure, but I am pretty certain that electrons on their own
> form alpha particles which do not absorb or emit photons,

A Ray of light at last. Stop bringing photons into this picture.

> would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes. Jack the
> voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on their own
> and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
Regards
Art
>
> - Show quoted text -

862. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 14:05:29 UTC
From: ricknj10@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <4739ad36.88066984@news.optonline.net>
Source record: 33914

On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 18:54:14 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

>Try deleting the parasitic element and see what the gain of just the
>driven element is.

Ok, I did. The gain at 7 MHz went from 11.2 to 7.22 dbi, at 30 degrees
elevation angle.

Rick K2XT

863. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 14:30:30 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <t5djj3l9k7n4jk8h2dd34s6q33rsjgp7mk@4ax.com>
Source record: 33915

On Tue, 13 Nov 2007 04:31:11 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>Yes, I think Stephen Hawkin illustrates the time ...

Who in hell is Stephen Hawkin?

w.

864. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 14:39:05 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <EOadna4x5pODKqTanZ2dnUVZ8qGdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33916

```
"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
> On 12 Nov, 20:31, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
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>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
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>> >>>>> The answer is "No".
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<snip>
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>> I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle sitting
>> on
>> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into generating a
>> field.
>
> Hard to reconcile if the thought stands alone, but it doesn't
> Foe the first time it has been acknoweledged that Gaussian field
> are directly implicated with radisaon.(All agree that the method
> I proffered where a time varient addition
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> Free static electrons must rest on something and only a
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> addition
```

> to maintain the equilibrium it must be a wavelength long.
> Now you move along and view what happens with respect to the Gaussian
> aproach
> ie flux analysis and how they remove themselves from the arbitary
> Gaussian field
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg
>
> snip
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>> own
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> A Ray of light at last. Stop bringing photons into this picture.
>
>> would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes. Jack the
>> voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on their
>> own
>> and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.
>>
>> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
> Regards
> Art
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
Hi Art

I thought you might comment. I am about to start (re)reading through the works of Kraus and Terman to check on any gaps in my knowledge. As I understand physics at present, photons are the 'carriers' of electromagnetic fields and electrons per se do not propagate electromagnetic energy in themselves. An electron may be liberated from the orbital shell of an atom and accelerated into a target to produce x-rays or lower energy emissions, but those emissions only arise after the electron has recombined with an atom and balanced the excess energy by emitting a photon. Electrons can not exist in isolation for any plausible period of time under normal atmospheric pressures because they almost instantaneously end up colliding with an air molecule as soon as they are liberated. Your ideas might have some possibility of working in a hard vacuum environment but I doubt they can be achieved in air, there are simply too many other particles whizzing around and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some pollen grains suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains which are quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over the place by collisions with molecules. I appreciate that liquids are denser than air but I fear the same thing must happen to your static particles.

Mike G0ULI

865. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 14:50:28 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <096dnQgASItHJKTanZ2dnUVZ8sWhnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33917

"Helmut Wabnig" <hwabnig@ .- --- -. DOT .- t> wrote in message
news:t5djj3l9k7n4jk8h2dd34s6q33rsjgp7mk@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 13 Nov 2007 04:31:11 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>
>>Yes, I think Stephen Hawkin illustrates the time ...
>
> Who in hell is Stephen Hawkin?
>
>
> w.

Okay Helmut

It was a typing error. My apologies. The link below will tell you everything
you need to know.
www.hawking.org.uk/home/hindex.html

Mike G0ULI

866. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 15:46:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <v3hjj3d7n8ofeeivau1otihvos9ku3mfrq@4ax.com>
Source record: 33918

On Tue, 13 Nov 2007 07:31:14 -0600, "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote:

>I am just wanting some sort of
>reception booster to take with me if we have to bug out for a hurricane
>again.

Hi Dave,

Was my successful experience of adding 4 meters of wire height too
simple? Didn't it cost enough? Was it too low tech?

>That, and the challange interests me.

It would seem the bar is especially low as it is - that or this
appeals to some notion of having a wrist SW radio a la Dick Tracy.

There have been lots of special challenges posted here in the past
that outperform. One might be instructive that several regulars here
might remember: Pound a nail into a tree and connect your whip
antenna to that. Reports would suggest DX opportunities abound.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

867. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 16:40:02 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1194972002.960885.7530@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33919

On Nov 13, 8:05 am, rickn...@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:
> On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 18:54:14 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> >Try deleting the parasitic element and see what the gain of just the
> >driven element is.
>
> Ok, I did. The gain at 7 MHz went from 11.2 to 7.22 dbi, at 30 degrees
> elevation angle.
>
> Rick K2XT

That seems more reasonable... :) Heck, a NBS yagi with 3 elements
only gives about 9.4 dbi plus or minus.
MK

868. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 18:22:25 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <1352-4739EB61-897@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33920

Priz wrote:
"I`m working with attic antennas and need some help."

The attic is a poor place for antennas but a good place to experiment.

A 60-ft. perimeter is over one wavelength at 15 meters.

According to Arnold B. Bailey`s "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" Fig. 8-14 on page 408, an open-circuit large loop has a radiation resistance of less than 80 ohms. A closed-circuit large loop has a radiation resistance of over 40 ohms.

A closed-loop`s radiation resistance varies less with frequency than does the open loop.

Borrow the book. Look at the chart. Pick the radiation resistance you want and proceed.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

869. Re: reducing chance of lightning hit on a vertical ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 18:37:37 UTC
From: ker2x <kerdezixe@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4739ef25$0$5099$ba4acef3@news.orange.fr>
Source record: 33921

Rick a ï¿½crit :
>> Is this concrete suitable for conduction into mother earth or should I run
>> a large copper strap from the pole to an earth rod?
>
> Hi Jerd,
> The latter, and you should have more than one if possible. The strap should
> not have bends in it, should be low inductance (a copper strap is better
> than a wire, etc.). Remember there are zillions of electrons coming down
> that pole, and they all have to get into the earth, and all the ones in
> front are being pushed by the ones in back, all screaming "Hurry up, or get
> the hell outta the way, cause I gotta go..... real bad." And if they don't
> get outta the way, the ones in back will jump around them like a New York
> driver in a traffic jamb, to find a faster way to get where they are headed.
> And you don't want that to happen because the other path may be through your
> coax and into your house/equipment.

:)

> Now how does that portray the situation? That's the best I can do !

Awesome :)

--
Ker2x

870. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 18:44:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Xfm_i.18211$4V6.3908@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33923

Michael Coslo wrote:
> Another example might be two particles which accelerate away from each
> other at or near the speed of light. While if it could be measured, it
> might appear to observers on each particle that the other one is
> breaking the galactic speed limit, each is conforming quite nicely.

What if the launch point of those two particles is
moving at near the speed of light? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

871. Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 18:44:51 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194979491.757106.117910@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33922

In doing some study of active receiving antennas I see in a couple of white papers on the subject that the author determined he needed a specific phase shift between one or more of the elements and the combiner, such as 110 degrees, so he proceeded to cut a specific length of coax determined by it's velocity factor X the desired fraction of a wave...
This is one of those things that you always accept at face value in a published work, but this time my doubting side kicked in... We know that simply inserting a nominal electrical length of coax - such as 90 deg or 180 deg - into phased transmit arrays does not work as planned most of the time due to mutual coupling... I have read the contributions of Roy and Al Christman, et. al. on this <not intimating that I understand it>...
Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...
Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...

denny / k8do

872. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 18:47:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kjm_i.18212$4V6.12648@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33924

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> Heck, a NBS yagi with 3 elements
> only gives about 9.4 dbi plus or minus.

Free space?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

873. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 18:52:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <bisjj3h78quilbug7gvjke9lsbohdp95k3@4ax.com>
Source record: 33925

On Tue, 13 Nov 2007 18:44:51 -0000, Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote:

>Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can
>one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing
>line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...
>Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...

Hi Denny,

The free version of EZNEC comes with a file (foursquare) that does
this. Why not check it out with variations in that design to see what
happens?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

874. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 19:11:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194981099.754135.204690@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33926

```
On 13 Nov, 06:39, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
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> >> >>>>> The answer is "No".
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> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
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> > Art
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> >> - Show quoted text -
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> Hi Art
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> I thought you might comment. I am about to start (re)reading through the
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> achieved in air, there are simply too many other particles whizzing around
> and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some pollen grains
> suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains which are
> quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over the
> place by collisions with molecules. I appreciate that liquids are denser
> than air but I fear the same thing must happen to your static particles.
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
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Well Mike you must be close to my age group if you are using an
analytical aproach
instead of the modern aproach of taking a poll.
First we will examine what we have and not resort to Newton in any
way
since this is a electrical problem ala LLewallen. We also must not
rule out
anything that is unlikely ala Woods of the Naval academey.
We have two materials aluminum and stataic particles of a material
unknown.
You correctly raise the point of collision which if they are a means
of
communication that must be able to travel in a sort of straight line.
In electrical terms I suppose for a collision to occur the subjects at
hand must be
polar i.e to attract or repel. Soooooo we look at aluminum first and
we see that
it cannot retain magnetic properties i.e it does not retain a typical
hysteresis curve
which designates magnetic energy or polar presence. Now static
electrons. We know they
have very little energy right from the beginning and are not affected
repelled or attracted
by magnetic fields such that we know its velocity if given is not
affected by
polar objects that may cross its path. We also know that aluminum is
one of the
very few types of material that will allow the chemical adherence of a
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particle to it's surface without it being collected into orbit around
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for a static particle bound in a Gaussian arbitary fiels where all is
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and review the hypothesis for any violation of electrical, not
mechanical,rules.
My best regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG

875. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 19:26:54 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhctpu$1g86$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33927

Richard Clark wrote:

> There have been lots of special challenges posted here in the past
> that outperform. One might be instructive that several regulars here
> might remember: Pound a nail into a tree and connect your whip
> antenna to that. Reports would suggest DX opportunities abound.

I just knew you wood say that.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

876. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 19:26:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6Um_i.18214$4V6.809@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33928

Denny wrote:
> Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can
> one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing
> line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...
> Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...

Roy has a SIMPFEED program available from eznec.com that
will tell one if what one is trying to do is possible
and then perform the calculations. I tried the early
version on phased verticals on 75m in AZ and it worked
very well. I could throw a coaxial switch and switch the
beaming function toward CA or TX.

Also, using EZNEC to estimate the feedpoint impedances,
one can always use a Smith Chart to solve the feedline
phasing problems the old-fashioned way. (Years ago, while
using Microsmith, I stumbled upon a method of obtaining
a free lossless phase shift.)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

877. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 19:36:26 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhcuc2$1g8a$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33929

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> Another example might be two particles which accelerate away from each
>> other at or near the speed of light. While if it could be measured, it
>> might appear to observers on each particle that the other one is
>> breaking the galactic speed limit, each is conforming quite nicely.
>
> What if the launch point of those two particles is
> moving at near the speed of light? :-)

It would still not exceed the speed of light. No laws are violated by
objects moving at speeds that when summed are moving faster than light.

It's kind of like two cars that are each traveling 60 miles per hour
toward each other. They are approaching each other at 120 miles per -
assuming they are traveling straight towards each other, but they are
still going 60 each.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

878. Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 19:49:20 UTC
From: Fred <whru@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1194983360.820699.278690@v29g2000prd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33930

Here is something interesting.

http://www.aps.org/meetings/unit/dpp/vpr2007/upload/anderson.pdf

73
Fred
wb6iiq

879. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 20:32:04 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <IK2dnZOGetBxIKfanZ2dnUVZ8q-rnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33931

```
"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194981099.754135.204690@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...
> On 13 Nov, 06:39, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
>>
>>
>>
>> > On 12 Nov, 20:31, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>
>> >>news:47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> >> > "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
>> >> >news:d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com...
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>> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> >> >>news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
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>> >> >>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
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>> >> >>>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> >> >>>>news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> >> >>>>> The answer is "No".
>>
>> <snip>
>>
>> >> I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle
>> >> sitting
>> >> on
>> >> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into generating
>> >> a
>> >> field.
>>
>> > Hard to reconcile if the thought stands alone, but it doesn't
>> > Foe the first time it has been acknoweledged that Gaussian field
>> > are directly implicated with radisaon.(All agree that the method
>> > I proffered where a time varient addition
>> > is the same as Maxwells law
>> > Free static electrons must rest on something and only a
>> > few substances allow that. Thus if such items are pla`ced in a
```

>> > Gaussian
>> > fiedl where they do not upset the equilibrium of that in the field
>> > one
>> > can deduce that in fact they are sitting on the surface. For an
>> > addition
>> > to maintain the equilibrium it must be a wavelength long.
>> > Now you move along and view what happens with respect to the Gaussian
>> > aproach
>> > ie flux analysis and how they remove themselves from the arbitary
>> > Gaussian field
>> > Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg
>>
>> > snip
>> >> I don't know for sure, but I am pretty certain that electrons on their
>> >> own
>> >> form alpha particles which do not absorb or emit photons,
>>
>> > A Ray of light at last. Stop bringing photons into this picture.
>>
>> >> would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes. Jack the
>> >> voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on
>> >> their
>> >> own
>> >> and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.
>>
>> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>> > Regards
>> > Art
>>
>> >> - Show quoted text -
>>
>> Hi Art
>>
>> I thought you might comment. I am about to start (re)reading through the
>> works of Kraus and Terman to check on any gaps in my knowledge. As I
>> understand physics at present, photons are the 'carriers' of
>> electromagnetic
>> fields and electrons per se do not propagate electromagnetic energy in
>> themselves. An electron may be liberated from the orbital shell of an
>> atom
>> and accelerated into a target to produce x-rays or lower energy
>> emissions,
>> but those emissions only arise after the electron has recombined with an
>> atom and balanced the excess energy by emitting a photon. Electrons can
>> not
>> exist in isolation for any plausible period of time under normal
>> atmospheric
>> pressures because they almost instantaneously end up colliding with an
>> air
>> molecule as soon as they are liberated. Your ideas might have some

>> possibility of working in a hard vacuum environment but I doubt they can
>> be
>> achieved in air, there are simply too many other particles whizzing
>> around
>> and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some pollen
>> grains
>> suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains which
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>> quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over the
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> we see that
> it cannot retain magnetic properties i.e it does not retain a typical
> hysteresis curve
> which designates magnetic energy or polar presence. Now static
> electrons. We know they
> have very little energy right from the beginning and are not affected
> repelled or attracted
> by magnetic fields such that we know its velocity if given is not
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> polar objects that may cross its path. We also know that aluminum is
> one of the
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> particle to it's surface without it being collected into orbit around
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> arbitary field
> which is a aluminum radiator of a particular wavelength. Since we are
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> with scientific analysis and not the number of voted for or against
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> come to agreement with the logic profferred as opposed to what is
> unlikely
> and review the hypothesis for any violation of electrical, not
> mechanical,rules.
> My best regards
> Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG
>
Okay so far as it goes Art, but I have a problem with an unknown, essentially neutral particle existing on the surface of the Aluminum. You state that the static prticle is neither an electron nor a photon, so it must be something else. Perhaps this phenomenon is related in operation to the suggestion for a plasma antenna mentioned in a new newsgroup subject thread. I can see how that would work. I always use an analytical approach to any problem. It's paid my wages for the last 30 years!

Regards
Mike G0ULI

880. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 21:01:23 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194987683.803344.161720@v2g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33932

On 11 Nov, 14:18, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> >Richard Fry wrote:
> >"Read Terman`s RADIO ENGINEERS` HANDBOOK, 1943 edition, pp 30-31 for
> >more on this (or many other sources)."
>
> >Amen. Terman doesn`t say different things in different places. He is
> >consistent. In Terman`s 1955 edition of "Electronic and Radio
> >Engineering" he writes on page 21: "It is to be noted that some of this
> >(magnetic) flux exists within the conductor and therefore links with,
> >i.e., encircles, current near the center of the conductor while not
> >linking current flowing near the surface. The result is that inductance
> >of the central part of the conductor is greater than the part of the
> >conductor nesr the surface; this is because of the greater number of
> >flux linkages existing in the central region.
>
> What Terman says is true, for the particular example that he chooses.
> But it may leave an incorrect impression that the conductor needs to be
> completely encircled by flux linkages.
>
> In fact the skin effect will develop on the surface of any conducting
> material of any shape, wherever there is RF current flowing.
>
> Here is a link to a detailed mathematical proof, from 'Transmission
> Lines for Communications' by C W Davidson (Macmillan Press, 1978, ISBN 0
> 333 32738 1):http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek/misc/skin.htm
>
> Davidson's analysis starts with the most general assumption possible:
> that RF current is flowing over any small patch of a conductor's
> surface. No assumption is required about the reason for the RF current
> to be present, only that it is. Likewise no assumption is required about
> the cross-section of the conductor, only that it has an exposed surface
> (and by implication, that there are no constraints due to a small radius
> or insufficient depth). Davidson then derives all the usual equations
> for the skin effect. The only drawback of this derivation is that it is
> highly mathematical, and difficult to put into words; but it's still
> physically correct.
>
> To repeat, I am not saying that Terman's explanation is incorrect; only
> that the skin effect is a far more general phenomenon than his
> particular examples imply.
>
> This is important because, by taking the existence of the skin effect as
> a guaranteed starting-point, the explanations for the behaviour of

> coaxial cables,

Ian, I have no disagreement to your reply above other than you are
being to king in your response
I personaly would have put more emphasis on what you stated with
respect
to RF traveling along a path that has no external surface .With
emphasising
where many have about RF travel without which one CANNOT understand
coaxial cables or braid The inside of braid on a coax CAN and DOES
carry
RF current but it does NOT radiate, because it does NOT have an
exposed surface
other than a dielectric interface. The outside surface can and DOES
radiate if a
RF current flows on the outside of the braid. I would also add that
copper/braid
itself does not turn into a dielectric or contain a diode thus it
also WILL
also pass a RF current at its centre but of course does NOT radiate.
This very fact was refuted by popular vote on this newsgroup where
poll
standings always overule science. So yes, without true understandings
errors
are sure to congregate and eventually will create a "fact".
Art KB9MZ...xg

'bazooka' baluns, 'shielded' loops and many other
> devices will all fall neatly into place.
>
> --
>
> 73 fromIanGM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

881. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 21:09:14 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1194988154.565780.192280@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33933

OK, well I have had EL and EZ from the early days to the current Eznec + v5 and I use it often.. (about as well as a cow tap dances)

And I have read the stuff I mentioned - and in particular, Tom submits that a shortened, heavily top hatted, heavily R loaded, 20 foot vertical element on 160, is free of major impedence shifts in the presence of other objects/ antennas... So, one is free to infer that perhaps one could simply insert a calculated length of coax between two array elements to get a desired phase shift without calculating for mutual coupling?

The impetus for this line of thought is this morning I was having problems working VK land on 160 as the DX was only about Q3 at best moments and Q0 at others... So, not hearing well I hesitated at the critical moment of turn over and W1MK stomped on me...
I have a 4 Square active receive array but that lobe favors JA over VK and I don't have a Beverage pointed in VK direction having gotten rid of most of them after getting the active array...
Anyway, I am tinkering with a 4el endfire-broadside <70 x 270 spacing > receive array and the best pattern is with 135 degree phase shift between the endfire elements - which is what prompted my question as I know that if they were full size transmitting elements I cannot blithely just insert a calculated 135 E degrees of coax and get the wanted phasing...

Looks like I will have to put up a pair and custom engineer the phasing line...
denny / k8do

882. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 21:37:20 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194989840.111833.189050@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33934

```
On 13 Nov, 12:32, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
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> > mechanical,rules.
> > My best regards
> > Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG
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> Okay so far as it goes Art, but I have a problem with an unknown,
> essentially neutral particle existing on the surface of the Aluminum. You
> state that the static prticle is neither an electron nor a photon, so it
> must be something else.

I said that in deference to those who have assigned names in the
electrical
field who get irate withg respect to nomenclature. I am happy to call
or
describe it static particle to stop side tracking from the essentials
of this debate

So you now say it is OK as far as it goes.
The nexr step is to add a time varient to this Gaussian extension
to allow continuance in radiation as seen by Maxwell.
We examine the electrical circuit that is shown by the material inside
the arbitary field and we can derive a electrical circuit that has
a inducrance, a capacitance and a resistance in parallel which
constitutes
a resonant full wave length aluminum radiator. We also have
sitting/resting on the aluminum or any diagmatic material a particle
whish is static and possibly unnamed. We also can say that Kraus has
determined not by mathematical reasons but empirical methods that the
radiation is not on the same axis as the radiator. By his use of a
helix
we can also say that a helix is in equilibrium and thus can be of any
shape.
The biggy is that mathematics for this scenario must meet Maxwells
laws.
We can now us computor programs that are based solely on
axwell's laws. First we start recording what we know. The radiator
must
be at an angle with respect to earth per Krauss's findings.
Now we let the program optimizer determine if this conforms to Mawells

laws.
But one more thing. When we drew the electrical circuit what came abot
was
a "tank Circuit" where it is implicite that both the capacitance and
the inductance
expell their retained energy in sequence and at a rate acording to a
time constant
disregarding overshoots. This time constant is on of varying energy
release
per unit of time, a factor that must be present for radiation.
So we have an optimizer that we can insert a radiator of onw wave
length and at any
angle with respect to ground and allow it to correct the input to that
which meets
Maxwells laww for say max horizontal radiation. Doing this we must
expect a
radiator that is resonant, at an angle that differs from the plain of
the earth
and more importantly, more horizontal gai that any other full
waveradiator can supply
regardless of its orientation.

Sooooooiooo get iout an optimizer. Insert a radiator at any angle.
Review the results to see if that demanded by a gaussian extension
is verified by using a computor progam optimiser that is based solely
on Maxwells laws.
Comment please or procede as requested in search of the truth.
My best regards
Art Unwin.....KB9MZ.....xg

Perhaps this phenomenon is related in operation to
> the suggestion for a plasma antenna mentioned in a new newsgroup subject
> thread. I can see how that would work. I always use an analytical approach
> to any problem. It's paid my wages for the last 30 years!
Good for you but it is viewed as old fachioned on this newsgroup.
Yes, it is well known that a neon light and others are able to recieve
R.F
and react by emitting a light wave. Because of reprocity truths it
must
therefore be able to radiate. But we diverge from the case at hand.
We are studying the scenaria that a Gaussian extension shows with
respect
to that enclosed within a arbitary border. Straying from that basic
stance
de legitamises any connect to radiation expouse by Maxwells laws.
>
> Regards
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

883. Re: Stefan Wolfe (semi-OT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 22:13:34 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <e5kp05-2aa.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 33936

Hi Mike

Well if I was creating a databases of addresses to SPAM (shudder!) I would add on an SMTP engine that tries to connect to the host. If I got a "550 mailbox not found" or something similar I wouldn't ever bother trying again. It would be fairly easy then to have a known vs invalid addresses. That along with (say) grabbing names from telephone books and creating addresses with it for every domain that could be found would build up a credible database to work with. Once the engine is perfected a 95% failure rate is still a success..

I am sure there are institutions around that do this, if just to sell a useful database to their customers. There are however far better and more slimy programmers around than me!

I would suspect (but don't know) that ISP SPAM mitigation processes are helping a lot nowadays. There have also been laws passed and ISP acceptable use policies that are making things a little bit harder for the SPAM creators... Most mail servers also have a lot of lookup/checks that go on nowadays when they receive a connection. I think about half at the place I work fail to connect because they are requesting relay, have an invalid source domain/reverse lookup or something else that prevents the chaff getting through. Those that do then have the SPAM pattern filter trounce about 95% of.

Cheers Bob VK2YQA

Michael Coslo wrote:

> I wonder just how much newsgroup harvesting is doen these days. It
> wouldn't be very efficient.

884. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 22:26:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Yvp_i.9961$yV6.748@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33935

Michael Coslo wrote:
> It would still not exceed the speed of light. No laws are violated
> by objects moving at speeds that when summed are moving faster than light.

What and where is the reference point for those
velocities? How does a stationary observer prove
that he is stationary?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

885. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 23:11:27 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jkbq2m0g2qe96@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33937

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13jhq6nld193i6c@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
> news:13jhns6bkcqv3ef@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:13jfkd9lbo9cc@corp.supernews.com...
>>>
>>> Hey Ralph, thanks for coming in. I am wondering though if I can't tune
>>> out some of the noise,and eliminate more with a directional antenna
>>> (which I currently don't have.) Would an IF stage not help me here? Or
>>> a second tuning function, on the output? Just wondering.
>>>
>>> Do appreciate your comments. If I'm wrong I'm wrong, I was just
>>> thinking these things might help. No? The signal I am trying to clean
>>> up is at 9335 kHz.
>>>
>>
>> Dave you started with a simple whip 40 some inches long. As I mentioned
>> , no mater how much amplification you have , the local and not so local
>> noise will limit the ammount of amplification you can use. All you will
>> amplify is noise. Lets say you have a noise floor of .3 microvolts and a
>> signal is picked up from the antenna of .4 microvolts. Your signal will
>> be higher than the noise and you can hear it to some extent. If the
>> noise is .5 microvolts and you get the same signal , then you will not
>> hear the signal. If you add an amplifier (one that has no noise of its
>> own , which is impossiable bu the way) you may get .8 uv of signal, but
>> you will then have 1.0 uv of noise and you will still not hear the
>> signal. The amp may add .1 uv of noise so you then get 1.1 uv of noise
>> and only .8 uv of signal.
>>
>> You may change the antenna to a tuned loop. Take a couple of sticks
>> about 3 feet long and make an X out of them and wrap a few turns of wire
>> around the outside of the X so you have a loop about 3 feet square and
>> tune it with a capacitor to the frequency you wish to hear and it will be
>> somewhat directional. That may help.
>>
>> The main thing is that a 3 foot whip in the house is not going to be a
>> very good antenna for shortwave.
>>
>>
>
> Huuuuhhhh. Okay, I think I am beginning to understand. At least, when you

> put it in those terms.
>
> I had thought about using a loop, but for some reason decided to try the
> whip first. I guess 'cause that's what I had handy, and I wasn't sure how
> I would mount a loop. Until I can figure that out, I am going to try
> tuning the output of the RF amplifier the same way I tune the input. If I
> can work out the last detail of doing that.
>
> Your words, and numbers, are much appreciated. And your patience.
>
> Thanks, Ralph.
>
> Dave
>
>

Okay, tuning the output along with the input does help, but it's still very close to what the built in whip on the 7600GR does. The only real difference between now and before is less noise, which makes the intelligence more accessible (easier to understand what they're saying.) Time to try the loop, for directional input. I still wonder if something I thought about a while back might work, which is to mount a second whip on the other side of the case and seperate them with coax internally. I had some numbers in mind at one time, but have forgotten them. Roy Lewellan suggested I try EZNec, but I haven't been able to dedicate as much time to it as I thought I would. And someone I met is mailing me a copy of the CD from the latest ARRL Antenna Handbook. It is my understanding that phased verticles have been completely re-addressed in this latest copy, which interests me. For some reason books, even on the computer, speak to me more easily than applications for modeling given situations. Going to go try EZNec again.

One thing I realized, to my own benefit. The house has steel siding, and that degrades the performance of the 'whipped' RF amplifier considerably. Outside, in the driveway, it works as well as it does inside, off of the external 110' random wire. Which is a better performance by at least a factor of 10 when compared to inside, off of the whip. I'm going to keep squeezing this lemon. One way or another. It keeps improving by considerable steps, I just have to work the bugs out.

Thanks all, for ideas and feedback. And patience.

Dave

886. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 23:16:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jkc3da9771r44@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33938

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> On Nov 13, 8:05 am, rickn...@hotmail.com (Rick) wrote:
>> On Mon, 12 Nov 2007 18:54:14 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>>> Try deleting the parasitic element and see what the gain of just the
>>> driven element is.
>> Ok, I did. The gain at 7 MHz went from 11.2 to 7.22 dbi, at 30 degrees
>> elevation angle.
>>
>> Rick K2XT
>
> That seems more reasonable... :) Heck, a NBS yagi with 3 elements
> only gives about 9.4 dbi plus or minus.
> MK

That's the gain of an NBS Yagi in free space. It's more like 13 or so over ground, depending on height and ground characteristics. Comparing the gain of one antenna over ground to another (for example a dipole) in free space is a trick often used by antenna manufacturers to fool naive people. Both must be in the same environment for a comparison to be meaningful.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

887. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 23:23:15 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jkcff5k6apnd8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33939

I'm glad my harping on this topic (mostly via Chapter 8 in the _ARRL Antenna Book_) is having an effect, and that some folks are catching on.

The receiving antenna trick is to begin with elements that are either very short or very lossy or both. This reduces the effect of mutual coupling to a negligible value, so all elements will have the same source impedance. Then the transmission lines are all terminated in their characteristic impedances at the receiver end. This is the condition under which the delay in the lines equals their electrical lengths. Under those conditions, the scheme works nicely.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Denny wrote:
> In doing some study of active receiving antennas I see in a couple of
> white papers on the subject that the author determined he needed a
> specific phase shift between one or more of the elements and the
> combiner, such as 110 degrees, so he proceeded to cut a specific
> length of coax determined by it's velocity factor X the desired
> fraction of a wave...
> This is one of those things that you always accept at face value in a
> published work, but this time my doubting side kicked in... We know
> that simply inserting a nominal electrical length of coax - such as 90
> deg or 180 deg - into phased transmit arrays does not work as planned
> most of the time due to mutual coupling... I have read the
> contributions of Roy and Al Christman, et. al. on this <not
> intimating that I understand it>...
> Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can
> one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing
> line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...
> Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...
>
> denny / k8do
>

888. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 23:32:11 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jkd0uk29aea15@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33940

```
"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:13jkbq2m0g2qe96@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:13jhq6nld193i6c@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>> "Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
>> news:13jhns6bkcqv3ef@corp.supernews.com...
>>>
>>> "Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>> news:13jfkd9lbo9cc@corp.supernews.com...
>>>>
>>>> Hey Ralph, thanks for coming in. I am wondering though if I can't tune
>>>> out some of the noise,and eliminate more with a directional antenna
>>>> (which I currently don't have.) Would an IF stage not help me here?
>>>> Or a second tuning function, on the output? Just wondering.
>>>>
>>>> Do appreciate your comments. If I'm wrong I'm wrong, I was just
>>>> thinking these things might help. No? The signal I am trying to clean
>>>> up is at 9335 kHz.
>>>>
>>>
>>> Dave you started with a simple whip 40 some inches long. As I mentioned
>>> , no mater how much amplification you have , the local and not so local
>>> noise will limit the ammount of amplification you can use. All you will
>>> amplify is noise. Lets say you have a noise floor of .3 microvolts and
>>> a signal is picked up from the antenna of .4 microvolts. Your signal
>>> will be higher than the noise and you can hear it to some extent. If
>>> the noise is .5 microvolts and you get the same signal , then you will
>>> not hear the signal. If you add an amplifier (one that has no noise of
>>> its own , which is impossiable bu the way) you may get .8 uv of signal,
>>> but you will then have 1.0 uv of noise and you will still not hear the
>>> signal. The amp may add .1 uv of noise so you then get 1.1 uv of noise
>>> and only .8 uv of signal.
>>>
>>> You may change the antenna to a tuned loop. Take a couple of sticks
>>> about 3 feet long and make an X out of them and wrap a few turns of wire
>>> around the outside of the X so you have a loop about 3 feet square and
>>> tune it with a capacitor to the frequency you wish to hear and it will
>>> be somewhat directional. That may help.
>>>
>>> The main thing is that a 3 foot whip in the house is not going to be a
>>> very good antenna for shortwave.
>>>
```

>>>
>>
>> Huuuuhhhh. Okay, I think I am beginning to understand. At least, when
>> you put it in those terms.
>>
>> I had thought about using a loop, but for some reason decided to try the
>> whip first. I guess 'cause that's what I had handy, and I wasn't sure
>> how I would mount a loop. Until I can figure that out, I am going to
>> try tuning the output of the RF amplifier the same way I tune the input.
>> If I can work out the last detail of doing that.
>>
>> Your words, and numbers, are much appreciated. And your patience.
>>
>> Thanks, Ralph.
>>
>> Dave
>>
>>
>
> Okay, tuning the output along with the input does help, but it's still
> very close to what the built in whip on the 7600GR does. The only real
> difference between now and before is less noise, which makes the
> intelligence more accessible (easier to understand what they're saying.)
> Time to try the loop, for directional input. I still wonder if something
> I thought about a while back might work, which is to mount a second whip
> on the other side of the case and seperate them with coax internally. I
> had some numbers in mind at one time, but have forgotten them. Roy
> Lewellan suggested I try EZNec, but I haven't been able to dedicate as
> much time to it as I thought I would. And someone I met is mailing me a
> copy of the CD from the latest ARRL Antenna Handbook. It is my
> understanding that phased verticles have been completely re-addressed in
> this latest copy, which interests me. For some reason books, even on the
> computer, speak to me more easily than applications for modeling given
> situations. Going to go try EZNec again.
>
> One thing I realized, to my own benefit. The house has steel siding, and
> that degrades the performance of the 'whipped' RF amplifier considerably.
> Outside, in the driveway, it works as well as it does inside, off of the
> external 110' random wire. Which is a better performance by at least a
> factor of 10 when compared to inside, off of the whip. I'm going to keep
> squeezing this lemon. One way or another. It keeps improving by
> considerable steps, I just have to work the bugs out.
>
> Thanks all, for ideas and feedback. And patience.
>
> Dave
>
>

Crap. Just read my own post and realized I misspelled Roy Lewallen's last name. My apologies. It's not been a good day...

Dave

889. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 23:33:56 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhdc9bsun2@aioe.org>
Source record: 33841

"art" wrote
> I would also add that copper/braid itself does not turn into a dielectric
> or contain a diode thus it also WILL also pass a RF current at its
> centre...

---

art... so by your post you reject the theory and experience of physical science?

RF

890. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-13 23:55:20 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <J7idndJoTYESpKfanZ2dnUVZ8selnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33842

```
"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1194989840.111833.189050@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On 13 Nov, 12:32, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1194981099.754135.204690@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...
>>
>>
>>
>> > On 13 Nov, 06:39, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> >> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>>
>> >>news:1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
>>
>> >> > On 12 Nov, 20:31, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>
>> >> >>news:47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> >> >> > "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
>> >> >> >news:d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com...
>>
>> >> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> >> >> >>news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> >> >> >>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
>> >> >> >>>news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>>
>> >> >> >>>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> >> >> >>>>news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> >> >> >>>>> The answer is "No".
>>
>> >> <snip>
>>
>> >> >> I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle
>> >> >> sitting
>> >> >> on
>> >> >> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into
>> >> >> generating
>> >> >> a
>> >> >> field.
>>
>> >> > Hard to reconcile if the thought stands alone, but it doesn't
```

>> >> > Foe the first time it has been acknoweledged that Gaussian field
>> >> > are directly implicated with radisaon.(All agree that the method
>> >> > I proffered where a time varient addition
>> >> > is the same as Maxwells law
>> >> > Free static electrons must rest on something and only a
>> >> > few substances allow that. Thus if such items are pla`ced in a
>> >> > Gaussian
>> >> > fiedl where they do not upset the equilibrium of that in the field
>> >> > one
>> >> > can deduce that in fact they are sitting on the surface. For an
>> >> > addition
>> >> > to maintain the equilibrium it must be a wavelength long.
>> >> > Now you move along and view what happens with respect to the
>> >> > Gaussian
>> >> > aproach
>> >> > ie flux analysis and how they remove themselves from the arbitary
>> >> > Gaussian field
>> >> > Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg
>>
>> >> > snip
>> >> >> I don't know for sure, but I am pretty certain that electrons on
>> >> >> their
>> >> >> own
>> >> >> form alpha particles which do not absorb or emit photons,
>>
>> >> > A Ray of light at last. Stop bringing photons into this picture.
>>
>> >> >> would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes. Jack
>> >> >> the
>> >> >> voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on
>> >> >> their
>> >> >> own
>> >> >> and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.
>>
>> >> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>> >> > Regards
>> >> > Art
>>
>> >> >> - Show quoted text -
>>
>> >> Hi Art
>>
>> >> I thought you might comment. I am about to start (re)reading through
>> >> the
>> >> works of Kraus and Terman to check on any gaps in my knowledge. As I
>> >> understand physics at present, photons are the 'carriers' of
>> >> electromagnetic
>> >> fields and electrons per se do not propagate electromagnetic energy in
>> >> themselves. An electron may be liberated from the orbital shell of an
>> >> atom

>> >> and accelerated into a target to produce x-rays or lower energy
>> >> emissions,
>> >> but those emissions only arise after the electron has recombined with
>> >> an
>> >> atom and balanced the excess energy by emitting a photon. Electrons
>> >> can
>> >> not
>> >> exist in isolation for any plausible period of time under normal
>> >> atmospheric
>> >> pressures because they almost instantaneously end up colliding with an
>> >> air
>> >> molecule as soon as they are liberated. Your ideas might have some
>> >> possibility of working in a hard vacuum environment but I doubt they
>> >> can
>> >> be
>> >> achieved in air, there are simply too many other particles whizzing
>> >> around
>> >> and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some pollen
>> >> grains
>> >> suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains which
>> >> are
>> >> quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over
>> >> the
>> >> place by collisions with molecules. I appreciate that liquids are
>> >> denser
>> >> than air but I fear the same thing must happen to your static
>> >> particles.
>>
>> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> >> - Show quoted text -
>>
>> > Well Mike you must be close to my age group if you are using an
>> > analytical aproach
>> > instead of the modern aproach of taking a poll.
>> > First we will examine what we have and not resort to Newton in any
>> > way
>> > since this is a electrical problem ala LLewallen. We also must not
>> > rule out
>> > anything that is unlikely ala Woods of the Naval academey.
>> > We have two materials aluminum and stataic particles of a material
>> > unknown.
>> > You correctly raise the point of collision which if they are a means
>> > of
>> > communication that must be able to travel in a sort of straight line.
>> > In electrical terms I suppose for a collision to occur the subjects at
>> > hand must be
>> > polar i.e to attract or repel. Soooooo we look at aluminum first and
>> > we see that
>> > it cannot retain magnetic properties i.e it does not retain a typical

>> > hysteresis curve
>> > which designates magnetic energy or polar presence. Now static
>> > electrons. We know they
>> > have very little energy right from the beginning and are not affected
>> > repelled or attracted
>> > by magnetic fields such that we know its velocity if given is not
>> > affected by
>> > polar objects that may cross its path. We also know that aluminum is
>> > one of the
>> > very few types of material that will allow the chemical adherence of a
>> > static
>> > particle to it's surface without it being collected into orbit around
>> > the
>> > resident atom.
>> > With the above in mind it would appear very logical
>> > for a static particle bound in a Gaussian arbitary fiels where all is
>> > in equilibrium
>> > for that partical to be at rest on the only thing possible within the
>> > arbitary field
>> > which is a aluminum radiator of a particular wavelength. Since we are
>> > dealing
>> > with scientific analysis and not the number of voted for or against
>> > we must first
>> > come to agreement with the logic profferred as opposed to what is
>> > unlikely
>> > and review the hypothesis for any violation of electrical, not
>> > mechanical,rules.
>> > My best regards
>> > Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG
>>
>> Okay so far as it goes Art, but I have a problem with an unknown,
>> essentially neutral particle existing on the surface of the Aluminum. You
>> state that the static prticle is neither an electron nor a photon, so it
>> must be something else.
>
> I said that in deference to those who have assigned names in the
> electrical
> field who get irate withg respect to nomenclature. I am happy to call
> or
> describe it static particle to stop side tracking from the essentials
> of this debate
>
> So you now say it is OK as far as it goes.
> The nexr step is to add a time varient to this Gaussian extension
> to allow continuance in radiation as seen by Maxwell.
> We examine the electrical circuit that is shown by the material inside
> the arbitary field and we can derive a electrical circuit that has
> a inducrance, a capacitance and a resistance in parallel which
> constitutes
> a resonant full wave length aluminum radiator. We also have

> sitting/resting on the aluminum or any diagmatic material a particle
> whish is static and possibly unnamed. We also can say that Kraus has
> determined not by mathematical reasons but empirical methods that the
> radiation is not on the same axis as the radiator. By his use of a
> helix
> we can also say that a helix is in equilibrium and thus can be of any
> shape.
> The biggy is that mathematics for this scenario must meet Maxwells
> laws.
> We can now us computor programs that are based solely on
> axwell's laws. First we start recording what we know. The radiator
> must
> be at an angle with respect to earth per Krauss's findings.
> Now we let the program optimizer determine if this conforms to Mawells
> laws.
> But one more thing. When we drew the electrical circuit what came abot
> was
> a "tank Circuit" where it is implicite that both the capacitance and
> the inductance
> expell their retained energy in sequence and at a rate acording to a
> time constant
> disregarding overshoots. This time constant is on of varying energy
> release
> per unit of time, a factor that must be present for radiation.
> So we have an optimizer that we can insert a radiator of onw wave
> length and at any
> angle with respect to ground and allow it to correct the input to that
> which meets
> Maxwells laww for say max horizontal radiation. Doing this we must
> expect a
> radiator that is resonant, at an angle that differs from the plain of
> the earth
> and more importantly, more horizontal gai that any other full
> waveradiator can supply
> regardless of its orientation.
>
>
> Sooooooiooo get iout an optimizer. Insert a radiator at any angle.
> Review the results to see if that demanded by a gaussian extension
> is verified by using a computor progam optimiser that is based solely
> on Maxwells laws.
> Comment please or procede as requested in search of the truth.
> My best regards
> Art Unwin.....KB9MZ.....xg
>
Hmm, so by optimising the angle of the resonant radiator with respect to
earth, you control the beam width and take off angle and thus the effective
gain. The resonant element does not have to be linear, it can be in the form
of a helix which allows for the antenna to be of compact dimensions. The
secret being the precise angle at which the helix is wound and the optimum

angle to orientate the wound, resonant, radiating element with respect to earth in order to achieve the effective gain figure required. I can accept that a system like that could work. I think that it is capable of being described using standard physics. Certainly a working model would allow measurements to be made to confirm that this was so, or identify any departure from the currently accepted antenna theories as you insist it does.

I await developments with interest.

Best regards
Mike G0ULI
>
>
> <snip>

891. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 00:06:17 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <ZZq_i.5445$cD.266@trndny08>
Source record: 33843

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:J7idndJoTYESpKfanZ2dnUVZ8selnZ2d@bt.com...

> I await developments with interest.

you will have a long wait... art is full of bafflegab but no substance.
he's just pulling your leg with all that crap.

892. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 00:07:49 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1194998869.024879.52020@v65g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33844

On 13 Nov, 15:23, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> I'm glad my harping on this topic (mostly via Chapter 8 in the _ARRL
> Antenna Book_) is having an effect, and that some folks are catching on.
>
> The receiving antenna trick is to begin with elements that are either
> very short or very lossy or both. This reduces the effect of mutual
> coupling to a negligible value, so all elements will have the same
> source impedance. Then the transmission lines are all terminated in
> their characteristic impedances at the receiver end. This is the
> condition under which the delay in the lines equals their electrical
> lengths. Under those conditions, the scheme works nicely.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>
>
> Denny wrote:
> > In doing some study of active receiving antennas I see in a couple of
> > white papers on the subject that the author determined he needed a
> > specific phase shift between one or more of the elements and the
> > combiner, such as 110 degrees, so he proceeded to cut a specific
> > length of coax determined by it's velocity factor X the desired
> > fraction of a wave...
> > This is one of those things that you always accept at face value in a
> > published work, but this time my doubting side kicked in... We know
> > that simply inserting a nominal electrical length of coax - such as 90
> > deg or 180 deg - into phased transmit arrays does not work as planned
> > most of the time due to mutual coupling... I have read the
> > contributions of Roy and Al Christman, et. al. on this <not
> > intimating that I understand it>...
> > Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can
> > one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing
> > line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...
> > Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...
>
> > denny / k8do- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

By Golly. Well done. You should get a gold medal from your peers
namely George W Bush.
You and you alone was the first to point this out to the scientific
community.
You take credit for harping on it in a published book knowing if it is

in
a book it then qualifies as being right.
What ever did the radio community do in those
case before you were born or came along? You should undoubtedly get a
medal for harping in leau of saying "I don't understand" or you
can't
use mechanical laws when the subject is electricity" plus some of
those things you have stated that Cecil could remind you of.
Yes, the credit is yours and you get the gold medal and a fireside
chat with your equal and possibly a mentor George WWWWWWWW BUSH.
YEA....

893. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 00:08:32 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473a3c80$0$28880$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33845

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Yvp_i.9961$yV6.748@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net...
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> It would still not exceed the speed of light. No laws are violated by
>> objects moving at speeds that when summed are moving faster than light.
>
> What and where is the reference point for those
> velocities? How does a stationary observer prove
> that he is stationary?

An observer simply defines himself as stationary. Of course, nothing stops you from doing that. As an electrical analogue to this mechanical situation, I can define 120V as ground relative to real ground and the calculations will still work within an isolated system. The problem is that the real universe does not allow anyone to define themselves at zero velocity in all coordinate systems. When relativistic speeds (IN THE FORM OF VERY LARGE DISTANCES in small time intervals) are involved, the concept of velocity (d_/dt) seems to blurr to the point that zero velocity is meaningless. However, it is very meaningful when slow speeds (short distances/reasonably large delta t's) are involved. At relativistic speeds you need the future/past time-cone model to supplant the explanation of events at low velocity. So, either "velocity" is a meaningless term when v => c or future/past time cone theory is a fudge factor to explain observed effects at velocities approaching (or allegedly exceeding) c. I'm not sure which it is yet. However, it is not a simple answer to what seems to be a simple question. It is almost a paradox & it is discussed in the literature. If nothing else, it shows that particles need not be located where the standard concepts of velocity/time/distance would predict them to be when causing maxwellian time dependent fields. A certain contributor to this ng (I mention no names) would likely disagree. Time cones are not parallel; thus an electron that an observer thinks is completely independent of the fields it created may exist in "elsewhere", outside the time-cone. Thus it is not useful to use a Guassian static concept to try to explain EM waves...it simply cannot be observed or conceptualized.

894. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 00:11:59 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <QvSdndGywfXroKfanZ2dnUVZ8h2dnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33846

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Yvp_i.9961$yV6.748@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net...
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> It would still not exceed the speed of light. No laws are violated by
>> objects moving at speeds that when summed are moving faster than light.
>
> What and where is the reference point for those
> velocities? How does a stationary observer prove
> that he is stationary?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil,

That's the whole point of relativity. It doesn't matter if an observer is stationary or in motion. All movement is relative to everything else. A weightless astronaut locked in a heavy light proof box would be incapable of determining whether he was in orbit or in a vertical free fall towards the earth. There is no outside reference to make a judgement. Similarly, an observer at any point in the universe can consider themselves to be stationary with respect to everything else because there is no other point of reference. Each observer will determine the speed of light to be 300,000 Km per second within their own frame of reference. A god like being outside of the system would be able to determine that different time rates applied to each of the observers thus ensuring that they all measured the speed of light identically. It's all relative, you see?

Mike G0ULI

895. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 00:34:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1195000487.680550.134360@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33847

```
On 13 Nov, 15:55, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1194989840.111833.189050@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > On 13 Nov, 12:32, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> >>news:1194981099.754135.204690@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...
>
> >> > On 13 Nov, 06:39, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >> >> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> >> >>news:1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
>
> >> >> > On 12 Nov, 20:31, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>
> >> >> >>news:47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
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> >> >> >> > "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
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> >> >> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
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> >> >> >> >>>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> >> >> >> >>>>news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> >> >> >> >>>>> The answer is "No".
>
> >> >> <snip>
>
> >> >> >> I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle
> >> >> >> sitting
> >> >> >> on
> >> >> >> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into
> >> >> >> generating
> >> >> >> a
```

> >> >> >> field.
>
> >> >> > Hard to reconcile if the thought stands alone, but it doesn't
> >> >> > Foe the first time it has been acknoweledged that Gaussian field
> >> >> > are directly implicated with radisaon.(All agree that the method
> >> >> > I proffered where a time varient addition
> >> >> > is the same as Maxwells law
> >> >> > Free static electrons must rest on something and only a
> >> >> > few substances allow that. Thus if such items are pla`ced in a
> >> >> > Gaussian
> >> >> > fiedl where they do not upset the equilibrium of that in the field
> >> >> > one
> >> >> > can deduce that in fact they are sitting on the surface. For an
> >> >> > addition
> >> >> > to maintain the equilibrium it must be a wavelength long.
> >> >> > Now you move along and view what happens with respect to the
> >> >> > Gaussian
> >> >> > aproach
> >> >> > ie flux analysis and how they remove themselves from the arbitary
> >> >> > Gaussian field
> >> >> > Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg
>
> >> >> > snip
> >> >> >> I don't know for sure, but I am pretty certain that electrons on
> >> >> >> their
> >> >> >> own
> >> >> >> form alpha particles which do not absorb or emit photons,
>
> >> >> > A Ray of light at last. Stop bringing photons into this picture.
>
> >> >> >> would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes. Jack
> >> >> >> the
> >> >> >> voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on
> >> >> >> their
> >> >> >> own
> >> >> >> and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.
>
> >> >> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
> >> >> > Regards
> >> >> > Art
>
> >> >> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> >> Hi Art
>
> >> I thought you might comment. I am about to start (re)reading through
> >> the
> >> works of Kraus and Terman to check on any gaps in my knowledge. As I
> >> understand physics at present, photons are the 'carriers' of
> >> electromagnetic

> >> >> fields and electrons per se do not propagate electromagnetic energy in
> >> >> themselves. An electron may be liberated from the orbital shell of an
> >> >> atom
> >> >> and accelerated into a target to produce x-rays or lower energy
> >> >> emissions,
> >> >> but those emissions only arise after the electron has recombined with
> >> >> an
> >> >> atom and balanced the excess energy by emitting a photon. Electrons
> >> >> can
> >> >> not
> >> >> exist in isolation for any plausible period of time under normal
> >> >> atmospheric
> >> >> pressures because they almost instantaneously end up colliding with an
> >> >> air
> >> >> molecule as soon as they are liberated. Your ideas might have some
> >> >> possibility of working in a hard vacuum environment but I doubt they
> >> >> can
> >> >> be
> >> >> achieved in air, there are simply too many other particles whizzing
> >> >> around
> >> >> and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some pollen
> >> >> grains
> >> >> suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains which
> >> >> are
> >> >> quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over
> >> >> the
> >> >> place by collisions with molecules. I appreciate that liquids are
> >> >> denser
> >> >> than air but I fear the same thing must happen to your static
> >> >> particles.
>
> >> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> >> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> >> > Well Mike you must be close to my age group if you are using an
> >> > analytical aproach
> >> > instead of the modern aproach of taking a poll.
> >> > First we will examine what we have and not resort to Newton in any
> >> > way
> >> > since this is a electrical problem ala LLewallen. We also must not
> >> > rule out
> >> > anything that is unlikely ala Woods of the Naval academey.
> >> > We have two materials aluminum and stataic particles of a material
> >> > unknown.
> >> > You correctly raise the point of collision which if they are a means
> >> > of
> >> > communication that must be able to travel in a sort of straight line.
> >> > In electrical terms I suppose for a collision to occur the subjects at
> >> > hand must be

> >> > polar i.e to attract or repel. Soooooo we look at aluminum first and
> >> > we see that
> >> > it cannot retain magnetic properties i.e it does not retain a typical
> >> > hysteresis curve
> >> > which designates magnetic energy or polar presence. Now static
> >> > electrons. We know they
> >> > have very little energy right from the beginning and are not affected
> >> > repelled or attracted
> >> > by magnetic fields such that we know its velocity if given is not
> >> > affected by
> >> > polar objects that may cross its path. We also know that aluminum is
> >> > one of the
> >> > very few types of material that will allow the chemical adherence of a
> >> > static
> >> > particle to it's surface without it being collected into orbit around
> >> > the
> >> > resident atom.
> >> > With the above in mind it would appear very logical
> >> > for a static particle bound in a Gaussian arbitary fiels where all is
> >> > in equilibrium
> >> > for that partical to be at rest on the only thing possible within the
> >> > arbitary field
> >> > which is a aluminum radiator of a particular wavelength. Since we are
> >> > dealing
> >> > with scientific analysis and not the number of voted for or against
> >> > we must first
> >> > come to agreement with the logic profferred as opposed to what is
> >> > unlikely
> >> > and review the hypothesis for any violation of electrical, not
> >> > mechanical,rules.
> >> > My best regards
> >> > Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG
>
> >> Okay so far as it goes Art, but I have a problem with an unknown,
> >> essentially neutral particle existing on the surface of the Aluminum. You
> >> state that the static prticle is neither an electron nor a photon, so it
> >> must be something else.
>
> > I said that in deference to those who have assigned names in the
> > electrical
> > field who get irate withg respect to nomenclature. I am happy to call
> > or
> > describe it static particle to stop side tracking from the essentials
> > of this debate
>
> > So you now say it is OK as far as it goes.
> > The nexr step is to add a time varient to this Gaussian extension
> > to allow continuance in radiation as seen by Maxwell.
> > We examine the electrical circuit that is shown by the material inside
> > the arbitary field and we can derive a electrical circuit that has

> > a inducrance, a capacitance and a resistance in parallel which
> > constitutes
> > a resonant full wave length aluminum radiator. We also have
> > sitting/resting on the aluminum or any diagmatic material a particle
> > whish is static and possibly unnamed. We also can say that Kraus has
> > determined not by mathematical reasons but empirical methods that the
> > radiation is not on the same axis as the radiator. By his use of a
> > helix
> > we can also say that a helix is in equilibrium and thus can be of any
> > shape.
> > The biggy is that mathematics for this scenario must meet Maxwells
> > laws.
> > We can now us computor programs that are based solely on
> > axwell's laws. First we start recording what we know. The radiator
> > must
> > be at an angle with respect to earth per Krauss's findings.
> > Now we let the program optimizer determine if this conforms to Mawells
> > laws.
> > But one more thing. When we drew the electrical circuit what came abot
> > was
> > a "tank Circuit" where it is implicite that both the capacitance and
> > the inductance
> > expell their retained energy in sequence and at a rate acording to a
> > time constant
> > disregarding overshoots. This time constant is on of varying energy
> > release
> > per unit of time, a factor that must be present for radiation.
> > So we have an optimizer that we can insert a radiator of onw wave
> > length and at any
> > angle with respect to ground and allow it to correct the input to that
> > which meets
> > Maxwells laww for say max horizontal radiation. Doing this we must
> > expect a
> > radiator that is resonant, at an angle that differs from the plain of
> > the earth
> > and more importantly, more horizontal gai that any other full
> > waveradiator can supply
> > regardless of its orientation.
>
> > Soooooooiooo get iout an optimizer. Insert a radiator at any angle.
> > Review the results to see if that demanded by a gaussian extension
> > is verified by using a computor progam optimiser that is based solely
> > on Maxwells laws.
> > Comment please or procede as requested in search of the truth.
> > My best regards
> > Art Unwin.....KB9MZ.....xg
>
> Hmm, so by optimising the angle of the resonant radiator with respect to
> earth, you control the beam width and take off angle and thus the effective
> gain. The resonant element does not have to be linear, it can be in the form

> of a helix which allows for the antenna to be of- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -...
>
> read more »

I don't remember mentioning about control of beam width and take off
angle
Please point out where so I can review.
A radiator can be any shape or configuration resonant element as long
as it in equilibrium
is how I define a radiator without going into the material that it
must be made of.
If you can remember where I gave a definition that opposes that then
please
let me know so I can review it in context.
Many times I have been accused of saying something when it is the
accuser is misreading or stating
something I said in a different context. This is not unusual in news
group conversations
to side track the subject tomake room for another.
Have you or anybody used the/any optimizer to check things out? It
would be usefull to see the results
and put them in passive programs such as EZNEC which cannot optomize
but can
give you radiation results from pre designed radiator based on
Maxwell's ,laws
When this is resolved we can then move on to arrays derived from the
Gaussian extension and compare that with other std NEC 4 programs. But
I would like to resolve the optimizer question before we progress
further
so that you have the opportunity to raise questions.
After all, we are doing a scientific analysis here that is not subject
to over rule
by a poll result of the members who go by the golden rule that every
thing is already known!
Best regards
Art Unwin....KB9MZ.....xg

896. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 00:59:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <00ikj3td4bmh0m4d16frhjho72ugr2c5l0@4ax.com>
Source record: 33848

On Tue, 13 Nov 2007 16:07:49 -0800, art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote:

>get a gold medal
>get a medal
>get the gold medal

:-)

897. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 01:05:14 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <s_OdnUGmcoNv1KfaRVnyjgA@bt.com>
Source record: 33849

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1195000487.680550.134360@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
On 13 Nov, 15:55, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
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> >> >> >> on

> >> >> >> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into
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> >> >> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> >> >> Hi Art
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> >> >> fields and electrons per se do not propagate electromagnetic energy
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> >> >> an
> >> >> atom
> >> >> and accelerated into a target to produce x-rays or lower energy
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> >> >> but those emissions only arise after the electron has recombined
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> >> >> exist in isolation for any plausible period of time under normal
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> >> >> possibility of working in a hard vacuum environment but I doubt they
> >> >> can
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> >> >> around
> >> >> and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some
> >> >> pollen
> >> >> grains
> >> >> suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains
> >> >> which
> >> >> are
> >> >> quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over
> >> >> the
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> >> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> >> >> - Show quoted text -
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> >> > analytical aproach
> >> > instead of the modern aproach of taking a poll.
> >> > First we will examine what we have and not resort to Newton in any
> >> > way

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> >> > rule out
> >> > anything that is unlikely ala Woods of the Naval academey.
> >> > We have two materials aluminum and stataic particles of a material
> >> > unknown.
> >> > You correctly raise the point of collision which if they are a means
> >> > of
> >> > communication that must be able to travel in a sort of straight line.
> >> > In electrical terms I suppose for a collision to occur the subjects
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> >> > hand must be
> >> > polar i.e to attract or repel. Soooooo we look at aluminum first and
> >> > we see that
> >> > it cannot retain magnetic properties i.e it does not retain a typical
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> >> > which designates magnetic energy or polar presence. Now static
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> >> > have very little energy right from the beginning and are not affected
> >> > repelled or attracted
> >> > by magnetic fields such that we know its velocity if given is not
> >> > affected by
> >> > polar objects that may cross its path. We also know that aluminum is
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> >> > very few types of material that will allow the chemical adherence of
> >> > a
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> >> > and review the hypothesis for any violation of electrical, not
> >> > mechanical,rules.
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> >> You
> >> state that the static prticle is neither an electron nor a photon, so
> >> it

> >> must be something else.
>
> > I said that in deference to those who have assigned names in the
> > electrical
> > field who get irate withg respect to nomenclature. I am happy to call
> > or
> > describe it static particle to stop side tracking from the essentials
> > of this debate
>
> > So you now say it is OK as far as it goes.
> > The nexr step is to add a time varient to this Gaussian extension
> > to allow continuance in radiation as seen by Maxwell.
> > We examine the electrical circuit that is shown by the material inside
> > the arbitary field and we can derive a electrical circuit that has
> > a inducrance, a capacitance and a resistance in parallel which
> > constitutes
> > a resonant full wave length aluminum radiator. We also have
> > sitting/resting on the aluminum or any diagmatic material a particle
> > whish is static and possibly unnamed. We also can say that Kraus has
> > determined not by mathematical reasons but empirical methods that the
> > radiation is not on the same axis as the radiator. By his use of a
> > helix
> > we can also say that a helix is in equilibrium and thus can be of any
> > shape.
> > The biggy is that mathematics for this scenario must meet Maxwells
> > laws.
> > We can now us computor programs that are based solely on
> > axwell's laws. First we start recording what we know. The radiator
> > must
> > be at an angle with respect to earth per Krauss's findings.
> > Now we let the program optimizer determine if this conforms to Mawells
> > laws.
> > But one more thing. When we drew the electrical circuit what came abot
> > was
> > a "tank Circuit" where it is implicite that both the capacitance and
> > the inductance
> > expell their retained energy in sequence and at a rate acording to a
> > time constant
> > disregarding overshoots. This time constant is on of varying energy
> > release
> > per unit of time, a factor that must be present for radiation.
> > So we have an optimizer that we can insert a radiator of onw wave
> > length and at any
> > angle with respect to ground and allow it to correct the input to that
> > which meets
> > Maxwells laww for say max horizontal radiation. Doing this we must
> > expect a
> > radiator that is resonant, at an angle that differs from the plain of
> > the earth
> > and more importantly, more horizontal gai that any other full

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> > Review the results to see if that demanded by a gaussian extension
> > is verified by using a computor progam optimiser that is based solely
> > on Maxwells laws.
> > Comment please or procede as requested in search of the truth.
> > My best regards
> > Art Unwin.....KB9MZ.....xg
>
> Hmm, so by optimising the angle of the resonant radiator with respect to
> earth, you control the beam width and take off angle and thus the
> effective
> gain. The resonant element does not have to be linear, it can be in the
> form
> of a helix which allows for the antenna to be of- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -...
>
> read more ï¿½

I don't remember mentioning about control of beam width and take off
angle
Please point out where so I can review.
A radiator can be any shape or configuration resonant element as long
as it in equilibrium
is how I define a radiator without going into the material that it
must be made of.
If you can remember where I gave a definition that opposes that then
please
let me know so I can review it in context.
Many times I have been accused of saying something when it is the
accuser is misreading or stating
something I said in a different context. This is not unusual in news
group conversations
to side track the subject tomake room for another.
Have you or anybody used the/any optimizer to check things out? It
would be usefull to see the results
and put them in passive programs such as EZNEC which cannot optomize
but can
give you radiation results from pre designed radiator based on
Maxwell's ,laws
When this is resolved we can then move on to arrays derived from the
Gaussian extension and compare that with other std NEC 4 programs. But
I would like to resolve the optimizer question before we progress
further
so that you have the opportunity to raise questions.
After all, we are doing a scientific analysis here that is not subject
to over rule

by a poll result of the members who go by the golden rule that every thing is already known!
Best regards
Art Unwin....KB9MZ.....xg

Hi Art,

No you didn't mention beam widths or take off angles. However since gain is measured against a theoretical isotropic radiator or dipole suspended in free space, then the only way to achieve gain is by distorting the spherical wave front. So inherent in your gain prediction, the wave pattern must be distorted from a sphere (or hemisphere close to the ground) and optimised for a particular direction and/or take off angle to provide horizontal gain.

What you did appear to say was that by using your design and adjusting the angle of the resonant element with respect to earth, horizontal gain superior to other antennas may be achieved. You did also say that the helix could be of any shape too.

Direct quote from above...
"So we have an optimizer that we can insert a radiator of onw wave length and at any angle with respect to ground and allow it to correct the input to that which meets Maxwells laww for say max horizontal radiation. Doing this we must expect a radiator that is resonant, at an angle that differs from the plain of the earth and more importantly, more horizontal gai that any other full waveradiator can supply regardless of its orientation."

No argument from me.

As I said earlier, the only sure way that this will ever get proved is when a working model gets built and tested. Measurements can then be made in the old fashioned empirical way a la Terman et al. That is the only way you will ever manage to convince anyone on this newsgroup Art. Computer modelling is all very well, but you cannot model a new physical process that has not been built into the program. History is full of tales of people being told it will never work, but they persisted anyway. When your design successful, you to will be able to tell everyone, "I told you so".

I don't use computer modelling programs for antennas since I tend to stick with basic designs that require nothing more than back of an envelope calculations. So I am not really in a position to confirm your results using NEC.

Regards
Mike G0ULI

898. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 01:06:01 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1195002361.927732.305990@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33850

On Nov 13, 5:16 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:

> That's the gain of an NBS Yagi in free space. It's more like 13 or so
> over ground, depending on height and ground characteristics. Comparing
> the gain of one antenna over ground to another (for example a dipole) in
> free space is a trick often used by antenna manufacturers to fool naive
> people. Both must be in the same environment for a comparison to be
> meaningful.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I missed the part where he said it was modeled 23 m over ground..
But then you have to wonder about the ground quality used.
Thats why I always quote antenna gain using free space numbers..
I often forget that some people don't always do this... :-/
Gives a level playing field that works for anyone no matter where they
are.
I never quote gain numbers including ground effects unless I
specifically
mention it due to some reason. And thats very rare. So I tend to
constantly
think in terms of free space gain most of the time if I'm thinking or
talking
about antennas not mounted in any specific location.
One can always add the effects of ground themselves if they desire
that
for their local QTH.
MK

899. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 01:53:06 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jkl8dmuc720e7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33851

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
>
> I missed the part where he said it was modeled 23 m over ground..
> But then you have to wonder about the ground quality used.
> Thats why I always quote antenna gain using free space numbers..
> I often forget that some people don't always do this... :-/
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> are.
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> think in terms of free space gain most of the time if I'm thinking or
> talking
> about antennas not mounted in any specific location.
> One can always add the effects of ground themselves if they desire
> that
> for their local QTH.
> MK

This isn't quite true.

A large fraction of the amateur population think only of Yagis when they think of antennas, and often assume that whatever is true for Yagis is true for all other antennas. It isn't.

Consider two horizontal antennas, such as a dipole and Yagi, modeled (or constructed) in free space and at some height over ground. The free space gain difference will be the same as the over-ground gain difference only if the two have the same elevation pattern. Otherwise, different fractions of the total field will reflect from the ground at various angles, resulting in a different over-ground gain than free-space gain. So knowing the free space gain doesn't necessarily tell you what the gain difference will be when mounted over the ground.

As it turns out, both dipoles and moderate sized Yagis have broad elevation patterns. As a consequence, the free space and over-ground gain difference is about the same. So if you know one you know, pretty closely, the other. And people often assume this is generally true for all antenna types. But it isn't. A W8JK type array, for example, has a decidedly narrower elevation pattern than a single dipole, so the over-ground gain difference between the two isn't the same as the free space gain difference. Worse yet, the maximum gain occurs at a different elevation angle, so even if you point both a W8JK and dipole or W8JK and Yagi in the direction of the same distant station, you might not see the

predicted gain difference because of the different elevation patterns.

Another problem arises when comparing antennas with different polarizations. Vertically polarized waves are affected by ground reflection quite differently than horizontally polarized waves. And the nature of the ground reflection of vertically polarized waves is affected much more by the quality of ground than horizontally polarized waves. So the difference between horizontally and vertically polarized antennas depends heavily not only on whether ground is present, but also its quality and the heights of the antennas.

Not all antennas can be rotated like Yagis, either. The dB gain of an extended double Zepp (EDZ) compared to a dipole is negative in most directions, so that's what a user would experience when using one for general communications. Yet you universally see the dB gain of an EDZ with respect to a dipole quoted as a positive value. The moral of that story is that when comparing antennas you can't rotate, a single value for gain isn't adequate to describe the difference. You need to know the gain in each direction for a meaningful comparison. (That's why antenna modeling programs give you a polar plot of gain and not just a single number.) And even if you can turn the antenna, you'll need multiple gain values if the antennas have different elevation patterns.

When modeling -- or measuring -- antennas, if you want to know the gain of an antenna compared to a dipole, say, the only way to reliably determine it is to model -- or build and measure -- both and compare the two. In the direction(s) of interest.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

900. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 01:57:51 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <1195005471.289240.276540@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33852

On Nov 12, 7:45 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>
> news:47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>

Where do you get off criticizing Art, when it was you who has
been saying that a time variant could not be added to Gauss's law.
It is Art who has been proved to be right, and you and others on
this group who have been proved to be wrong.

Is it possible Art could be right in the rest of his thinking?.

Derek

901. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 02:03:30 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <1195005810.918709.141660@i38g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33853

On Nov 14, 9:06 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
>
> news:J7idndJoTYESpKfanZ2dnUVZ8selnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> > I await developments with interest.
>
> you will have a long wait... art is full of bafflegab but no substance.
> he's just pulling your leg with all that crap.

Hi Dave

And who was it who said you could not add the variant
of time to Gauss's law?.

Derek

902. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 02:05:09 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1195005909.971491.162040@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33854

```
On 13 Nov, 17:05, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1195000487.680550.134360@o38g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On 13 Nov, 15:55, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:1194989840.111833.189050@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
> > > On 13 Nov, 12:32, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> > >> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> > >>news:1194981099.754135.204690@19g2000hsx.googlegroups.com...
>
> > >> > On 13 Nov, 06:39, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> > >> >> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> > >> >>news:1194962554.367454.237720@o3g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
>
> > >> >> > On 12 Nov, 20:31, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net>
> > >> >> > wrote:
> > >> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>
> > >> >> >>news:47392160$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> > >> >> >> > "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
> > >> >> >> >news:d5ydnWaMbY_PjaTanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> > >> >> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> > >> >> >> >>news:4739097b$0$25109$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
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> > >> >> >> >> >news:45ydnTnLVrB_maTanZ2dnUVZ8radnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> > >> >> >> >> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> > >> >> >> >> >>news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> > >> >> >> >> >> The answer is "No".
>
> > >> >> >> <snip>
>
> > >> >> >> I cannot reconcile the idea of electrons or some other particle
> > >> >> >> sitting
```

> > >> >> >> on
> > >> >> >> the surface of a substance just waiting to be prompted into
> > >> >> >> generating
> > >> >> >> a
> > >> >> >> field.
>
> > >> >> > Hard to reconcile if the thought stands alone, but it doesn't
> > >> >> > Foe the first time it has been acknoweledged that Gaussian field
> > >> >> > are directly implicated with radisaon.(All agree that the method
> > >> >> > I proffered where a time varient addition
> > >> >> > is the same as Maxwells law
> > >> >> > Free static electrons must rest on something and only a
> > >> >> > few substances allow that. Thus if such items are pla`ced in a
> > >> >> > Gaussian
> > >> >> > fiedl where they do not upset the equilibrium of that in the field
> > >> >> > one
> > >> >> > can deduce that in fact they are sitting on the surface. For an
> > >> >> > addition
> > >> >> > to maintain the equilibrium it must be a wavelength long.
> > >> >> > Now you move along and view what happens with respect to the
> > >> >> > Gaussian
> > >> >> > aproach
> > >> >> > ie flux analysis and how they remove themselves from the arbitary
> > >> >> > Gaussian field
> > >> >> > Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg
>
> > >> >> > snip
> > >> >> >> I don't know for sure, but I am pretty certain that electrons on
> > >> >> >> their
> > >> >> >> own
> > >> >> >> form alpha particles which do not absorb or emit photons,
>
> > >> >> > A Ray of light at last. Stop bringing photons into this picture.
>
> > >> >> >> would be no need for a phosphor coating on cathode ray tubes.
> > >> >> >> Jack
> > >> >> >> the
> > >> >> >> voltage high enough and the electrons would light up the glass on
> > >> >> >> their
> > >> >> >> own
> > >> >> >> and that certainly doesn't happen, you just get x-rays.
>
> > >> >> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
> > >> >> > Regards
> > >> >> > Art
>
> > >> >> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> > >> >> Hi Art
>

> > >> >> I thought you might comment. I am about to start (re)reading through
> > >> >> the
> > >> >> works of Kraus and Terman to check on any gaps in my knowledge. As I
> > >> >> understand physics at present, photons are the 'carriers' of
> > >> >> electromagnetic
> > >> >> fields and electrons per se do not propagate electromagnetic energy
> > >> >> in
> > >> >> themselves. An electron may be liberated from the orbital shell of
> > >> >> an
> > >> >> atom
> > >> >> and accelerated into a target to produce x-rays or lower energy
> > >> >> emissions,
> > >> >> but those emissions only arise after the electron has recombined
> > >> >> with
> > >> >> an
> > >> >> atom and balanced the excess energy by emitting a photon. Electrons
> > >> >> can
> > >> >> not
> > >> >> exist in isolation for any plausible period of time under normal
> > >> >> atmospheric
> > >> >> pressures because they almost instantaneously end up colliding with
> > >> >> an
> > >> >> air
> > >> >> molecule as soon as they are liberated. Your ideas might have some
> > >> >> possibility of working in a hard vacuum environment but I doubt they
> > >> >> can
> > >> >> be
> > >> >> achieved in air, there are simply too many other particles whizzing
> > >> >> around
> > >> >> and colliding with things. A look through a microscope at some
> > >> >> pollen
> > >> >> grains
> > >> >> suspended in liquid will show Brownian motion. The pollen grains
> > >> >> which
> > >> >> are
> > >> >> quite massive compared to the size of an atom, are buffeted all over
> > >> >> the
> > >> >> place by collisions with molecules. I appreciate that liquids are
> > >> >> denser
> > >> >> than air but I fear the same thing must happen to your static
> > >> >> particles.
>
> > >> >> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> > >> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> > >> > Well Mike you must be close to my age group if you are using an
> > >> > analytical aproach
> > >> > instead of the modern aproach of taking a poll.
> > >> > First we will examine what we have and not resort to Newton in any

> > >> > way
> > >> > since this is a electrical problem ala LLewallen. We also must not
> > >> > rule out
> > >> > anything that is unlikely ala Woods of the Naval academey.
> > >> > We have two materials aluminum and stataic particles of a material
> > >> > unknown.
> > >> > You correctly raise the point of collision which if they are a means
> > >> > of
> > >> > communication that must be able to travel in a sort of straight line.
> > >> > In electrical terms I suppose for a collision to occur the subjects
> > >> > at
> > >> > hand must be
> > >> > polar i.e to attract or repel. Soooooo we look at aluminum first and
> > >> > we see that
> > >> > it cannot retain magnetic properties i.e it does not retain a typical
> > >> > hysteresis curve
> > >> > which designates magnetic energy or polar presence. Now static
> > >> > electrons. We know they
> > >> > have very little energy right from the beginning and are not affected
> > >> > repelled or attracted
> > >> > by magnetic fields such that we know its velocity if given is not
> > >> > affected by
> > >> > polar objects that may cross its path. We also know that aluminum is
> > >> > one of the
> > >> > very few types of material that will allow the chemical adherence of
> > >> > a
> > >> > static
> > >> > particle to it's surface without it being collected into orbit around
> > >> > the
> > >> > resident atom.
> > >> > With the above in mind it would appear very logical
> > >> > for a static particle bound in a Gaussian arbitary fiels where all is
> > >> > in equilibrium
> > >> > for that partical to be at rest on the only thing possible within the
> > >> > arbitary field
> > >> > which is a aluminum radiator of a particular wavelength. Since we are
> > >> > dealing
> > >> > with scientific analysis and not the number of voted for or against
> > >> > we must first
> > >> > come to agreement with the logic profferred as opposed to what is
> > >> > unlikely
> > >> > and review the hypothesis for any violation of electrical, not
> > >> > mechanical,rules.
> > >> > My best regards
> > >> > Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG
>
> > >> Okay so far as it goes Art, but I have a problem with an unknown,
> > >> essentially neutral particle existing on the surface of the Aluminum.
> > >> You
> > >> state that the static prticle is neither an electron nor a photon, so

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> Have you or anybody used the/any optimizer to check things out? It
> would be usefull to see the results
> and put them in passive programs such as EZNEC which cannot optomize
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> Gaussian extension and compare that with other std NEC 4 programs. But
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> so that you have the opportunity to raise questions.
> After all, we are doing a scientific analysis here that is not subject

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> by a poll result of the members who go by the golden rule that every
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> ever manage to convince anyone on this newsgroup Art. Computer modelling is
> all very well, but you cannot model a new physical process that has not been
> built into the program. History is full of tales of people being told it
> will never work, but they persisted anyway. When your design successful, you
> to will be able to tell everyone, "I told you so".
>
> I don't use computer modelling programs for antennas since I tend to stick
> with basic designs that require nothing more than back of an envelope
> calculations. So I am not really in a position to confirm your results using
> NEC.
>
> Regards
> Mike G0ULI

I am sorry the way I responded because all my computor showed was a
few lines. I now see
that the newsgroup computor has gone awry. I have now read the full

text and I have
been taken by surprise. I never thought the occasion would come along
where somebody was capable of individual thought AND to be a member of
this newsgroup where hams follow the path of lemings
or those that jeered at Madame Guillotine arrangements for collection
of heads.
Yes I am aware that this will take a long while to be excepted by the
ham community as well as those
who search for monetary rewards as being part of the hobby.
Ofcourse I have made samples that confirm all the above but no way am
I going to share it with the ham community after all the abuse I have
had to suffer from this newsgroup. Hams are not interested in the idea
of new antenna design or experimentation. Go to any hamfest and
observe what the ham population appears to be.Just for the fun of it I
would like to continue with the analytical study where somebodyplaces
a design of their own on a optimiser and share it. Then all hams can
visit the EZNEC site and confirm the results for free. Only then can
we continue on the analysis since there is so much new that becomes
revealed.
gain, thank you for your kind words and the personal scientific
analysis you have shown a willingness to share.
Best regards
Art Unwin...KB9MZ and of course..... born in the East end of London
where it is obvious that the residents can't possdibly be educated
after the luftwaffe removed their senses.
Same goes here in America when you hear the accent of a black man!

903. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 02:10:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jkm8tc00vt374@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33855

Dave wrote:
>
> Crap. Just read my own post and realized I misspelled Roy Lewallen's last
> name. My apologies. It's not been a good day...

Don't feel bad. My sister-in-law still spells it like you did, and I've been married to her sister for 39 years. Many years ago, I idly collected misspellings from mail, memos, and the like, and had accumulated more than 30 different ones when I lost interest.

One way is just as good as another, anyway. My particular spelling came from the first literate person in my branch of the family who, in about 1850, spelled it like it sounded to him. His brother, and many other relatives as they each became literate, spelled it in various other ways. Including, I'm sure, the way you did. Considering the family's history, it wouldn't surprise me if there are still a few branches yet to become literate and devise their own spellings.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

904. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 02:30:55 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1195007455.171011.233550@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33856

On 13 Nov, 18:10, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>
> > Crap. Just read my own post and realized I misspelled Roy Lewallen's last
> > name. My apologies. It's not been a good day...
>
> Don't feel bad. My sister-in-law still spells it like you did, and I've
> been married to her sister for 39 years. Many years ago, I idly
> collected misspellings from mail, memos, and the like, and had
> accumulated more than 30 different ones when I lost interest.
>
> One way is just as good as another, anyway. My particular spelling came
> from the first literate person in my branch of the family who, in about
> 1850, spelled it like it sounded to him. His brother, and many other
> relatives as they each became literate, spelled it in various other
> ways. Including, I'm sure, the way you did. Considering the family's
> history, it wouldn't surprise me if there are still a few branches yet
> to become literate and devise their own spellings.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy's surname is of Welsh origin. Queen Bodacia and her sisters
prevented
Romans who had conquered England in the BC era from conquering Wales.
There is a statue of that defiant queen on the side of the River
Thames
opposite the House of Commons and the House of Lords(and Big Ben).
Roy does not spell his name as in the traditional Welsh language.
Probably those on Ellis Island misspelled it not understanding the
lilting
accent of a Welsh miner.
Art

905. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 02:53:22 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <1195008802.070499.299250@v3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33857

On Nov 13, 12:25 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
...
> The greatest failing of modern science teaching (and don't even mention
> science journalism) is the fallacy that Einstein "overturned" the
> classical physics of Newton and Maxwell.
>
> It is much more accurate to say that Einstein's theories wrap around
> classical physics, and CONFIRM its accuracy in the everyday world.
>
> This could only be done by stepping clear outside of classical physics,
> and Einstein is rightly famous for that huge advance in human
> understanding. But it wasn't just a wild leap of conjecture. He could
> only do it by understanding classical physics better than any human
> before him.
>
> But Einstein's equations of motion showed that, at everyday sub-light
> speeds where the relativistic term (v/c)^2 tends toward zero, those
> extended equations simplify right back to Newton's laws of motion; which
> therefore stand confirmed in our everyday world. Einstein's contribution
> was to allow us to calculate the error involved, and to confirm how tiny
> it is.
>
> The same applies to Maxwell's equations: for the everyday world of
> antenna engineering, these too have been confirmed by Einstein.
>
> Ah, but "overturned" feels so much more comfortable! It makes such a
> soft excuse for failing to get to grips with hard physics. Einstein
> would be appalled.
>
> --
>
> 73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom
(RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

Well said, Ian.

I'm reminded of a mental image attributed to Richard Feynman. He
commented that discovering how the universe works is like watching a
board game to learn the rules of the game. Imagine learning to play
chess only by watching the moves the players make. But then realize
that for this game, you can only see a small part of the whole board,
and there may be moves going on you can't see. Maxwell and friends,
Newton and friends, transcribed rules that seemed appropriate to the
amount of the board they could watch, and did a darned good job of
it. But since then, we've been able to see more of the board, watch

more moves, and we've AMENDED the rules that those wise and observant people wrote down, to align with the game as we're now seeing it. I fully expect that the rules will continue to be amended, and indeed we may never know for certain we've seen enough of the game to be able to write all the rules down with absolute accuracy. But I also expect that for those of us who play only the part of the board that Newton and Maxwell observed, the rules as they saw them will serve us well. We will continue to build houses, skyscrapers, bridges -- all based on Newton's rules, without any need to resort to the amendments. We will use transistors and resistors and capacitors while seldom thinking about the quantum and statistical effects that are important in how they perform; everything obeys the full set of rules that nobody yet knows, and I think it's very nice indeed that we're continuing to expand our understanding of the rules, but it's quite possible to play a very good game indeed without having to resort to all of them, all the time. Conversely, it's important to understand when it IS important to consider the expanded set, and to ever keep our eyes open to situations not adequately covered by the best set we currently understand.

Cheers,
Tom

906. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 02:55:21 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473a639b$0$19801$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33858

"Derek" <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
news:1195005471.289240.276540@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 12, 7:45 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>
> Where do you get off criticizing Art, when it was you who has
> been saying that a time variant could not be added to Gauss's law.
> It is Art who has been proved to be right, and you and others on
> this group who have been proved to be wrong.
>
> Is it possible Art could be right in the rest of his thinking?.
>
> Derek

If Gauss's law regarding the behaviour of charge over a given surface was
true 1 second ago, then same rule applies right now and it will also apply
one second from now. Over a whole span of time, Gauss's law was met.That is
obvious and needs no proof.

907. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 03:43:31 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1195011811.872811.95500@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33859

On 13 Nov, 18:55, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
>
> news:1195005471.289240.276540@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com...
>
> > On Nov 12, 7:45 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>
> >>news:47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> > > Where do you get off criticizing Art, when it was you who has
> > > been saying that a time variant could not be added to Gauss's law.
> > > It is Art who has been proved to be right, and you and others on
> > > this group who have been proved to be wrong.
>
> > > Is it possible Art could be right in the rest of his thinking?.
>
> > > Derek
>
> If Gauss's law regarding the behaviour of charge over a given surface was
> true 1 second ago, then same rule applies right now and it will also apply
> one second from now. Over a whole span of time, Gauss's law was met.That is
> obvious and needs no proof.

Hmm..
The discussion was stopped in its tracks many moons ago when this
newsgroup
before you arrived were adamant that you could not add a time varient
to
a static law A Doctor from MIT who also is a ham came along with the
proof
that you presented the other day. When you stated that you could go
along
with his math was when everybody jumped on the bandwaggon. The
archives
show that Dr Davis's mathematics which is my extension Of Gaussian law
was legitamate even tho until the other day did any body voiced
acceptance
of the math side. Yes. It came out the same that the masters deduced
but
did not explain why. Thus the puzzle or mystery sought by scientists
for decades.
What we have is a jigsaw puzzle made by Maxwell where users only had
the musings

or deduction of the masters but with out the accompanying
information.
If only Maxwell had used an extension of the Gaussian equation which
at that
time was not part of electricity but just a subset. Any how the
extension
was never brought into the picture. Now we have an extension that was
not available till now. Kraus can now smile at the corroberative
information
that he observed and documented without being aware of its origins.
So what you say! These new guidelines changes the idea of a sino
soidal curve being present
at EVERY segment chosen by computor programers, a result of an
illegitamate addition
to existing law. So what you say! Now we can design antennas with more
gain in required areas
than we could before. So what you say! Art has an antenna for the top
band that is directional and rotatable on the top of his tower. So
what you say! Smaller arrays can be made with the same radiation
capabilities of the larger yagi which by the way is narrow banded. So
what you say! Now antennas of the stack variety can now be made with a
single feed.
So what you say! Now a broadcast band antenna can be made where others
have failed ala cross field antenna.
So what you flippantly say, which allows you to be a part of the
baying crowd. Well for me I do care
what creates radiation as many others do and look forward to other
people picking up the trail where nobody has walked before and to be
around when the new vista is shared with the human race.
History shows that acceptance will not come while I am alive. But
being part of the evolution is enough for me. For the younger set they
can have the honour of saying it was all obvious and needed no proof
because I knew it all along. How? Well because., Just because.... Its
so obvious to everybody.......
It needs no proof.
So what indeed !
Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG.(Meaning an Englishman)

908. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 04:01:10 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1195012870.149245.269650@22g2000hsm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33860

On 13 Nov, 18:53, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
> On Nov 13, 12:25 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> ...
>
>
>
>
>
> > The greatest failing of modern science teaching (and don't even mention
> > science journalism) is the fallacy that Einstein "overturned" the
> > classical physics of Newton and Maxwell.
>
> > It is much more accurate to say that Einstein's theories wrap around
> > classical physics, and CONFIRM its accuracy in the everyday world.
>
> > This could only be done by stepping clear outside of classical physics,
> > and Einstein is rightly famous for that huge advance in human
> > understanding. But it wasn't just a wild leap of conjecture. He could
> > only do it by understanding classical physics better than any human
> > before him.
>
> > But Einstein's equations of motion showed that, at everyday sub-light
> > speeds where the relativistic term (v/c)^2 tends toward zero, those
> > extended equations simplify right back to Newton's laws of motion; which
> > therefore stand confirmed in our everyday world. Einstein's contribution
> > was to allow us to calculate the error involved, and to confirm how tiny
> > it is.
>
> > The same applies to Maxwell's equations: for the everyday world of
> > antenna engineering, these too have been confirmed by Einstein.
>
> > Ah, but "overturned" feels so much more comfortable! It makes such a
> > soft excuse for failing to get to grips with hard physics. Einstein
> > would be appalled.
>
> > --
>
> > 73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom
(RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek
>
> Well said, Ian.
>
> I'm reminded of a mental image attributed to Richard Feynman. He
> commented that discovering how the universe works is like watching a

> board game to learn the rules of the game. Imagine learning to play
> chess only by watching the moves the players make. But then realize
> that for this game, you can only see a small part of the whole board,
> and there may be moves going on you can't see. Maxwell and friends,
> Newton and friends, transcribed rules that seemed appropriate to the
> amount of the board they could watch, and did a darned good job of
> it. But since then, we've been able to see more of the board, watch
> more moves, and we've AMENDED the rules that those wise and observant
> people wrote down, to align with the game as we're now seeing it. I
> fully expect that the rules will continue to be amended, and indeed we
> may never know for certain we've seen enough of the game to be able to
> write all the rules down with absolute accuracy. But I also expect
> that for those of us who play only the part of the board that Newton
> and Maxwell observed, the rules as they saw them will serve us well.
> We will continue to build houses, skyscrapers, bridges -- all based on
> Newton's rules, without any need to resort to the amendments. We will
> use transistors and resistors and capacitors while seldom thinking
> about the quantum and statistical effects that are important in how
> they perform; everything obeys the full set of rules that nobody yet
> knows, and I think it's very nice indeed that we're continuing to
> expand our understanding of the rules, but it's quite possible to play
> a very good game indeed without having to resort to all of them, all
> the time. Conversely, it's important to understand when it IS
> important to consider the expanded set, and to ever keep our eyes open
> to situations not adequately covered by the best set we currently
> understand.
>
> Cheers,
> Tom- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

I can say well said to you also.
Your views elucedated here are not seen by the majority
who follow in the same footsteps of their teachers.
Even today we hear of people walking away from the common track
and even piercing the deepest thicket with great effort and
then to behold a vista that the throngs who followed the well
trodden path had passed by for centuries.
In California hikers have found an ancient indian community
remains by not following the normal trodden path.
A few weeks ago an ancient site in P.R.where people lived at the
turn of the century.Zero zero AD ...no less, again for moving
away from a well trodden path for the first time in 20 centuries!
Many people these days do not read a newspaper, content
to live happily without knoweledge of what goes on around them.
Snickers upset me not as I am content and happy with what life
has given me.
Best regards
Art

909. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 05:01:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <riv_i.20472$ID6.8954@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33861

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> An observer simply defines himself as stationary.

What if we are still in the hyper-inflationary stage
of universal expansion and still traveling at close
to the speed of light? Defining the earth as stationary
would lead to false conclusions like things are getting
farther and farther apart faster and faster when it is
only a relativistic effect masked by our false stationary
assumption.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

910. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 05:12:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhe04g$ai3$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33862

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 13, 12:25 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> ....
>> The greatest failing of modern science teaching (and don't even mention
>> science journalism) is the fallacy that Einstein "overturned" the
>> classical physics of Newton and Maxwell.
>>
>> It is much more accurate to say that Einstein's theories wrap around
>> classical physics, and CONFIRM its accuracy in the everyday world.
>>
>> This could only be done by stepping clear outside of classical physics,
>> and Einstein is rightly famous for that huge advance in human
>> understanding. But it wasn't just a wild leap of conjecture. He could
>> only do it by understanding classical physics better than any human
>> before him.
>>
>> But Einstein's equations of motion showed that, at everyday sub-light
>> speeds where the relativistic term (v/c)^2 tends toward zero, those
>> extended equations simplify right back to Newton's laws of motion; which
>> therefore stand confirmed in our everyday world. Einstein's contribution
>> was to allow us to calculate the error involved, and to confirm how tiny
>> it is.
>>
>> The same applies to Maxwell's equations: for the everyday world of
>> antenna engineering, these too have been confirmed by Einstein.
>>
>> Ah, but "overturned" feels so much more comfortable! It makes such a
>> soft excuse for failing to get to grips with hard physics. Einstein
>> would be appalled.
>>
>> --
>>
>> 73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom
(RSGB)http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek
>
> Well said, Ian.
>
> I'm reminded of a mental image attributed to Richard Feynman. He
> commented that discovering how the universe works is like watching a
> board game to learn the rules of the game. Imagine learning to play
> chess only by watching the moves the players make. But then realize
> that for this game, you can only see a small part of the whole board,
> and there may be moves going on you can't see. Maxwell and friends,
> Newton and friends, transcribed rules that seemed appropriate to the

> amount of the board they could watch, and did a darned good job of
> it. But since then, we've been able to see more of the board, watch
> more moves, and we've AMENDED the rules that those wise and observant
> people wrote down, to align with the game as we're now seeing it. I
> fully expect that the rules will continue to be amended, and indeed we
> may never know for certain we've seen enough of the game to be able to
> write all the rules down with absolute accuracy. But I also expect
> that for those of us who play only the part of the board that Newton
> and Maxwell observed, the rules as they saw them will serve us well.
> We will continue to build houses, skyscrapers, bridges -- all based on
> Newton's rules, without any need to resort to the amendments. We will
> use transistors and resistors and capacitors while seldom thinking
> about the quantum and statistical effects that are important in how
> they perform; everything obeys the full set of rules that nobody yet
> knows, and I think it's very nice indeed that we're continuing to
> expand our understanding of the rules, but it's quite possible to play
> a very good game indeed without having to resort to all of them, all
> the time. Conversely, it's important to understand when it IS
> important to consider the expanded set, and to ever keep our eyes open
> to situations not adequately covered by the best set we currently
> understand.
>
> Cheers,
> Tom

Tom:

That is beautiful! Very good summary of what is "really happening"
while also encompassing what "seems" to be true ... your "crystal ball"
is on the same wavelength as my own.

Warmest regards,
JS

911. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 05:37:35 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473a899f$0$9595$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33863

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1195011811.872811.95500@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On 13 Nov, 18:55, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1195005471.289240.276540@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com...
>>
>> > On Nov 12, 7:45 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>>
>> >>news:47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> > Where do you get off criticizing Art, when it was you who has
>> > been saying that a time variant could not be added to Gauss's law.
>> > It is Art who has been proved to be right, and you and others on
>> > this group who have been proved to be wrong.
>>
>> > Is it possible Art could be right in the rest of his thinking?.
>>
>> > Derek
>>
>> If Gauss's law regarding the behaviour of charge over a given surface was
>> true 1 second ago, then same rule applies right now and it will also
>> apply
>> one second from now. Over a whole span of time, Gauss's law was met.That
>> is
>> obvious and needs no proof.
>
> Hmm..
> The discussion was stopped in its tracks many moons ago when this
> newsgroup
> before you arrived were adamant that you could not add a time varient
> to
> a static law A Doctor from MIT who also is a ham came along with the
> proof
> that you presented the other day. When you stated that you could go
> along
> with his math was when everybody jumped on the bandwaggon. The
> archives
> show that Dr Davis's mathematics which is my extension Of Gaussian law
> was legitamate even tho until the other day did any body voiced
> acceptance
> of the math side. Yes. It came out the same that the masters deduced
> but

> did not explain why. Thus the puzzle or mystery sought by scientists
> for decades.
> What we have is a jigsaw puzzle made by Maxwell where users only had
> the musings
> or deduction of the masters but with out the accompanying
> information.
> If only Maxwell had used an extension of the Gaussian equation which
> at that
> time was not part of electricity but just a subset. Any how the
> extension
> was never brought into the picture. Now we have an extension that was
> not available till now. Kraus can now smile at the corroberative
> information
> that he observed and documented without being aware of its origins.
> So what you say! These new guidelines changes the idea of a sino
> soidal curve being present
> at EVERY segment chosen by computor programers, a result of an
> illegitamate addition
> to existing law. So what you say! Now we can design antennas with more
> gain in required areas
> than we could before. So what you say! Art has an antenna for the top
> band that is directional and rotatable on the top of his tower. So
> what you say! Smaller arrays can be made with the same radiation
> capabilities of the larger yagi which by the way is narrow banded. So
> what you say! Now antennas of the stack variety can now be made with a
> single feed.
> So what you say! Now a broadcast band antenna can be made where others
> have failed ala cross field antenna.
> So what you flippantly say, which allows you to be a part of the
> baying crowd. Well for me I do care
> what creates radiation as many others do and look forward to other
> people picking up the trail where nobody has walked before and to be
> around when the new vista is shared with the human race.
> History shows that acceptance will not come while I am alive. But
> being part of the evolution is enough for me. For the younger set they
> can have the honour of saying it was all obvious and needed no proof
> because I knew it all along. How? Well because., Just because.... Its
> so obvious to everybody.......
> It needs no proof.
> So what indeed !

Doesn't the fact that Gauss's law is expressed without a time variant
suggest that the law IS independent of time, thus it should hold true on any
segment of the antenna system regardless of time? I assume that the EZNEC
program would not contradict this. Davis did not contradict this. I'm sure
that the maxwell people assumed it to be true as well since they included
all 4 equations of both time variant and static derivations all in the same
bundle. I think the bottom line is that what you discovered, the 'great'
mathematicians already assumed. You know, that is why they call these
"laws"; They hold true over variations of time. For example, if I drop a

coin on the floor today, I expect it to fall with a certain force = ma. If I do it one second later with a large coin, I would expect the same gravitational law to hold true although the mass of the coin, thus the force, has changed. Davis' example looked at a certain area and confirmed that 'yes the charge behaves according to Gauss' at the point in time he 'observed' it and sort of mentioned it as a "by the way" because he was able to show you he observed it. I don't think anyone was calling this a great discovery. This is not adding a time variant to a law, it is in fact say that there is no time variant, i.e. the law stays the same with time. And stop trying to relate EM fields that travel at the speed of light with static field in line segments; although analyzing such fields with reference to a snapshot in time of an accumulation of charges will verify Gauss's law, this does not mean that Gauss's law can have any relavance to the time varible field that caused them to be there. Gauss's law is merely an observation, nothing more. No likelyhood of further development when time dependent variables such as distance and velocity of the waves are attempted tio be put into play. As the EM wave is at relativistic speed, there is no hope of relating the position of the wave or waveshape or phase to a static particle unless the static particle moved at light speed which it can't and won't.

That's it. I can say no more. I think I will onfusing myself if I continue. It is a big 'so what'.

912. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 06:14:07 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473a922e$0$8650$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33864

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:riv_i.20472$lD6.8954@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> An observer simply defines himself as stationary.
>
> What if we are still in the hyper-inflationary stage
> of universal expansion and still traveling at close
> to the speed of light? Defining the earth as stationary
> would lead to false conclusions like things are getting
> farther and farther apart faster and faster when it is
> only a relativistic effect masked by our false stationary
> assumption.

At the beginning, Einstein did allow us to assume to be at zero relative to other coordinates. But newer knowledge may add corrollaries to such assumptions (which were not taken that seriously anyway) stating that actually 'exisiting' in a zero velocity system is not possible in this universe'. I think Einstein originally thought of the universe was static (zero) where forces balanced. Later on he accepted some expansion but still used the possibility of zero reference points largely to help explain his theories.

And I agree that, if that were true, at or near relativistic v we would draw those false conclusions (if we did not know we were in those conditions and thought we were really at zero).

I was going to say that I think that Hubbel observations have hypothesized where we think we are in terms of uninverse expansion velocity because I read that somewhere, or so I think I did. One might say that Hubbel research is opening up exactly the possibilities you mention and I would not attempt to disagree. If so, the great news would be we 'know' it and we can readjust our calculations. It is interesting however. One can dig as deep as one is able (or want) to comprehend intellectually. One might even make a new discovery; (Editor's note: Not referencing anything about the Gauss Static law here). I am an old man but especially for young, new discoveries may be ripe for the picking.

913. Re: Helix angles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 08:41:05 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20741-473AB4A1-1@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33865

Art wrote:
"Why do the scientists still refer to the emperical instead of using Maxwell`s laws to determine them?"

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Calculations symbolize erformance. Measurements can be factual.

Kraus invented the axial mode helical antenna after an expert predicted such an antenna could not work. Kraus immediately went home, wound some wire around a form, hooked it to a generator and it was an instant success. Analysis quickly followed his discovery. Kraus and his associates produced all the math needed to make similar antennas. My 1950 edition of "Antennas" is rich with formulas and tables. With the labs available at The Ohio State University and the expert though inexpensive labor at hand to work on the new discovery, I`d bet my last dollar they got the numbers and the formulas right.

The commercial helical antennas I`ve used in the 450 MHz band compared favorably with the corner reflector antennas we also used in that band.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

914. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 10:37:45 UTC
From: N7ZZT - Eric Oyen <n7zzt@127.0.0.1>
Message-ID: <f8S_i.24$2O4.3@newsfe21.lga>
Source record: 33819

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:

> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>>"Eric Oyen - N7ZZT" <n7zzt@hotmail.com> wrote
>>>
>>> there is a problem though... Newtons laws applied very well to a
Euclidian
>>> model. unfortunately, the current model of the universe is not
>>> Euclidian.....
>>>
>
> "But it is, where you live."
>
> As Mike rightly points out:
>>...And yet still the planets continue to circle the Sun on their
>>Newtonian predicted courses, apples still fall to the ground and
>>rockets still fly to the ISS.
>>
>>Newtonian mechanics still rules the universe, we just have to insert
>>the corrections to account for space being warped a bit by the
>>gravitational fields of massive objects.
>
> The greatest failing of modern science teaching (and don't even mention
> science journalism) is the fallacy that Einstein "overturned" the
> classical physics of Newton and Maxwell.
>
small problem, at relativist velocities (such as those near the speed of
light, classical laws of motion (and euclidian mechanics) break down.

we are not talking about low velocity here, we are talking about effects at
or near the speed of light. Given that Einstein realized that his laws
acted as a wrapper for higher order math around the simple laws that were
proposed by both maxwell and newton is beside the point.

Now, I have been too many years away from the math and the design aspects of
antennas, but I do know this, what we have observed so far about "antenna
theory" is pretty much correct. those are facts that cannot be disputed.

now, how an antenna couples the energy into the local space is a bit more
technical than I have working knowledge of. I just know how to build them
and how to use them. thats it.

915. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 13:21:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3DC_i.20692$Pv2.19319@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33866

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> And I agree that, if that were true, at or near relativistic v we would
> draw those false conclusions (if we did not know we were in those conditions
> and thought we were really at zero).

Consider a "stationary" observer located at the
center of the Big Bang. What would he observe?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

916. Re: Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 13:44:54 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1195047894.584172.39570@v65g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33867

That IS interesting! To really make it a 'stealth' antenna you
might have to paint the plasma container to keep any light from
shining through. :)
Don't think I'll hold my breath for an 80 meter model...
- 'Doc

917. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 14:19:17 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13jm0v9opb86pcf@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33868

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1195007455.171011.233550@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On 13 Nov, 18:10, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>> Dave wrote:
>>
>> > Crap. Just read my own post and realized I misspelled Roy Lewallen's
>> > last
>> > name. My apologies. It's not been a good day...
>>
>> Don't feel bad. My sister-in-law still spells it like you did, and I've
>> been married to her sister for 39 years. Many years ago, I idly
>> collected misspellings from mail, memos, and the like, and had
>> accumulated more than 30 different ones when I lost interest.
>>
>> One way is just as good as another, anyway. My particular spelling came
>> from the first literate person in my branch of the family who, in about
>> 1850, spelled it like it sounded to him. His brother, and many other
>> relatives as they each became literate, spelled it in various other
>> ways. Including, I'm sure, the way you did. Considering the family's
>> history, it wouldn't surprise me if there are still a few branches yet
>> to become literate and devise their own spellings.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Roy's surname is of Welsh origin. Queen Bodacia and her sisters
> prevented
> Romans who had conquered England in the BC era from conquering Wales.
> There is a statue of that defiant queen on the side of the River
> Thames
> opposite the House of Commons and the House of Lords(and Big Ben).
> Roy does not spell his name as in the traditional Welsh language.
> Probably those on Ellis Island misspelled it not understanding the
> lilting
> accent of a Welsh miner.
> Art
>

LOL. Sounds like my own family history, with the great grandfather paying
to change the spelling of the last name to correct it, and actually screwing
it up. He couldn't read either, but somehow he got the idea that it was
wrong, and went to the legal trouble of "straightening it out." Yeah,
right. :)

Thanks, I needed that this morning.

Dave

918. Re: Helix angles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 14:25:58 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4847-473B0576-35@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33869

Art wrote:
"Was Kraus a God?"
Reminds me of an old story.

LBJ was racing around the Texas hill country near his ranch when he was pulled over by a Texas Trooper.

Troper asks for drivers license.

LBJ flips off his Ray Bans and asks: "Son, you know who I am?"

Non-plussed Trooper can only stammer: Oh my god!"

Lyndon says: Wrong, son, but yoy`re getting warm."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

919. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 14:59:14 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhf2g4$n5t$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33870

"art" wrote
> I would also add that copper/braid itself does not turn into
> a dielectric or contain a diode thus it also WILL also
> pass a RF current at its centre but of course does NOT radiate.

---

art, you really need to buy and read Terman's RADIO ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK or similar source, instead of relying on your intuition. Terman provides the following equation for the r-f attenuation of air-insulated, copper coaxial transmission line:

a = 0.00362 SQRT(f)*(1+ D/d) / D*log(D/d) dB per 1,000 feet

where f = frequency in MHz, D = inner diameter of outer conductor, d = outer diameter of inner conductor.

Note that the attenuation is the same whether the inner conductor is solid or tubular. This is the result of "skin effect," which for r-f frequencies 1.8 MHz and higher confines the r-f current on the inner conductor from its outer surface to a depth of less than 0.18 mm.

RF

920. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 15:28:59 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhf47q$15n8$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33871

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> It would still not exceed the speed of light. No laws are violated by
>> objects moving at speeds that when summed are moving faster than light.
>
> What and where is the reference point for those
> velocities? How does a stationary observer prove
> that he is stationary?

The observer doesn't prove that he is. There really isn't a stationary reference point in the universe. Everything is moving. That's a big part of relativity.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

921. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 15:37:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OCE_i.68510$YL5.11572@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33872

Michael Coslo wrote:
> The observer doesn't prove that he is. There really isn't a
> stationary reference point in the universe. Everything is moving. That's
> a big part of relativity.

Why would the center of the Big Bang be moving?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

922. Re: Simple active antennas--DIY.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 15:44:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhf540$i10$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33873

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
> Regards,
> JS

If the previous link is not working:

http://assemblywizard.serverspeople.net/active_antenna2.jpg

Regards,
JS

923. Re: Simple active antennas--DIY.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 15:44:56 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhf55n$i10$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33874

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> If the previous link is not working:
>
> http://assemblywizard.serverspeople.net/active_antenna2.jpg
>
> Regards,
> JS

And all 3 at:

http://assemblywizard.serverspeople.net

Regards,
JS

924. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 15:56:08 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhf5qv$14su$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33875

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> An observer simply defines himself as stationary.
>
> What if we are still in the hyper-inflationary stage
> of universal expansion and still traveling at close
> to the speed of light?

While still possible - that is not very likely. Hyper-inflation would not have been or be a pleasant time to be a life form (obligitory "as we know it" inserted)

Defining the earth as stationary
> would lead to false conclusions like things are getting
> farther and farther apart faster and faster when it is
> only a relativistic effect masked by our false stationary
> assumption.

We can see that we are moving away from some objects, and toward some others. So the evidence fits very well with a three dimensional universe. The doppler red and blue shifts are consistent with nearby stars that we can measure parallax and compare their own red/blue shifts.

Is there another possibility for the extreme redshift of presumably faraway galaxies? Sure. Light could be slowing down, or even variable in speed. But I really doubt it. Seems like the sort of thing made up to fit conditions to a preconceived notion rather than explain how things are. Variable light speed is more at home in the creationist toolkit than serious science. If light does indeed slow with time, we should be able to measure it with present day light, with present day tools.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

925. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 16:11:07 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhf6mrfhc1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33876

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> And I agree that, if that were true, at or near relativistic v we
>> would draw those false conclusions (if we did not know we were in
>> those conditions and thought we were really at zero).
>
> Consider a "stationary" observer located at the
> center of the Big Bang. What would he observe?

All hell breaking loose? There wouldn't be much to see until after 3 minutes or so. Then photos popping into existence. It would be plenty hot also.

I'd not assume that the Big Bang was a stationary event, so we're still int relativity. And I suppose this is heresy, but I'll become a full believer in the Big Bang once we see a proton decay.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

926. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 16:49:28 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhf8uo$td2$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33878

Denny wrote:
> In doing some study of active receiving antennas I see in a couple of
> white papers on the subject that the author determined he needed a
> specific phase shift between one or more of the elements and the
> combiner, such as 110 degrees, so he proceeded to cut a specific
> length of coax determined by it's velocity factor X the desired
> fraction of a wave...
> This is one of those things that you always accept at face value in a
> published work, but this time my doubting side kicked in... We know
> that simply inserting a nominal electrical length of coax - such as 90
> deg or 180 deg - into phased transmit arrays does not work as planned
> most of the time due to mutual coupling... I have read the
> contributions of Roy and Al Christman, et. al. on this <not
> intimating that I understand it>...
> Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can
> one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing
> line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...

Assuming the amplifier has an output impedance that matches that of the transmission line (75 ohms might be convenient in this application.. inexpensive low loss cable tv coax), you're right. Just lash that coax in there.

Don't forget you also have to deal with loss/amplitude.

> Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...
>
> denny / k8do
>

927. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 16:51:10 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhf91u$uq1$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33877

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm glad my harping on this topic (mostly via Chapter 8 in the _ARRL
> Antenna Book_) is having an effect, and that some folks are catching on.
>
> The receiving antenna trick is to begin with elements that are either
> very short or very lossy or both. This reduces the effect of mutual
> coupling to a negligible value, so all elements will have the same
> source impedance. Then the transmission lines are all terminated in
> their characteristic impedances at the receiver end. This is the
> condition under which the delay in the lines equals their electrical
> lengths. Under those conditions, the scheme works nicely.

Or, as the OP mentioned, if you have an *active* array, with buffer amplifiers at the elements, the amplifier provides the needed impedance characteristics.

928. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 17:54:45 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhfcp5$57n$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33879

Richard Fry wrote:
> "art" wrote
>
>> I would also add that copper/braid itself does not turn into
>> a dielectric or contain a diode thus it also WILL also
>> pass a RF current at its centre but of course does NOT radiate.
>
> _____________
>
> art, you really need to buy and read Terman's RADIO ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK
> or similar source, instead of relying on your intuition. Terman
> provides the following equation for the r-f attenuation of
> air-insulated, copper coaxial transmission line:
>
> a = 0.00362 SQRT(f)*(1+ D/d) / D*log(D/d) dB per 1,000 feet
>
> where f = frequency in MHz, D = inner diameter of outer conductor, d =
> outer diameter of inner conductor.
>
> Note that the attenuation is the same whether the inner conductor is
> solid or tubular. This is the result of "skin effect," which for r-f
> frequencies 1.8 MHz and higher confines the r-f current on the inner
> conductor from its outer surface to a depth of less than 0.18 mm.
>

One should be aware that this formula applies only to "large" coaxial transmission lines, where the skin depth is a small fraction of the conductor thickness.

It's not like the current is confined in a uniform band of the skin depth, and zero elsewhere. The skin depth is a convenient mathematical fiction.. it's the depth at which the current density is 1/e, so you can calculate things like voltage drop by assuming a uniform current density in a layer that thick, instead of actually integrating it.

On a smallish round conductor, where the circumference isn't many, many skin depths, there's a broken assumption in the skin depth formula of an infinite flat plane. Actually solving for the true AC resistance (or current distribution) involves elliptic integrals which only have infinite series solutions.

Which is why there are nifty tables and empirical formulas for AC resistance of round conductors (solid and tubular) that get you arbitrarily close. See, e.g., NBS Circular 75 or Grover or Reference Data for Radio Engineers.

Lest you think I am nit picking here.. take a piece of venerable RG-8 style coax, with the AWG13 inner conductor (0.072" diameter, 1.83 mm). The skin depth at 1.8 MHz (per the above post) is 0.18mm, so the wire is 10 skin depths across, so it's probably a reasonable assumption.

However, let's take something a bit smaller, like RG-8X or RG-58 type coaxes, which have a inner conductor on the order of 0.9mm. Now, you're talking only 4-5 skin depths, and the assumption of an infinite plane probably doesn't hold.

So.. Terman's equation probably holds for coax where the inner conductor is >20 skin depths, and, as posted, it would make no difference whether it's a tube (with wall thickness>5 skin depth) and a solid conductor.

> RF

929. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 18:50:44 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfjmgs4.o2m.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 33880

On Wed, 14 Nov 2007 08:51:10 -0800, Jim Lux wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> I'm glad my harping on this topic (mostly via Chapter 8 in the _ARRL
>> Antenna Book_) is having an effect, and that some folks are catching on.
>>
>> The receiving antenna trick is to begin with elements that are either
>> very short or very lossy or both. This reduces the effect of mutual
>> coupling to a negligible value, so all elements will have the same
>> source impedance. Then the transmission lines are all terminated in
>> their characteristic impedances at the receiver end. This is the
>> condition under which the delay in the lines equals their electrical
>> lengths. Under those conditions, the scheme works nicely.
>
> Or, as the OP mentioned, if you have an *active* array, with buffer
> amplifiers at the elements, the amplifier provides the needed impedance
> characteristics.

If you're speaking of phasing together two or more *active* antennas,
you'd best employ identical brand and models of the devices. Elsewise,
knowing the phase change _through_ the active antennas would be a crap
shoot.

Jonesy
--
Marvin L Jones | jonz | W3DHJ | linux
38.24N 104.55W | @ config.com | Jonesy | OS/2
*** Killfiling google posts: <http://jonz.net/ng.htm>

930. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 19:10:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <fKH_i.18330$4V6.17106@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33881

Michael Coslo wrote:
> Is there another possibility for the extreme redshift of presumably
> faraway galaxies? Sure. Light could be slowing down, or even variable in
> speed. But I really doubt it.

What if a decrease in velocity resulted in an expansion
of physical dimensions? (It does.)

What if a decrease in velocity resulted in a shortening
of a second of time? (It does.)

An expansion of physical dimensions could create the
illusion of an increase in velocity.

A shorter second could create the illusion of a
decrease in frequency.

If one could stretch a cable from here to a receding
galaxy, the cable would not snap because it is, along
with the rest of space, expanding.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

931. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 19:12:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_MH_i.18331$4V6.16429@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33882

Michael Coslo wrote:
> I'd not assume that the Big Bang was a stationary event, ...

If the Big Bang was symmetrical in all directions,
there's no reason to believe the center of the Big
Bang would not be stationary.

If one assumes the position of the center of the
Big Bang is stationary, everything becomes a lot
clearer.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

932. Re: Helix angles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 19:26:45 UTC
From: Bruce in Alaska <fast@btpost.net>
Message-ID: <fast-85B5ED.10265514112007@netnews.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33883

In article <20741-473AB4A1-1@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>,
richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

> The commercial helical antennas I`ve used in the 450 MHz band compared
> favorably with the corner reflector antennas we also used in that band.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

and if you mount the Driven Element in a Corner Reflector at a 45
degree angle, you will have an Oliptical Polorization, which will
seem like Circular Polorization to the receiver. We used this
technique all the time on terristrial links at 900 Mhz in alaska.

Bruce in alaska
--
add <path> before @

933. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 19:46:11 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhfjajsp1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33884

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward! At
> this point, who knows:
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>
> JS

http://ipcommunications.tmcnet.com/hot-topics/gateway/articles/14380-comtrend-takes-bpl-new-level-with-new-networking.htm

http://www.24dash.com/socialhousing/29200.htm

JS

934. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 20:11:00 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <1195071060.442989.71910@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33885

so even if you point both a W8JK and dipole or W8JK and
Yagi in the direction of the same distant station, you might not see
the
predicted gain difference because of the different elevation
patterns.

****

You might even think you have one way propagation....

denny -the devil made me do it- k8do

935. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 20:34:01 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jmmtmqv4c6b8b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33886

Dave wrote:
>>>
>>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>> Roy's surname is of Welsh origin. Queen Bodacia and her sisters
>> prevented
>> Romans who had conquered England in the BC era from conquering Wales.
>> There is a statue of that defiant queen on the side of the River
>> Thames
>> opposite the House of Commons and the House of Lords(and Big Ben).
>> Roy does not spell his name as in the traditional Welsh language.
>> Probably those on Ellis Island misspelled it not understanding the
>> lilting
>> accent of a Welsh miner.
>> Art
>>
>
> LOL. Sounds like my own family history, with the great grandfather paying
> to change the spelling of the last name to correct it, and actually screwing
> it up. He couldn't read either, but somehow he got the idea that it was
> wrong, and went to the legal trouble of "straightening it out." Yeah,
> right. :)
>
> Thanks, I needed that this morning.

My family was in this country long before the Ellis Island immigration center was established (and before the U.S. was created for that matter), and the spelling came about as I described, not as Art speculates. The origin of the name is almost certainly Welsh, and it has a number of different spellings there, too, among which are Llywelyn, Llewellyn, and others, probably for the same reason it has so many different spellings here. The "Ll" is pronounced more like "Cl", but not with a sound we have in English. But the Welsh pronunciation was surely gone long before anyone attempted to spell it. I have no idea whether the original immigrant was a miner as Art speculates, an indentured servant, or a common criminal.

If I ever get a dog, its name will have to be Gelert.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

936. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 21:03:30 UTC
From: Dave Oldridge <doldridg@leavethisoutshaw.ca>
Message-ID: <Xns99E884D6FAADEdoldridgsprintca@64.59.135.159>
Source record: 33887

Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in news:1194979491.757106.117910
@o80g2000hse.googlegroups.com:

> In doing some study of active receiving antennas I see in a couple of
> white papers on the subject that the author determined he needed a
> specific phase shift between one or more of the elements and the
> combiner, such as 110 degrees, so he proceeded to cut a specific
> length of coax determined by it's velocity factor X the desired
> fraction of a wave...
> This is one of those things that you always accept at face value in a
> published work, but this time my doubting side kicked in... We know
> that simply inserting a nominal electrical length of coax - such as 90
> deg or 180 deg - into phased transmit arrays does not work as planned
> most of the time due to mutual coupling... I have read the
> contributions of Roy and Al Christman, et. al. on this <not
> intimating that I understand it>...
> Anyway, in shortened, loaded, active amplifier, receiving arrays can
> one simply insert a nominal number of electrical degrees of phasing
> line as the mathematical model calls for, or is their more to it...
> Hoping that Roy, AL, or Walt, or others will chime in here...

I would tend to think that simple delay lines would work here, as there
is no real appreciable coupling between the antennas, due to their non-
resonant condition and small size.

--
Dave Oldridge+
ICQ 1800667

937. eBay: Collins 820D-2 AM broadcast transmitter (circa 1975)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 21:29:35 UTC
From: Ted <nobody@pseudo.borked.net>
Message-ID: <0fe6812702d9df95e4357d2c01d5ac08@pseudo.borked.net>
Source record: 33888
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc

http://snipr.com/CollinsXmtr

938. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 22:14:23 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <473b733a$0$32492$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33889

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1195011811.872811.95500@k79g2000hse.googlegroups.com...
> On 13 Nov, 18:55, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1195005471.289240.276540@s15g2000prm.googlegroups.com...
>>
>> > On Nov 12, 7:45 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> >> "Stefan Wolfe" <ste...@eml.com> wrote in message
>>
>> >>news:47377561$0$16471$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> > Where do you get off criticizing Art, when it was you who has
>> > been saying that a time variant could not be added to Gauss's law.
>> > It is Art who has been proved to be right, and you and others on
>> > this group who have been proved to be wrong.
>>
>> > Is it possible Art could be right in the rest of his thinking?.
>>
>> > Derek
>>
>> If Gauss's law regarding the behaviour of charge over a given surface was
>> true 1 second ago, then same rule applies right now and it will also
>> apply
>> one second from now. Over a whole span of time, Gauss's law was met.That
>> is
>> obvious and needs no proof.
>
> Hmm..
> The discussion was stopped in its tracks many moons ago when this
> newsgroup
> before you arrived were adamant that you could not add a time varient
> to
> a static law A Doctor from MIT who also is a ham came along with the
> proof
> that you presented the other day. When you stated that you could go
> along
> with his math was when everybody jumped on the bandwaggon. The
> archives
> show that Dr Davis's mathematics which is my extension Of Gaussian law
> was legitamate even tho until the other day did any body voiced
> acceptance
> of the math side. Yes. It came out the same that the masters deduced
> but

> did not explain why. Thus the puzzle or mystery sought by scientists
> for decades.
> What we have is a jigsaw puzzle made by Maxwell where users only had
> the musings
> or deduction of the masters but with out the accompanying
> information.
> If only Maxwell had used an extension of the Gaussian equation which
> at that
> time was not part of electricity but just a subset. Any how the
> extension
> was never brought into the picture. Now we have an extension that was
> not available till now. Kraus can now smile at the corroberative
> information
> that he observed and documented without being aware of its origins.
> So what you say! These new guidelines changes the idea of a sino
> soidal curve being present
> at EVERY segment chosen by computor programers, a result of an
> illegitamate addition
> to existing law. So what you say! Now we can design antennas with more
> gain in required areas
> than we could before. So what you say! Art has an antenna for the top
> band that is directional and rotatable on the top of his tower. So
> what you say! Smaller arrays can be made with the same radiation
> capabilities of the larger yagi which by the way is narrow banded. So
> what you say! Now antennas of the stack variety can now be made with a
> single feed.
> So what you say! Now a broadcast band antenna can be made where others
> have failed ala cross field antenna.
> So what you flippantly say, which allows you to be a part of the
> baying crowd. Well for me I do care
> what creates radiation as many others do and look forward to other
> people picking up the trail where nobody has walked before and to be
> around when the new vista is shared with the human race.
> History shows that acceptance will not come while I am alive. But
> being part of the evolution is enough for me. For the younger set they
> can have the honour of saying it was all obvious and needed no proof
> because I knew it all along. How? Well because., Just because.... Its
> so obvious to everybody.......
> It needs no proof.
> So what indeed !
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG.(Meaning an Englishman)
>

939. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 23:22:28 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473b82bd$0$32477$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33890

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
>> John Smith I wrote:
>>
>>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>>
>>> Regards,
>>> JS
>>
>>
>> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward!
>> At this point, who knows:
>>
>> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>>
>> JS
>
>
> http://ipcommunications.tmcnet.com/hot-topics/gateway/articles/14380-comtrend-takes-bpl-new-level-with-new-networking.htm
>
>
> http://www.24dash.com/socialhousing/29200.htm
>
> JS

WOW, 400Mbps!

Do not know how that is possible using the 3MHz to 80MHz band space, but cool!

Now if you could please take it to an appropriate forum it would be appreciated.

Thank you.

940. Re: Probably a stupid question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 23:27:43 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1195082863.281503.3890@57g2000hsv.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33791

In the early days it was America was where England sent it's criminals
and thiefs where in many places they were absorbed into the
population. When America became independent England then sent its
scoundrels to Australia. America then accepted pretty much all comers
from all countries that were not dominatedby criminal backgrounds ala
Ellis Island When life became difficult in countries such as Ireland
with the potato troubles with the English landlords was difficult and
the mining industy, gold, lead coal etc in Wales petered out because
of cheaper competition America had a need for miners and farmers so
they piled in and spread about the plains of America where the
predominantly English pursued a life of hunting and migrated over the
lower states. It was around this time that the country was flooded by
Germans such that the english language nearly was replaced by German
with the saving grace of immigrants coming from China, the central
European populace, Italians e.t.c chose the english language to learn
because english was dominant in central business areas of the growing
cities.
So the possibility is, that you Roy have a criminal background and
wandered into english hands where they received their just reward by
being removal from the British Isles!
Art

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Dave wrote:
> >>>
> >>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> >> Roy's surname is of Welsh origin. Queen Bodacia and her sisters
> >> prevented
> >> Romans who had conquered England in the BC era from conquering Wales.
> >> There is a statue of that defiant queen on the side of the River
> >> Thames
> >> opposite the House of Commons and the House of Lords(and Big Ben).
> >> Roy does not spell his name as in the traditional Welsh language.
> >> Probably those on Ellis Island misspelled it not understanding the
> >> lilting
> >> accent of a Welsh miner.
> >> Art
> >>
> >
> > LOL. Sounds like my own family history, with the great grandfather paying
> > to change the spelling of the last name to correct it, and actually screwing
> > it up. He couldn't read either, but somehow he got the idea that it was
> > wrong, and went to the legal trouble of "straightening it out." Yeah,
> > right. :)

> >
> > Thanks, I needed that this morning.
>
> My family was in this country long before the Ellis Island immigration
> center was established (and before the U.S. was created for that
> matter), and the spelling came about as I described, not as Art
> speculates. The origin of the name is almost certainly Welsh, and it has
> a number of different spellings there, too, among which are Llywelyn,
> Llewellyn, and others, probably for the same reason it has so many
> different spellings here. The "Ll" is pronounced more like "Cl", but not
> with a sound we have in English. But the Welsh pronunciation was surely
> gone long before anyone attempted to spell it. I have no idea whether
> the original immigrant was a miner as Art speculates, an indentured
> servant, or a common criminal.
>
> If I ever get a dog, its name will have to be Gelert.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

941. Re: Active receive 4 square and others

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-14 23:52:35 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhg1o3mgl1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33792

Allodoxaphobia wrote:
> On Wed, 14 Nov 2007 08:51:10 -0800, Jim Lux wrote:
>
>>Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>>>I'm glad my harping on this topic (mostly via Chapter 8 in the _ARRL
>>>Antenna Book_) is having an effect, and that some folks are catching on.
>>>
>>>The receiving antenna trick is to begin with elements that are either
>>>very short or very lossy or both. This reduces the effect of mutual
>>>coupling to a negligible value, so all elements will have the same
>>>source impedance. Then the transmission lines are all terminated in
>>>their characteristic impedances at the receiver end. This is the
>>>condition under which the delay in the lines equals their electrical
>>>lengths. Under those conditions, the scheme works nicely.
>>
>>Or, as the OP mentioned, if you have an *active* array, with buffer
>>amplifiers at the elements, the amplifier provides the needed impedance
>>characteristics.
>
>
> If you're speaking of phasing together two or more *active* antennas,
> you'd best employ identical brand and models of the devices. Elsewise,
> knowing the phase change _through_ the active antennas would be a crap
> shoot.

Indeed.. one would have to calibrate this. Mutual Z between antennas
(unless they are very tiny and loaded heavily) also changes the phase
(relative to the free space phase at that point).

Some amplifiers are more phase stable than others, too.

>
> Jonesy

942. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 00:09:28 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473b8e39$0$5013$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33793

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:3DC_i.20692$Pv2.19319@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> And I agree that, if that were true, at or near relativistic v we would
>> draw those false conclusions (if we did not know we were in those
>> conditions and thought we were really at zero).
>
> Consider a "stationary" observer located at the
> center of the Big Bang. What would he observe?

I think one consideration would be the nature of the universe immediately before the big bang. If space-time existed before the big bang, there would have been no center since that is a characteristic of space-time. (In 3 dimensions, 4 D space-time, our universe, is best pictured as the surface of a sphere; you can move in any direction you want but there is no center). Even today, the surface-of-the-sphere model represents to some degree why there is no center in our universe. Another consideration would be that, at the time of the big bang, it is believed to have started out as a small point (like an isotropic antenna in 1 D, my words). There is no center in 1 D either. And there is no reason to arbitrarily assume the geometery of the big bang release mechanism was 2 D or 3D. From this, I might suspect that there was no center of anything, including the big bang. After the big bang it became 4D space-time with no center.

Therefore, there is no center that could have been identified as an observation point? :-)

943. skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 00:51:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <366658d6-df94-42d6-95d8-68ea43d107df@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33794

For a moment I can ignore the capacitive and inductive constituents
of a radiator and concentrate on "skin depth" Ignoring my premise
that the surface is covered with free electrons that are expelled
from a energy storage system. I look at a piece of aluminum
as a raw material which is measured and placed within a vacuum.
Since it is accepted that skin depth is a volume that is decaying
it would appear that the loss of this volume could be a subject of
measurement. By the same token we could remove a radiator from an
array
and also place that part after measurement to quantisize the
. the amount of decay and compare the differences.
We could then examine the decayed remanants to determine its
properties.
Has this been done and what were the findings?
This would certainly help it determining how the material forming the
skin
got there in the first place!
Question arise whether the skin material comes from the atmosphere
or from a regenerative property of the material itself thus ruling out
the sino soidal applied energy. .(Ignoring the obvious question as
to
how the energy got past the capacitance while retaining it's initial
properties).
Bear in mind that present calculations are based on the understanding
that
a sino soidal current is present at every segment point that can be
chosen
which then allows the presence of a time variant at each and every
point
on a radiator.(This an alternative to my viewing the radiator as a
tank circuit)
Ofcourse if you already know of a book that shows how the skin
surface
materialises from the beginning and methodically replaced as it moves
from the surface to the innards of the radiator, please let me know.
Regards
Art

944. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:11:33 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473b9c53$0$15348$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33795

Sputtering?

BTW, lots of luck with that subject, it would seem there is little understanding on the field of study other than it works.

945. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:18:24 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <473b9e60$0$24336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33796

```
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> I can say well said to you also.
> Your views elucedated here are not seen by the majority
> who follow in the same footsteps of their teachers.
> Even today we hear of people walking away from the common track
> and even piercing the deepest thicket with great effort and
> then to behold a vista that the throngs who followed the well
> trodden path had passed by for centuries.
> In California hikers have found an ancient indian community
> remains by not following the normal trodden path.
> A few weeks ago an ancient site in P.R.where people lived at the
> turn of the century.Zero zero AD ...no less, again for moving
> away from a well trodden path for the first time in 20 centuries!
> Many people these days do not read a newspaper, content
> to live happily without knoweledge of what goes on around them.
> Snickers upset me not as I am content and happy with what life
> has given me.
> Best regards
> Art
>

If we are separated from the ancients only by our technology I dont think
we have advanced very far at all in the last 5000+ years.

Jimmie
```

946. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:25:02 UTC
From: jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com
Message-ID: <48js05-5vc.ln1@mail.specsol.com>
Source record: 33797

Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:3DC_i.20692$Pv2.19319@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> > Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> >> And I agree that, if that were true, at or near relativistic v we would
> >> draw those false conclusions (if we did not know we were in those
> >> conditions and thought we were really at zero).
> >
> > Consider a "stationary" observer located at the
> > center of the Big Bang. What would he observe?

> I think one consideration would be the nature of the universe immediately
> before the big bang. If space-time existed before the big bang, there would
> have been no center since that is a characteristic of space-time. (In 3
> dimensions, 4 D space-time, our universe, is best pictured as the surface of
> a sphere; you can move in any direction you want but there is no center).
> Even today, the surface-of-the-sphere model represents to some degree why
> there is no center in our universe. Another consideration would be that, at
> the time of the big bang, it is believed to have started out as a small
> point (like an isotropic antenna in 1 D, my words). There is no center in 1
> D either. And there is no reason to arbitrarily assume the geometery of the
> big bang release mechanism was 2 D or 3D. From this, I might suspect that
> there was no center of anything, including the big bang. After the big bang
> it became 4D space-time with no center.

> Therefore, there is no center that could have been identified as an
> observation point? :-)

Essentially correct, there is no center of the universe.

From: http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/Relativity/GR/centre.html

"There is no centre of the universe! According to the standard theories
of cosmology, the universe started with a "Big Bang" about 14 billion years
ago and has been expanding ever since. Yet there is no centre to the
expansion. It is the same everywhere. The Big Bang should not be
visualised as an ordinary explosion. The universe is not expanding out
from a centre into space. The whole universe itself is expanding and it
is doing so equally at all places, as far as we can tell."

--
Jim Pennino

Remove .spam.sux to reply.

947. RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:28:05 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <b_adnfo-Dc4iPabanZ2dnUVZ8uednZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33798

Those that can get access to a copy should look at the Radio Society of Great Britain, RadCom Magazine, December 2007 issue, Technical Topics column by Pat Hawker G3VA. The topic? 50 Years of amateur antennas. He covers a lot of the perennial topics of debate in this newsgroup and provides some excellent commentary on element lengths, feedline lengths, SWR, ATU's, modes of operation and some of the controversy. Okay, it has probably all been covered elsewhere in books, on websites and in this newsgroup, but there is a lot of useful information condensed into a couple of pages. Almost a substitute fro Kraus and Terman! :-)

Mike G0ULI

948. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:56:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jn9pi67vgq3ac@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33799

Jim Lux wrote:
> . . .
> Lest you think I am nit picking here.. take a piece of venerable RG-8
> style coax, with the AWG13 inner conductor (0.072" diameter, 1.83 mm).
> The skin depth at 1.8 MHz (per the above post) is 0.18mm, so the wire is
> 10 skin depths across, so it's probably a reasonable assumption.
>
> However, let's take something a bit smaller, like RG-8X or RG-58 type
> coaxes, which have a inner conductor on the order of 0.9mm. Now, you're
> talking only 4-5 skin depths, and the assumption of an infinite plane
> probably doesn't hold.

That would be nit picking unless very high accuracy is required.

As Jim said, the current density actually decays from the surface in an exponential manner. The skin depth is the depth at which it's dropped to 1/e its density at the surface. If a conductor is infinitely thick, the total loss is exactly the same as if the current density was uniform to the skin depth and zero below. So this approximation is widely used when it can be assumed that the conductor is at least several skin depths thick. A rigorous calculation for a round wire really requires a computer, since it involves evaluating complex Bessel functions, and I believe that closed form equations for many other wire shapes don't exist at all.

But there are two levels of approximation you can make with the assumption that the current is all flowing in a uniform layer. If you calculate the cross sectional area of the ring of current, you come up with (from simple geometry)

Area = pi * delta * (OD - delta)

where OD is the outer diameter of the wire, and delta is the skin depth. The material's bulk resistivity is divided by this area to find the wire's resistance per unit length.

If the diameter is much greater than the skin depth (OD >> delta), an even simpler approximation can be and is often made:

Area ~ pi * delta * OD

I assume this is the infinite diameter assumption Jim mentions.

If you use this infinite diameter assumption, the error in the calculated resistivity of a copper wire 0.9 mm diameter at 1.8 MHz is 5.4% (compared to a rigorous calculation). This error isn't a big deal for most purposes. But by simply using the first rather than the second

equation for area, the error drops to less than 0.1%. You're still using the approximation that the current is flowing in a uniform layer one skin depth thick, so the entire calculation can easily be done on a pocket calculator in a minute or so.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

949. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:57:21 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <09534116-d261-4f5d-aeea-4665b92069a7@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33800

No !!!!!!!!!
Every thing is known.
It must be in the books of Kraus and you know who.
I keep reading that the theories of radiation is well known
and widely accepted, so what is widely accepted in this area?
Is the "rust" of aluminium called bauxite by any chance?
And is it diamagnetic?
Art

Christopher Cox wrote:
> Sputtering?
>
> BTW, lots of luck with that subject, it would seem there is little
> understanding on the field of study other than it works.

950. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:58:14 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jn9tjmgd705df@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33802

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> Those that can get access to a copy should look at the Radio Society of
> Great Britain, RadCom Magazine, December 2007 issue, Technical Topics
> column by Pat Hawker G3VA. The topic? 50 Years of amateur antennas. He
> covers a lot of the perennial topics of debate in this newsgroup and
> provides some excellent commentary on element lengths, feedline lengths,
> SWR, ATU's, modes of operation and some of the controversy. Okay, it has
> probably all been covered elsewhere in books, on websites and in this
> newsgroup, but there is a lot of useful information condensed into a
> couple of pages. Almost a substitute fro Kraus and Terman! :-)
>
> Mike G0ULI

Does he cover the radiation of antennas from 377 ohm "sweet spots", and
the concept of using antennas to match free space's impedance?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

951. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 01:58:23 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473ba7c0$0$9589$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33801

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:fKH_i.18330$4V6.17106@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net...
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> Is there another possibility for the extreme redshift of presumably
>> faraway galaxies? Sure. Light could be slowing down, or even variable in
>> speed. But I really doubt it.
>
> What if a decrease in velocity resulted in an expansion
> of physical dimensions? (It does.)
>
> What if a decrease in velocity resulted in a shortening
> of a second of time? (It does.)
>
> An expansion of physical dimensions could create the
> illusion of an increase in velocity.

With due credit to the author :-)
"There was a young lady called Bright
Who could travel much faster than light;
She went out one day,
In a relative way,
And came back the previous night."

952. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 02:00:27 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jna1ojitqq710@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33803

Denny wrote:
> so even if you point both a W8JK and dipole or W8JK and
> Yagi in the direction of the same distant station, you might not see
> the
> predicted gain difference because of the different elevation
> patterns.
>
> **
>
> You might even think you have one way propagation....
>
> denny -the devil made me do it- k8do

Yes, from the dawn of time people have invented supernatural causes for phenomena they're unable to explain due to inadequate knowledge or analytical skills.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

953. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 02:07:22 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <fcf42d38-c854-45ae-9ec2-c28d58e8c38b@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33804

Pat Hawker was the only part that I read but lately he seems to be
rambling.
The antenna reporter isn't really putting out anything of interest for
the
regular ham either tho I was pleased with the experimenting for QRP
I terminated my subscription to Radcom this year because there rarely
was anything else that was interesting. Wrote them a letter earlier
this year
but they didn't even acknoweledge it.
Have been to the HQ by the way at St Albans or was it Hatfield?
Art

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> Those that can get access to a copy should look at the Radio Society of
> Great Britain, RadCom Magazine, December 2007 issue, Technical Topics column
> by Pat Hawker G3VA. The topic? 50 Years of amateur antennas. He covers a lot
> of the perennial topics of debate in this newsgroup and provides some
> excellent commentary on element lengths, feedline lengths, SWR, ATU's, modes
> of operation and some of the controversy. Okay, it has probably all been
> covered elsewhere in books, on websites and in this newsgroup, but there is
> a lot of useful information condensed into a couple of pages. Almost a
> substitute fro Kraus and Terman! :-)
>
> Mike G0ULI

954. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 02:36:00 UTC
From: et472@FreeNet.Carleton.CA
Message-ID: <fhgbagdjc1@theodyn.ncf.ca>
Source record: 33805

art (aunwin@insightbb.com) writes:
> Pat Hawker was the only part that I read but lately he seems to be
> rambling.

I'm rather surprised that he's still doing the column. It's been
thirty years since I bought a collection of Technical Topics, and later
I found a used one dating from the sixties. I have no idea when
he started doing it (wait, I guess if this is "50 years of antenna topics"
then it must be fifty years), but I suspect nobody has had such a long
running column in the ham magazines.

Of course, such columns are relatively easy to write, since it's a filtering
of a lot of material down to it's essence.

Michael VE2BVW

955. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 02:47:05 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <SMydncCTLcDZLqbanZ2dnUVZ8rGdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33806

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13jn9tjmgd705df@corp.supernews.com...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> Those that can get access to a copy should look at the Radio Society of
>> Great Britain, RadCom Magazine, December 2007 issue, Technical Topics
>> column by Pat Hawker G3VA. The topic? 50 Years of amateur antennas. He
>> covers a lot of the perennial topics of debate in this newsgroup and
>> provides some excellent commentary on element lengths, feedline lengths,
>> SWR, ATU's, modes of operation and some of the controversy. Okay, it has
>> probably all been covered elsewhere in books, on websites and in this
>> newsgroup, but there is a lot of useful information condensed into a
>> couple of pages. Almost a substitute fro Kraus and Terman! :-)
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>
> Does he cover the radiation of antennas from 377 ohm "sweet spots", and
> the concept of using antennas to match free space's impedance?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hi Roy,

He does mention that antennas possess radiation resistance, not to be confused with and not the same as, characteristic impedence (or feedpoint impedence) and that the characteristic impedence will vary along an antennas length.

As for the actual point(s) along an element at which an antenna radiates (transfers energy to free space) with maximum efficiency, he makes no comment.

I seriously doubt that there is anything in the article that you would dispute.

It seems that everyone was so busy laughing on this newsgroup, that no one has actually provided any information as to whether any detailed research has ever been carried out as to what is going on within the radiating elements of an antenna. There is loads of theory in the text books, but I have yet to see any empirical measurements or results. I am aware of the research into small loops carried out by Professor Underhill (also published in RadCom) but it seems that even his results have been disputed.

I may have submitted the post, tongue in cheek, to stir things up a bit, but on reflection there seems to be something of merit in the idea. I am revisiting the appropriate chapters in Kraus and Terman to see where the error in my logic is. In the absence of any direct evidence of

contradiction, I think it may be worth developing this idea and making a few measurements of my own to see what the truth of the matter is. Amateur radio is supposed to be a learning experience, right? And you can't learn without making mistakes. After 40 years of following the diktats of professional communications and electronic theory, I think the time is right to kick off the traces and challenge some of the accepted authodoxies. I do know all the conventional stuff, it just doesn't satisfy my soul.

You probably know more about antennas than anyone has a right to know Roy, but it's a strange universe out there and it's just possible that there's a few more things to learn yet.

Regards
Mike G0ULI

956. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 02:59:22 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <SIidnV-P0pynK6baRVnyjQA@bt.com>
Source record: 33807

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:fcf42d38-c854-45ae-9ec2-c28d58e8c38b@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> Pat Hawker was the only part that I read but lately he seems to be
> rambling.
> The antenna reporter isn't really putting out anything of interest for
> the
> regular ham either tho I was pleased with the experimenting for QRP
> I terminated my subscription to Radcom this year because there rarely
> was anything else that was interesting. Wrote them a letter earlier
> this year
> but they didn't even acknoweledge it.
> Have been to the HQ by the way at St Albans or was it Hatfield?
> Art
>
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> Those that can get access to a copy should look at the Radio Society of
>> Great Britain, RadCom Magazine, December 2007 issue, Technical Topics
>> column
>> by Pat Hawker G3VA. The topic? 50 Years of amateur antennas. He covers a
>> lot
>> of the perennial topics of debate in this newsgroup and provides some
>> excellent commentary on element lengths, feedline lengths, SWR, ATU's,
>> modes
>> of operation and some of the controversy. Okay, it has probably all been
>> covered elsewhere in books, on websites and in this newsgroup, but there
>> is
>> a lot of useful information condensed into a couple of pages. Almost a
>> substitute for Kraus and Terman! :-)
>>
>> Mike G0ULI

Hi Art,

That is true, but he has been a columnist for years and years, and there must come a time when you start to go round in circles. Rather too much emphasis on low noise mixers and old valve circuits for my taste but sometimes there is a real gem, like this month. The homebrew column that has been appearing for the last few months has been very good and very practical. The head office is in Potters Bar, just off the M25 motorway. They have quite a nice station that licensed visitors can operate, with prior notice. The staff are always friendly but are rather busy all the time so are not really in a position to stand around having long chats.

Cheers
Mike G0ULI

957. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 03:25:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <c3dnj3lf69qogvv7v12ciipr3qia4h7k7n@4ax.com>
Source record: 33808

On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 02:47:05 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>It seems that everyone was so busy laughing on this newsgroup,

Hi Mike,

As well crafted a line for trolling as any....

>that no one
>has actually provided any information as to whether any detailed research
>has ever been carried out as to what is going on within the radiating
>elements of an antenna.

This, as the lawyers would say, argues a fact not yet in evidence.
Your statement appears to be one that can only be satisfied by meeting
a string of conditions:
1. The actuality of "actually," who is the arbiter of this? This
group has long experienced denial by inventors that their theories
have never been "actually" disproved. "Actually" is one of those
rubbery words that fits any argument that lack definition;
2. "detailed research?" Another qualifier that invites the rejection
of any contribution for lacking unspecified requirements;
3. "what is going on?" Now THERE is a technical goal for detailed
research to be provided as information.
4. "within the radiating elements?" Is this to presume there is some
distinct radiation from "within" elements? This would be a remarkable
measurement achievement to tease it out from the rest. [Could we use
a Gaussian sieve?]

>There is loads of theory in the text books, but I

If you moved to the fiction shelves would you say there is loads of
drama in them? [More to the matter, what would you expect?]

>have yet to see any empirical measurements or results.

Of what? Actual detailed results of what is going on within radiating
elements?

Help us out here. What instrumentation would be used? What units of
measure would be employed? (In "what is going on" are we talking
about Ohms, Volts, Amperes; or swimming, having a party, or getting
laid off?). What qualifies as detail? How would we recognize it
being actual?

> I am aware of the
>research into small loops carried out by Professor Underhill (also published

>in RadCom) but it seems that even his results have been disputed.

Hmm, tantalizing, but how do small loops relate to "what is actually going on?" More so, where within the loop did Professor Underhill make his measurements, and what were they of? [I might point out here, editorially, that little content was posted by you up until this point, and it has evaporated following its solitary mention. If you stripped out everything, and simply fleshed out this sentence into a paragraph, it might be meaningful.]

>I may have submitted the post, tongue in cheek

Then the joviality that your post heralds is merited, isn't it? This is called leading with your chin.

>, to stir things up a bit, but
>on reflection there seems to be something of merit in the idea.

As your post seems to be wholly unrelated to the topic, and apparently a stream of consciousness from another thread, then this idea is adorned with rather vague suggestions.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

958. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 03:39:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xbP_i.10111$yV6.6094@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33809

jimp@specsol.spam.sux.com wrote:
> "There is no centre of the universe!"

If the universe is infinite, it is not expanding
and there is no center. If it is not infinite, it
has a center.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

959. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 03:41:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WdP_i.10112$yV6.1879@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33810

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> "There was a young lady called Bright
> Who could travel much faster than light;
> She went out one day,
> In a relative way,
> And came back the previous night."

There was a young lady from Hunt,
Who had an adorable stunt, ...
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

960. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 03:41:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhgf5niov1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33811

Richard Clark wrote:

> ...
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Ahhh, at it again.

A careful argument based on semantics, the authors choice of words, and standing on the arguments that no mistakes exist in our present knowledge and that new discoveries in the deep workings of antennas are yet to be discovered ...

Yanno Richard, you argument is really the same argument--over, and over, and over again ...

I keep wondering if others ever notice, or they all, to the VERY LAST ONE, are too polite to point out how childish it all really is?

Regards,
JS

961. Re: Inverted VEE Yagi antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 03:43:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cfP_i.10113$yV6.9245@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33812

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Yes, from the dawn of time people have invented supernatural causes for
> phenomena they're unable to explain due to inadequate knowledge or
> analytical skills.

Like the miracle of reflected EM waves devoid of energy? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

962. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 03:49:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8lP_i.6886$TR5.5562@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33813

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> and that the characteristic impedence will vary
> along an antennas length.

Well, that's obviously false. The characteristic
impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
constant at 138*log(4D/d)

The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
with the voltage to current radio existing along
its length when the SWR is not 1:1.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

963. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 04:08:35 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <7DP_i.20571$ID6.5377@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33814

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> and that the characteristic impedence will vary along an antennas length.
>
> Well, that's obviously false. The characteristic
> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
> constant at 138*log(4D/d)
>
> The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
> with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
> standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
> impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
> with the voltage to current radio existing along
> its length when the SWR is not 1:1.

Have you verified this experimentally, Cecil? If you did,
how did you do it?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

964. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 04:29:24 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhghvcohr1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33815

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fhgf5niov1@news.albasani.net...

And the skills test is, find the missing "not" in the previous post! ;-)

Regards,
JS

965. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 04:50:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhgj77ohu1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33816

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> and that the characteristic impedence will vary along an antennas length.
>
> Well, that's obviously false. The characteristic
> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
> constant at 138*log(4D/d)
>
> The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
> with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
> standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
> impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
> with the voltage to current radio existing along
> its length when the SWR is not 1:1.

Interesting point.

When I use a gamma match on a 1/2 wave vertical with counterpoise, I have always wondered about the 50ohm impedance point where the gamma taps the element.

To end feed the antenna, an impedance of thousands of ohms is encountered, a, seemingly, "strange" distance up the element (in regards to total element length) and a 50 ohm impedance point is encountered (needing only a series capacitive reactance to correct for the gamma rods' inductive reactance.)

It would be interesting if I had a formula which would predict what impedance would be encountered for all points along the element--know of any?

I have looked at setting up such a formula, but frankly have been unsuccessful ... and of course, it is given that antenna length IS resonate for the frequency in question.

Regards,
JS

966. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 06:15:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <muonj3hbu8k5kpjphjk2tgjvek3q118a3v@4ax.com>
Source record: 33817

On Wed, 14 Nov 2007 19:41:42 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>A careful argument based on semantics, the authors choice of words, and
>standing on the arguments that no mistakes exist in our present
>knowledge and that new discoveries in the deep workings of antennas are
>yet to be discovered ...

Talk about a mouthful of shit.

Spit it out tell us how your really feel.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

967. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 06:31:04 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhgp39$er4$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33818

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 14 Nov 2007 19:41:42 -0800, John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> A careful argument based on semantics, the authors choice of words, and
>> standing on the arguments that no mistakes exist in our present
>> knowledge and that new discoveries in the deep workings of antennas are
>> yet to be discovered ...
>
> Talk about a mouthful of shit.
>
> Spit it out tell us how your really feel.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Huh? You jest, you have better mental comprehension than that ...

What, you applying for SSI disability and attempting to use your posts
to prove mental incompetence? Mad Cow Disease? ???

Get real ... yawn.

JS

968. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 08:06:28 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <zd8as4GE4$OHFAQ6@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33820

Jim Lux wrote:
>Richard Fry wrote:
[...]
>> Note that the attenuation is the same whether the inner conductor is
>>solid or tubular. This is the result of "skin effect," which for r-f
>>frequencies 1.8 MHz and higher confines the r-f current on the inner
>>conductor from its outer surface to a depth of less than 0.18 mm.
>>
>
>One should be aware that this formula applies only to "large" coaxial
>transmission lines, where the skin depth is a small fraction of the
>conductor thickness.
>
>It's not like the current is confined in a uniform band of the skin
>depth, and zero elsewhere. The skin depth is a convenient mathematical
>fiction.. it's the depth at which the current density is 1/e, so you
>can calculate things like voltage drop by assuming a uniform current
>density in a layer that thick, instead of actually integrating it.
>
>On a smallish round conductor, where the circumference isn't many, many
>skin depths, there's a broken assumption in the skin depth formula of
>an infinite flat plane. Actually solving for the true AC resistance (or
>current distribution) involves elliptic integrals which only have
>infinite series solutions.
>
>
> Which is why there are nifty tables and empirical formulas for AC
>resistance of round conductors (solid and tubular) that get you
>arbitrarily close. See, e.g., NBS Circular 75 or Grover or Reference
>Data for Radio Engineers.
>
>
>Lest you think I am nit picking here.. take a piece of venerable RG-8
>style coax, with the AWG13 inner conductor (0.072" diameter, 1.83 mm).
>The skin depth at 1.8 MHz (per the above post) is 0.18mm, so the wire
>is 10 skin depths across, so it's probably a reasonable assumption.
>

No, that wasn't nit picking; those are all fair points.

The underlying point is that engineering is ultimately about numbers. We all like to think in words and mental images if we can, but in marginal cases these simple slogans and cartoons won't work.

On the other hand, the marginal cases don't invalidate the point that the skin effect *will* be present. If there isn't enough conductor depth to allow the skin effect to develop unhindered, it only affects our estimates of the AC/RF resistance.

If the available depth of conductor is too small, the inside boundary will push the current density profile outward towards the surface. For a round conductor, we can think of it as 'current crowding' along the centreline. A closely related case is copper-plated steel, where the magnetic nature of the steel increases its AC/RF resistance by a further factor of sqrt(mu), which squeezes a much higher fraction of the total current into the thin layer of copper.

>However, let's take something a bit smaller, like RG-8X or RG-58 type
>coaxes, which have a inner conductor on the order of 0.9mm. Now,
>you're talking only 4-5 skin depths, and the assumption of an infinite
>plane probably doesn't hold.
>
We can see a little further into this without the need for detailed math. The radius of the conductor is 2.5 skin depths (again using 0.18mm) so the current density at this depth would normally be 1/e^2.5 or about 1/12 of its surface value. That suggests that the perturbation in RF resistance due to insufficient depth is only taking place at around the 10% level. In the context of *estimating* the RF resistance to help us decide whether to buy a drum of cable, that wouldn't be a serious error.

However, it warns of a very serious error if the centre conductor was made of copper-plated steel instead of solid copper.

>
>So.. Terman's equation probably holds for coax where the inner
>conductor is >20 skin depths,

Sorry, Jim, you lost me: why such a large number as 20?

At 2.5 skin depths, the current density is <10% of the surface value; at 5 skin depths, <1%. If at least 5 skin depths are available, we can be confident in the accuracy of the standard, uncorrected equation for most purposes.

A more serious effect of insufficient conductor depth may be in estimating the effectiveness of shielding. The residual fields at the opposite side of an extremely thin shield can be very significant if we're looking for attenuations of 40dB, 60dB or more.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

969. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 08:18:26 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <8BIZrpJSDAPHFAJs@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33822

Michael Black wrote:
>
>Of course, such columns are relatively easy to write, since it's a
>filtering of a lot of material down to it's essence.
>

No, it's such comments that are easy to write.

Now try doing it :-)

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

970. Re: An instructive antenna trick

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 08:21:13 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ExCXHTK5FAPHFANq@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33823

N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:
>> As Mike rightly points out:
>>>...And yet still the planets continue to circle the Sun on their
>>>Newtonian predicted courses, apples still fall to the ground and
>>>rockets still fly to the ISS.
>>>
>>>Newtonian mechanics still rules the universe, we just have to insert
>>>the corrections to account for space being warped a bit by the
>>>gravitational fields of massive objects.
>>
>> The greatest failing of modern science teaching (and don't even mention
>> science journalism) is the fallacy that Einstein "overturned" the
>> classical physics of Newton and Maxwell.
>>
>small problem, at relativist velocities (such as those near the speed
>of light, classical laws of motion (and euclidian mechanics) break
>down.
>

Instead of snipping everything else I wrote, try reading it.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

971. Re: Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 08:27:23 UTC
From: Tehrasha Darkon <darkon@netins.net>
Message-ID: <pan.2007.11.15.08.27.29@netins.net>
Source record: 33821

On Wed, 14 Nov 2007 05:44:54 -0800, ltdoc wrote:

> That IS interesting! To really make it a 'stealth' antenna you might
> have to paint the plasma container to keep any light from shining
> through. :)
> Don't think I'll hold my breath for an 80 meter model...
> - 'Doc

Gives new meaning to the term 'Active antenna'.

--Teh

972. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 12:29:08 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <Mpedne2ib5gtpqHanZ2dnUVZ8uudnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33824

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:c3dnj3lf69qogvv7v12ciipr3qia4h7k7n@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 02:47:05 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>It seems that everyone was so busy laughing on this newsgroup,
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> As well crafted a line for trolling as any....
>
>>that no one
>>has actually provided any information as to whether any detailed research
>>has ever been carried out as to what is going on within the radiating
>>elements of an antenna.
>
> This, as the lawyers would say, argues a fact not yet in evidence.
> Your statement appears to be one that can only be satisfied by meeting
> a string of conditions:
> 1. The actuality of "actually," who is the arbiter of this? This
> group has long experienced denial by inventors that their theories
> have never been "actually" disproved. "Actually" is one of those
> rubbery words that fits any argument that lack definition;
> 2. "detailed research?" Another qualifier that invites the rejection
> of any contribution for lacking unspecified requirements;
> 3. "what is going on?" Now THERE is a technical goal for detailed
> research to be provided as information.
> 4. "within the radiating elements?" Is this to presume there is some
> distinct radiation from "within" elements? This would be a remarkable
> measurement achievement to tease it out from the rest. [Could we use
> a Gaussian sieve?]
>
>>There is loads of theory in the text books, but I
>
> If you moved to the fiction shelves would you say there is loads of
> drama in them? [More to the matter, what would you expect?]
>
>>have yet to see any empirical measurements or results.
>
> Of what? Actual detailed results of what is going on within radiating
> elements?
>
> Help us out here. What instrumentation would be used? What units of
> measure would be employed? (In "what is going on" are we talking

> about Ohms, Volts, Amperes; or swimming, having a party, or getting
> laid off?). What qualifies as detail? How would we recognize it
> being actual?
>
>> I am aware of the
>>research into small loops carried out by Professor Underhill (also
>>published
>>in RadCom) but it seems that even his results have been disputed.
>
> Hmm, tantalizing, but how do small loops relate to "what is actually
> going on?" More so, where within the loop did Professor Underhill
> make his measurements, and what were they of? [I might point out
> here, editorially, that little content was posted by you up until this
> point, and it has evaporated following its solitary mention. If you
> stripped out everything, and simply fleshed out this sentence into a
> paragraph, it might be meaningful.]
>
>>I may have submitted the post, tongue in cheek
>
> Then the joviality that your post heralds is merited, isn't it? This
> is called leading with your chin.
>
>>, to stir things up a bit, but
>>on reflection there seems to be something of merit in the idea.
>
> As your post seems to be wholly unrelated to the topic, and apparently
> a stream of consciousness from another thread, then this idea is
> adorned with rather vague suggestions.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard

Thanks for yor comments and encouragement. I can well understand your skepticism and accept that this idea is pretty far out. As you rightly point out, there are a whole host of issues revolving around what is being defined, measurement methods and interpretation of results.

The small transmitting loop efficiency experiments were carried out using thermographic imaging to try and identify areas of heating within the loops. The areas with maximum heating would indicate high current flow or high resistance. This information was used to try and derive a theory of operation and efficiency figures for the loops. The idea being to prove that efficiency was in fact higher than predicted by the Chu theory. The methodology and results of the experiment were challenged and Chu theory seems to have won out, at least for the time being.

I don't see that there would be any need to invoke non standard units for experimental measurements, ohms, amps and volts should suffice. I have not worked out the best measurement methods or instrumentation to use, but I am

sure that existing equipment and techniques will suffice. Small sampling coils, hall effect devices, temperature measurement probes and thermal cameras are all available at prices which an amateur experimenter can afford, so there is no reason why these experiments could not be carried out in a domestic environment rather then an industrial one.

The reason for specifying a single radiating element is because directional and reflecting elements absorb and re-radiate RF energy. Once the properties of a single element are known, then it is possible to add additional elements and make further measurements and assessments of performance. Since it is already known that all the elements of an antenna interact with one another, it is important to start with the basics and work up from there.

The choice of the word 'within' was unfortunate because I accept that there is nothing going on actually within an antenna element, skin effect ensuring that RF travels on the outside of conductors.

So I come back to my assertion that very little detail seems to have been published about what is happening really close in to antennas i.e. on the actual elements making up the antenna. Loads of stuff about near field and far field experiments, but not specific points of radiation from the antenna elements. It may all be a complete waste of time but at least I will have fun and hopefully learn some new stuff doing it.

Regards
Mike G0ULI

973. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 12:37:19 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <OLidnWX_7LEHoKHaRVnyiAA@bt.com>
Source record: 33825

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:8lP_i.6886$TR5.5562@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> and that the characteristic impedence will vary along an antennas length.
>
> Well, that's obviously false. The characteristic
> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
> constant at 138*log(4D/d)
>
> The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
> with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
> standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
> impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
> with the voltage to current radio existing along
> its length when the SWR is not 1:1.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil

Are you sure you are not confusing the characteristic impedance of a dipole antenna with the characteristic impedence of an open feed line? One is constant, the other appears to vary along its length. A dipole antenna has low impedence at a centre feed point and high impedence at it's ends.

Reminds me of the tales of old ladies who used to tie knots in electric flex to stop the electricity leaking out! I actually met one in real life many years ago.

Mike G0ULI

974. 23cm Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 13:18:05 UTC
From: marcelvdl <marcel4tmh@bigpond.com>
Message-ID: <5b4be0d9-8508-45be-8d5e-7f062e943d8e@s6g2000prc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33826

Has anyone got any simple moderate gain construction ideas for antennas on the 23cm (1296MHz) band. Gain of a few dB in either vertical or horizontal polarisations are wanted. Brief accurate description of materials, construction sizes in metric dimensions and tuning tips would be most appreciated, along with anticipated gain figures/VSWR/return loss/input Z if known.

I'm not after the quad 36EL array designs, just whips, small yagi's or dipole sugestions.

Rgds
Marcel
vk4tmh

975. Re: 23cm Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 15:02:09 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <6b746dbf-370c-4a72-8c10-e05bb6a8f39d@w73g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33827

On Nov 15, 8:18 am, marcelvdl <marcel4...@bigpond.com> wrote:
> Has anyone got any simple moderate gain construction ideas for
> antennas on the 23cm (1296MHz) band. Gain of a few dB in either
> vertical or horizontal polarisations are wanted. Brief accurate
> description of materials, construction sizes in metric dimensions and
> tuning tips would be most appreciated, along with anticipated gain
> figures/VSWR/return loss/input Z if known.
>
> I'm not after the quad 36EL array designs, just whips, small yagi's or
> dipole sugestions.
>
> Rgds
> Marcel
> vk4tmh

http://www.qsl.net/pe1rki/index.html?URL=http://www.qsl.net/pe1rki/quad/index.html

This site looks like it has some good info. Check out quagi antennas,
it is pretty easy to build high gain antennas .

Jimmie

976. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 15:07:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RgZ_i.8091$3Z2.1302@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33828

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The characteristic
>> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
>> constant at 138*log(4D/d)
>>
>> The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
>> with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
>> standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
>> impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
>> with the voltage to current radio existing along
>> its length when the SWR is not 1:1.
>
> Have you verified this experimentally, Cecil? If you did,
> how did you do it?

Here's a quote from "Antennas Theory" by Balanis: "The current
and voltage distributions on open-ended wire antennas are similar
to the standing wave patterns on open-ended transmission lines.
... Standing wave antennas, such as the dipole, can be analyzed
as traveling wave antennas with waves propagating in opposite
directions (forward and backward) and represented by traveling
wave currents If and Ib ..."

As Balanis suggests, the body of technical knowledge
available for "open-ended transmission lines" is applicable
to "open-ended wire antennas", e.g. dipoles, which really
are nothing but lossy *single-wire* transmission lines.

That characteristic impedance equation for a single-wire
transmission lines can be found in numerous publications and
is close to a purely resistive value. A #14 horizontal wire
30 feet above ground is very close to a characteristic
impedance of 600 ohms. (One half of a 1/2 wavelength dipole
is simply a lossy 1/4 wavelength stub with Z0 = ~600 ohms.)

Before he passed, Reg Edwards had some earlier comments on
the characteristic impedance of a 1/2WL dipole above ground.

Like a normal transmission line open stub, a 1/2WL
dipole supports standing waves that can be analyzed. For the
purposes of a voltage and current analysis, I^2*R losses and
radiation losses can be lumped together into total losses
associated with some attenuation factor, similar to analyzing
a 1/4WL lossy normal stub.

In fact, the losses to radiation from
one half of a 1/2WL dipole can be simulated by EZNEC using
resistance wire in a 1/4WL open stub. Using EZNEC with a
resistivity of 2.3 uohm/m for a 1/4WL open stub gives a pretty
good model of what is happening with one half of a 1/2WL dipole
which is only a lossy single-wire transmission line above earth.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

977. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 15:44:27 UTC
From: John Passaneau <w3jxp@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <Xns99E96D54D976jxp16psuedu@128.118.141.40>
Source record: 33829

art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in news:09534116-d261-4f5d-aeea-4665b92069a7@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com:

> No !!!!!!!!!
> Every thing is known.
> It must be in the books of Kraus and you know who.
> I keep reading that the theories of radiation is well known
> and widely accepted, so what is widely accepted in this area?
> Is the "rust" of aluminum called bauxite by any chance?
> And is it diamagnetic?
> Art
>
> Christopher Cox wrote:
>> Sputtering?
>>
>> BTW, lots of luck with that subject, it would seem there is little
>> understanding on the field of study other than it works.
>

The "rust" on aluminum is aluminum oxide. More related to Corundum {Al2O3}, sorry can't do subscripts in thunderbird, than Bauxite which is {Al2O3.2H2O}. The oxide coating forms almost instantly on aluminum when exposed to air. It is very thin and can be scratched off and will not form if air is keep away from it which is why clamping works. The oxide coating is also why soldering to aluminum is hard to do. If soldered in an atmosphere without oxygen aluminum would solder easily. When aluminum is exposed to water a white powdery coating forms. That is closer to Bauxite as it's a hydrated aluminum oxide of which Bauxite is just one. Anodizing is process that makes the aluminum oxide coating thicker and more porous so that dye can be forced into it so it can be colored. And anodizing also is a good insulator which is why it must be scraped off where you want to make an electrical connection.

John Passaneau
Penn State University

978. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 16:42:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <UF__i.5517$852.2265@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33830

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> Are you sure you are not confusing the characteristic impedance of a
> dipole antenna with the characteristic impedence of an open feed line?
> One is constant, the other appears to vary along its length. A dipole
> antenna has low impedence at a centre feed point and high impedence at
> it's ends.

The feedpoint impedance of a stub is NOT the same thing
as the Z0 of the stub. The feedpoint impedance of an
antenna is NOT the same thing as the Z0 of the antenna.

The characteristic impedance of a #14 wire 30 feet above
the ground is close to constant at 600 ohms. The formula
for a single-wire transmission line is 138*log(4D/d).
A horizontal dipole is nothing more than a single-wire
transmission line which is known to be lossy.

The characteristic impedance of a transmission line is
constant. If the SWR > 1, the voltage to current
ratio varies along its length. That varying impedance
(V/I) is NOT the characteristic impedance which is
constant.

The characteristic impedance of a horizontal dipole is
~constant. Since a dipole is a standing wave antenna,
the voltage to current ratio varies along its length.
That varying impedance (V/I) is NOT the characteristic
impedance which is relatively constant for a horizontal
wire.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

979. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 16:53:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ftsoj39c3m0og7l24ca03q2qonocgjk6ij@4ax.com>
Source record: 33831

On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 12:29:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>Thanks for yor comments and encouragement. I can well understand your
>skepticism and accept that this idea is pretty far out. As you rightly point
>out, there are a whole host of issues revolving around what is being
>defined, measurement methods and interpretation of results.

Hi Mike,

OK, but this still tells me nothing of what issue you think I am
skeptical about!

>The small transmitting loop efficiency experiments were carried out using
>thermographic imaging to try and identify areas of heating within the loops.

Good, that is instructive.

>The areas with maximum heating would indicate high current flow or high
>resistance.

More properly, their product - Watts.

>This information was used to try and derive a theory of
>operation and efficiency figures for the loops. The idea being to prove that
>efficiency was in fact higher than predicted by the Chu theory.

This names only one theory and doesn't actually illustrate any
differences.

>The
>methodology and results of the experiment were challenged and Chu theory
>seems to have won out, at least for the time being.

Again, all of this is suggestive, not informative. Returning to your
earlier complaint of "detailed research" we have no details beyond
heat imaging challenging the establishment.

>I don't see that there would be any need to invoke non standard units for
>experimental measurements, ohms, amps and volts should suffice.

Too often, this group has to wade through "what it is not" instead of
"what it is." Tell us what specific units would be convincing for
you, as you have introduced a complaint that needs to be satisfied.

>I have not
>worked out the best measurement methods or instrumentation to use, but I am
>sure that existing equipment and techniques will suffice.

I have worked on a world of instruments (more than anyone here).
Believe me, that experience has NOT answered the question of the ages.

> Small sampling
>coils, hall effect devices, temperature measurement
>probes and thermal cameras are all available at prices which an amateur
>experimenter can afford, so there is no reason why these experiments could
>not be carried out in a domestic environment rather then an industrial one.

OK, by induction, I presume you are harkening back to these thermal
maps or imaging.

Well, in fact they have been done, their results have been posted to
the net and argued here. You didn't get the invitation?

Unfortunately, that contributor was arguing smaller loops, coils
specifically and the mapping was tangential to the rant. He promised
more data when Spring weather would allow him to pursue this line of
inquiry, but that was several Springs ago, and he has in the interval
chosen to -um- till the same ground.

>The reason for specifying a single radiating element is because directional
>and reflecting elements absorb and re-radiate RF energy. Once the properties
>of a single element are known, then it is possible to add additional
>elements and make further measurements and assessments of performance. Since
>it is already known that all the elements of an antenna interact with one
>another, it is important to start with the basics and work up from there.

True, and certainly it stands to improve clarity by reducing
variables.

>The choice of the word 'within' was unfortunate because I accept that there
>is nothing going on actually within an antenna element, skin effect ensuring
>that RF travels on the outside of conductors.

Plus, thermal imaging would be hard pressed to peer inside a
conductor.

>So I come back to my assertion that very little detail seems to have been
>published about what is happening really close in to antennas i.e. on the
>actual elements making up the antenna. Loads of stuff about near field and
>far field experiments, but not specific points of radiation from the antenna
>elements. It may all be a complete waste of time but at least I will have
>fun and hopefully learn some new stuff doing it.

You mean you are unfamiliar with this work. I've posted my own here
to little attention, I don't think this cycle will attract much more,
but here it is:
http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/Fields/Dipole/index.htm

This doesn't actually attend your preference of thermal mapping, but
you are still vague to the point of "what is happening really close in
to antennas" (even qualified by "on the actual elements" - there's
that word actual again which lends nothing to a specification).

There is an entire field of Science devoted to this (beyond the scope of many here who would anticipate my answer being "Fields"). This field is called Plasmonics. Books are written about it, pictures are taken of it, and I've sat through hours of presentations demonstrating it. Unfortunately, this crowd of investigators, like Arthur, have re-invented the wheel and they proclaim it is square.

The long and short of it is that you stand to become more confused, but it could be rewarding if you wear asbestos.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

980. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 18:06:21 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhi1qtpia1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33834

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:

>> So.. Terman's equation probably holds for coax where the inner
>> conductor is >20 skin depths,
>
>
> Sorry, Jim, you lost me: why such a large number as 20?
>
> At 2.5 skin depths, the current density is <10% of the surface value; at
> 5 skin depths, <1%. If at least 5 skin depths are available, we can be
> confident in the accuracy of the standard, uncorrected equation for most
> purposes.

But it's round... (unless Terman rolled that into his constants)

Consider if you peeled that 2.5 skin depth layer and made it flat. It would look like a pyramid, not a rectangular bar.

Of course, if you assume that the cross sectional area is an annulus (the pi*(r^2-(r-skindepth)^2) style calculation) this partially gets taken into account.

The other factor is that in a wire that is comparable to skin depth in radius, the current on the far side of the wire also contributes to squeezing the current towards the near side surface. (and that's why the actual math gets hairy.. you can't use a simple exponential approximation for the current density)

At 20 skin depths, the difference is negligble.

As a practical matter, if you have an application that actually cares about this level of detail, you probably have the resources to deal with the exact calculations, so the simple "thin layer on the surface" is close enough.

For what it's worth, this kind of thing is why the loss in coax doesn't follow a nice k1*f + k2*sqrt(f) characteristic at low frequencies. The second term is essentially assuming that the skin depth in the conductors is "small" compared to conductor size.

>
> A more serious effect of insufficient conductor depth may be in
> estimating the effectiveness of shielding. The residual fields at the
> opposite side of an extremely thin shield can be very significant if
> we're looking for attenuations of 40dB, 60dB or more.

Especially at low frequencies... (shielding mains frequency
interference, or PWM switcher noise, for instance)

981. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 18:09:08 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhi204pia2@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33835

Michael Black wrote:
> art (aunwin@insightbb.com) writes:
>
>>Pat Hawker was the only part that I read but lately he seems to be
>>rambling.
>
>
> I'm rather surprised that he's still doing the column. It's been
> thirty years since I bought a collection of Technical Topics, and later
> I found a used one dating from the sixties. I have no idea when
> he started doing it (wait, I guess if this is "50 years of antenna topics"
> then it must be fifty years), but I suspect nobody has had such a long
> running column in the ham magazines.
>
> Of course, such columns are relatively easy to write, since it's a filtering
> of a lot of material down to it's essence.

Actually, such columns can be very difficult to write. Distilling to
the essence, without losing an essential detail, can be quite
challenging. Anyone can write a 200 page tome that covers something in
all its gory detail, given sufficient time and effort. It's
substantially harder to make an adequate summary in 100 words, and doing
it on a deadline.

Sort of like writing meaningful abstracts for a technical paper.

982. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 18:09:45 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <WX%_i.192$wR2.85@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 33832

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote >
> The characteristic impedance of a horizontal dipole is
> ~constant. Since a dipole is a standing wave antenna,
> the voltage to current ratio varies along its length.
> That varying impedance (V/I) is NOT the characteristic
> impedance which is relatively constant for a horizontal
> wire.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil,
How do we apply (calculate char. imp.) the above to say, full wave (quad)
loop or vertical monopole?

Yuri, K3BU

983. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 18:28:23 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <cd0%i.9552$ww2.9271@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33833

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> The characteristic
>>> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
>>> constant at 138*log(4D/d)
>>>
>>> The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
>>> with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
>>> standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
>>> impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
>>> with the voltage to current radio existing along
>>> its length when the SWR is not 1:1.
>>
>> Have you verified this experimentally, Cecil? If you did,
>> how did you do it?
>
> Here's a quote from "Antennas Theory" by Balanis: "The current
> and voltage distributions on open-ended wire antennas are similar
> to the standing wave patterns on open-ended transmission lines.
> ... Standing wave antennas, such as the dipole, can be analyzed
> as traveling wave antennas with waves propagating in opposite
> directions (forward and backward) and represented by traveling
> wave currents If and Ib ..."
>
> As Balanis suggests, the body of technical knowledge
> available for "open-ended transmission lines" is applicable
> to "open-ended wire antennas", e.g. dipoles, which really
> are nothing but lossy *single-wire* transmission lines.
>
> That characteristic impedance equation for a single-wire
> transmission lines can be found in numerous publications and
> is close to a purely resistive value. A #14 horizontal wire
> 30 feet above ground is very close to a characteristic
> impedance of 600 ohms. (One half of a 1/2 wavelength dipole
> is simply a lossy 1/4 wavelength stub with Z0 = ~600 ohms.)
>
> Before he passed, Reg Edwards had some earlier comments on
> the characteristic impedance of a 1/2WL dipole above ground.
>
> Like a normal transmission line open stub, a 1/2WL
> dipole supports standing waves that can be analyzed. For the
> purposes of a voltage and current analysis, I^2*R losses and
> radiation losses can be lumped together into total losses
```

> associated with some attenuation factor, similar to analyzing
> a 1/4WL lossy normal stub.
>
> In fact, the losses to radiation from
> one half of a 1/2WL dipole can be simulated by EZNEC using
> resistance wire in a 1/4WL open stub. Using EZNEC with a
> resistivity of 2.3 uohm/m for a 1/4WL open stub gives a pretty
> good model of what is happening with one half of a 1/2WL dipole
> which is only a lossy single-wire transmission line above earth.

So you haven't verified it experimentally, and don't know how
to do so. Thanks for the answer.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

984. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 19:01:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d047a53e-6b78-4ca1-9a7d-9e354faad354@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33836

Thank you for the info John.
I am not very good in the chemical area but I believe that all
diamagnetic materials
form hydroxides where the constituents contain a sinle Oygen and
hydrogen (HO)
Thus materials used for antennas generate a surface where (HO) is a
constituent.
This can produce particles,ions or what have you to congregate on the
surface
but without energy per se but possibly adverse to the high velocity
release
of electrons.
Would that have any accurate deductions derived from the initial (HO)
constituent?
I also see a possibility that all contain a particular static particle
such as dust
that can be obtained from most if not all orbiting mass in the
Universe (something like
Moon dust that cling to a astronauts outer wear in the effort to join
the H2O of the
human body within) I did read that NASA in an effort to remove moon
dust had partial
success by directing energy from a capacitor release which overcame
the inertia of the dust on clothing.(They have a fear of this dust
entering the space vehicle
and acting as an abrasive substance.)
As you may guess I am trying to determine the action of a pulsatic
release of energy
from a capacitor that will eject "something" from a diagmagnetic
surface from
which a radiator is made.
Again, many thanks
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg

John Passaneau wrote:
> art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in news:09534116-d261-4f5d-aeea-
> 4665b92069a7@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com:
>
> > No !!!!!!!!!
> > Every thing is known.
> > It must be in the books of Kraus and you know who.
> > I keep reading that the theories of radiation is well known
> > and widely accepted, so what is widely accepted in this area?
> > Is the "rust" of aluminum called bauxite by any chance?

> > And is it diamagnetic?
> > Art
> >
> > Christopher Cox wrote:
> >> Sputtering?
> >>
> >> BTW, lots of luck with that subject, it would seem there is little
> >> understanding on the field of study other than it works.
> >
>
> The "rust" on aluminum is aluminum oxide. More related to Corundum
> {Al2O3}, sorry can't do subscripts in thunderbird, than Bauxite which is
> {Al2O3.2H2O}. The oxide coating forms almost instantly on aluminum when
> exposed to air. It is very thin and can be scratched off and will not
> form if air is keep away from it which is why clamping works. The oxide
> coating is also why soldering to aluminum is hard to do. If soldered in
> an atmosphere without oxygen aluminum would solder easily. When aluminum
> is exposed to water a white powdery coating forms. That is closer to
> Bauxite as it's a hydrated aluminum oxide of which Bauxite is just one.
> Anodizing is process that makes the aluminum oxide coating thicker and
> more porous so that dye can be forced into it so it can be colored. And
> anodizing also is a good insulator which is why it must be scraped off
> where you want to make an electrical connection.
>
> John Passaneau
> Penn State University

985. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 19:21:09 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <2b6pj3tkqh7dumjacdflnmk3jek8asrf9o@4ax.com>
Source record: 33837

On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 11:01:39 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>As you may guess I am trying to determine the action of a pulsatic
>release of energy
>from a capacitor that will eject "something" from a diagmagnetic
>surface from
>which a radiator is made.

Hi Arthur,

This is discussed in most Physics books. Unfortunately, not in the terms you are expecting - so essentially trash to any invention purporting to elevate this dust-buster energy to radiation status.

Let's say you want to pulsatic eject "something" from a surface. It first has to exceed the work function of the material. This is pretty hard for metals exposed to any environment other than vacuum, and even more hard if insufficient voltage/temperature is applied.

Given this work function barrier, we would observe it as the cessation of radiation from an antenna when potentials/temperatures dropped below a critical level. Given further that many Ham operators collect QSL cards from all over the planet on Watt power levels, there is no evidence of this at all (as a Watt power level into a resonant dipole is insufficient to supply the work function requirement).

Hence, it follows that pulsatic ejection is of no consequence beyond the illusion of performance.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

986. Cuts to the chase ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 19:34:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhi70j$m8r$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33838

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
> JS

http://www.webpronews.com/topnews/2007/11/15/powerline-broadband-hits-400mbps

JS

987. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 19:37:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wd1%i.8121$3Z2.2280@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33839

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote >
>> The characteristic impedance of a horizontal dipole is
>> ~constant. Since a dipole is a standing wave antenna,
>> the voltage to current ratio varies along its length.
>> That varying impedance (V/I) is NOT the characteristic
>> impedance which is relatively constant for a horizontal
>> wire.

> How do we apply (calculate char. imp.) the above to say, full wave (quad)
> loop or vertical monopole?

That's a good question. For a horizontal wire, its obvious
that the forward wave reflects from the open-circuit at the
end of the wire. We know there are standing waves on a loop
but exactly where are the reflections originating? I
suspect they are originating at the feedpoint, i.e. the
forward wave travels all the way around the loop and is
reflected from the impedance discontinuity at the feedpoint.
Note that the feedpoint impedance of a full-wave loop is
in between the feedpoint impedances of a 1/2WL dipole and
a 1.5WL dipole indicating that the forward wave travels
about 1WL before being reflected in the loop.

Every segment of a monopole is a different
distance from ground and therefore has a slightly different
characteristic impedance which probably doesn't change very
fast as it is a log function. For instance, for the sake
of discussions, it seems reasonable to assume that the Z0
of a vertical stinger is in the neighborhood of a few
hundred ohms and would be easy to measure. At whatever
frequency causes the stinger to be 1/8WL, measure the
impedance. That will be fairly close to the characteristic
impedance of the stinger at the measurement point.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

988. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 19:46:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <om1%i.8122$3Z2.2423@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33840

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Here's a quote from "Antennas Theory" by Balanis: "The current
>> and voltage distributions on open-ended wire antennas are similar
>> to the standing wave patterns on open-ended transmission lines.
>> ... Standing wave antennas, such as the dipole, can be analyzed
>> as traveling wave antennas with waves propagating in opposite
>> directions (forward and backward) and represented by traveling
>> wave currents If and Ib ..."

> So you haven't verified it experimentally, and don't know how
> to do so. Thanks for the answer.

Do you distrust the theory of relatively because you
haven't verified it experimentally and don't know
how to do so?

I have simulated the configuration using EZNEC.

Tom, like you, I trust the great engineers and physicists
who came before me. I do not develop every concept from
first principles. If an analysis suggested by Balanis is
not good enough for you, that's your choice. Incidentally,
Kraus says essentially the same thing as Balanis about
analyzing standing-wave antennas.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

989. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 20:20:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lS1%i.6961$TR5.5544@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33742

Cecil Moore wrote:
> At whatever
> frequency causes the stinger to be 1/8WL, measure the
> impedance. That will be fairly close to the characteristic
> impedance of the stinger at the measurement point.

As a data point, using EZNEC's VERT1.EZ 40m vertical,
the feedpoint impedance at 3.6 MHz is 6 - j356 ohms.
That would make the Z0 at the feedpoint around 360
ohms and Z0 no doubt increases with distance above
ground.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

990. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 20:23:17 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29868-473CAAB5-273@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33744

Art wrote:
"---Joules are not necessarily accelerating."

True.

Terman says:
"Radio waves are produced to some extent whenever a wire in open space carries a high-frequency current."

Kraus says:
"Thus, time-changing current radiates and acceleerated charge radiates."

A joule is a unit of work or energy in the MKS system. A joule is the quantity of energy needed to transport one coulomb of charge between two points of one volt potential difference.

Incidentally, "average power" is the kind of power we ordinarily use.

Radio waves as Terman uses above are of the energy which escapes from the near field of the wire and is unlikekly to be recaptured by the wire.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

991. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 20:27:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <912f5686-4640-4826-8d53-0325b6a2b0c8@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33743

Mike
I hope you learn from your exchange with Richard.
His only interest is not to aid in your thoughts but to take a
swipe at you after every paragraph. He is trying to taunt you.
He will also intimate, but without saying so, that he has all
the answers to your quandry as a way of enticing you for a longer
dialogue which for him are far and few between on this newsgroup.
Obviously you can now see why.
I have been informed that he has responded to the "skin" thread.
I have not read it nor will I reply to it, since I know before hand it
will contain nothing but taunts either to me or the prior poster.
The best thing for Richard's posts is if you must read them then smile
at his childish actions and then move on. Either way, from now on
he is going to take a swipe at you at every opportunity to provoke
you into a dialogue with him where the scenario will repeat itself
all over again.
Tolerate him but without engagement.
Best Regards
Art Unwin.....KB9MZ....xg

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 12:29:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
> >Thanks for yor comments and encouragement. I can well understand your
> >skepticism and accept that this idea is pretty far out. As you rightly point
> >out, there are a whole host of issues revolving around what is being
> >defined, measurement methods and interpretation of results.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> OK, but this still tells me nothing of what issue you think I am
> skeptical about!
>
> >The small transmitting loop efficiency experiments were carried out using
> >thermographic imaging to try and identify areas of heating within the loops.
>
> Good, that is instructive.
>
> >The areas with maximum heating would indicate high current flow or high
> >resistance.
>
> More properly, their product - Watts.
>

> >This information was used to try and derive a theory of
> >operation and efficiency figures for the loops. The idea being to prove that
> >efficiency was in fact higher than predicted by the Chu theory.
>
> This names only one theory and doesn't actually illustrate any
> differences.
>
> >The
> >methodology and results of the experiment were challenged and Chu theory
> >seems to have won out, at least for the time being.
>
> Again, all of this is suggestive, not informative. Returning to your
> earlier complaint of "detailed research" we have no details beyond
> heat imaging challenging the establishment.
>
> >I don't see that there would be any need to invoke non standard units for
> >experimental measurements, ohms, amps and volts should suffice.
>
> Too often, this group has to wade through "what it is not" instead of
> "what it is." Tell us what specific units would be convincing for
> you, as you have introduced a complaint that needs to be satisfied.
>
> >I have not
> >worked out the best measurement methods or instrumentation to use, but I am
> >sure that existing equipment and techniques will suffice.
>
> I have worked on a world of instruments (more than anyone here).
> Believe me, that experience has NOT answered the question of the ages.
>
> > Small sampling
> >coils, hall effect devices, temperature measurement
> >probes and thermal cameras are all available at prices which an amateur
> >experimenter can afford, so there is no reason why these experiments could
> >not be carried out in a domestic environment rather then an industrial one.
>
> OK, by induction, I presume you are harkening back to these thermal
> maps or imaging.
>
> Well, in fact they have been done, their results have been posted to
> the net and argued here. You didn't get the invitation?
>
> Unfortunately, that contributor was arguing smaller loops, coils
> specifically and the mapping was tangential to the rant. He promised
> more data when Spring weather would allow him to pursue this line of
> inquiry, but that was several Springs ago, and he has in the interval
> chosen to -um- till the same ground.
>
> >The reason for specifying a single radiating element is because directional
> >and reflecting elements absorb and re-radiate RF energy. Once the properties
> >of a single element are known, then it is possible to add additional

> >elements and make further measurements and assessments of performance. Since
> >it is already known that all the elements of an antenna interact with one
> >another, it is important to start with the basics and work up from there.
>
> True, and certainly it stands to improve clarity by reducing
> variables.
>
> >The choice of the word 'within' was unfortunate because I accept that there
> >is nothing going on actually within an antenna element, skin effect ensuring
> >that RF travels on the outside of conductors.
>
> Plus, thermal imaging would be hard pressed to peer inside a
> conductor.
>
> >So I come back to my assertion that very little detail seems to have been
> >published about what is happening really close in to antennas i.e. on the
> >actual elements making up the antenna. Loads of stuff about near field and
> >far field experiments, but not specific points of radiation from the antenna
> >elements. It may all be a complete waste of time but at least I will have
> >fun and hopefully learn some new stuff doing it.
>
> You mean you are unfamiliar with this work. I've posted my own here
> to little attention, I don't think this cycle will attract much more,
> but here it is:
> http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/Fields/Dipole/index.htm
>
> This doesn't actually attend your preference of thermal mapping, but
> you are still vague to the point of "what is happening really close in
> to antennas" (even qualified by "on the actual elements" - there's
> that word actual again which lends nothing to a specification).
>
> There is an entire field of Science devoted to this (beyond the scope
> of many here who would anticipate my answer being "Fields"). This
> field is called Plasmonics. Books are written about it, pictures are
> taken of it, and I've sat through hours of presentations demonstrating
> it. Unfortunately, this crowd of investigators, like Arthur, have
> re-invented the wheel and they proclaim it is square.
>
> The long and short of it is that you stand to become more confused,
> but it could be rewarding if you wear asbestos.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

992. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 20:34:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <2abpj3hti1r22l4imja8d00g28niro7vop@4ax.com>
Source record: 33745

On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 12:27:52 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>I hope you learn from your exchange with Richard.

Hi Arthur,

Thanx for the flowers!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

993. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 20:49:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Gh2%i.45768$eY.14960@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33746

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 2, 9:54 pm, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
>> On Nov 2, 3:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>
>>> Do you know of any way to achieve wave
>>> cancellation without any interaction between the
>>> waves?

>> It's called "vector addition," not "interaction."
>
> A bit more on the lack of "interaction" between two waves...

A bit more on the "interaction" between two waves...

From "Optics", by Hecht: "Briefly then, optical interference
corresponds to the *interaction* of two or more light waves
yielding a resultant irradiance that deviates from the sum
of the component irradiances." (emphasis mine)

Since the "interaction" between two waves is good enough for
Hecht, it is good enough for me.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

994. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 21:09:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5299-473CB593-324@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33747

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"I suapect they (reflections) are originating at the feedpoint, i.e. the forward wave travels all the way around the loop and is reflected from the impedance discontinuity at the feedpoint."

That would be a reflection from a virtual impedance bump wouldn`t it?

The wave travels both wires of a feedline simultaneously, and enters both ends of the loop at the same time. The collision is at the midpoint of the loop opposite the feedpoint.

Arnold B. Bailey says on page 399 of "TV and Other Receiving Antennas":
"Now, in the loop, the far-end reflection point is a short circuit, and hence, the current is high at this far end."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

995. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 21:45:55 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <n63%i.10192$yV6.7727@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33748

Cecil Moore wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
>> On Nov 2, 9:54 pm, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
>>> On Nov 2, 3:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Do you know of any way to achieve wave
>>>> cancellation without any interaction between the
>>>> waves?
>
>>> It's called "vector addition," not "interaction."
>>
>> A bit more on the lack of "interaction" between two waves...
>
> A bit more on the "interaction" between two waves...
>
> From "Optics", by Hecht: "Briefly then, optical interference
> corresponds to the *interaction* of two or more light waves
> yielding a resultant irradiance that deviates from the sum
> of the component irradiances." (emphasis mine)
>
> Since the "interaction" between two waves is good enough for
> Hecht, it is good enough for me.

Gimme that old time religion...
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

996. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 21:57:39 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <nh3%i.10194$yV6.861@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33749

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Here's a quote from "Antennas Theory" by Balanis: "The current
>>> and voltage distributions on open-ended wire antennas are similar
>>> to the standing wave patterns on open-ended transmission lines.
>>> ... Standing wave antennas, such as the dipole, can be analyzed
>>> as traveling wave antennas with waves propagating in opposite
>>> directions (forward and backward) and represented by traveling
>>> wave currents If and Ib ..."
>
>> So you haven't verified it experimentally, and don't know how
>> to do so. Thanks for the answer.
>
> Do you distrust the theory of relatively because you
> haven't verified it experimentally and don't know
> how to do so?
>
> I have simulated the configuration using EZNEC.
>
> Tom, like you, I trust the great engineers and physicists
> who came before me. I do not develop every concept from
> first principles. If an analysis suggested by Balanis is
> not good enough for you, that's your choice. Incidentally,
> Kraus says essentially the same thing as Balanis about
> analyzing standing-wave antennas.

I actually do know how to verify Einstein's predictions because the fellows who did it wrote detailed articles on how they did it.

Thinking of antennas as transmission lines is an old practice. It doesn't mean it's very practical, or that it hasn't been superseded by a better analogy. For that matter, a vibrating guitar string can be analyzed as a transmission line, as can any woodwind instrument. That doesn't mean it's worth doing, but it can be done. The problem is when a gentleman, such as the late, lamented Reg Edwards, or the still kicking, unlamented you, write that an antenna, or a clarinet _is_ a transmission line.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

997. Re: 23cm Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 22:32:09 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimtel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <514433c7-8cc0-473a-b096-3ac2fd2b5359@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33750

Hi Marcel,

A somewhat unknown antenna, with reasonable gain and easy to
construct is the trihedral reflector antenna (corner radar reflector
as antenna). It uses a monopole as radiatior.

A short acticle (Spanish) with a photo of such an antenna can be found
at: w3.iec.csic.es/ursi/articulos_gandia_2005/articulos/RP1/350.pdf

A long investigation (English) with a high gain trihedral antenna can
be found at: http://yu1aw.ba-karlsruhe.de/shorten3dcra.pdf.

Best Regards,

Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl

998. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 22:41:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BW3%i.18435$4V6.5760@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33751

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
> "I suapect they (reflections) are originating at the feedpoint, i.e. the
> forward wave travels all the way around the loop and is reflected from
> the impedance discontinuity at the feedpoint."
>
> That would be a reflection from a virtual impedance bump wouldn`t it?

No, the impedance bump is physical. The physical Z0 of the
feedline is no doubt different from the physical Z0 of the
loop.

> The wave travels both wires of a feedline simultaneously, and enters
> both ends of the loop at the same time. The collision is at the midpoint
> of the loop opposite the feedpoint.

Waves traveling in opposite directions in a constant Z0
environment don't interact. If the Z0 doesn't change, they
pass each other "like ships in the night".

> Arnold B. Bailey says on page 399 of "TV and Other Receiving Antennas":
> "Now, in the loop, the far-end reflection point is a short circuit, and
> hence, the current is high at this far end."

If there is no physical impedance discontinuity, there is
no reflection. Reflections occur only at physical impedance
discontinuities. That virtual short circuit is an effect,
not a cause.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

999. Re: "Waves of Average Power"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 22:46:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%_3%i.18438$4V6.11112@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33752

Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Since the "interaction" between two waves is good enough for
>> Hecht, it is good enough for me.
>
> Gimme that old time religion...

Please take your objection up with Eugene Hecht.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1000. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 22:54:14 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <Pumdnb0yeeSoU6HanZ2dnUVZ8uGdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33753

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:ftsoj39c3m0og7l24ca03q2qonocgjk6ij@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 12:29:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>Thanks for yor comments and encouragement. I can well understand your
>>skepticism and accept that this idea is pretty far out. As you rightly
>>point
>>out, there are a whole host of issues revolving around what is being
>>defined, measurement methods and interpretation of results.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> OK, but this still tells me nothing of what issue you think I am
> skeptical about!
>
>>The small transmitting loop efficiency experiments were carried out using
>>thermographic imaging to try and identify areas of heating within the
>>loops.
>
> Good, that is instructive.
>
>>The areas with maximum heating would indicate high current flow or high
>>resistance.
>
> More properly, their product - Watts.
>
>>This information was used to try and derive a theory of
>>operation and efficiency figures for the loops. The idea being to prove
>>that
>>efficiency was in fact higher than predicted by the Chu theory.
>
> This names only one theory and doesn't actually illustrate any
> differences.
>
>>The
>>methodology and results of the experiment were challenged and Chu theory
>>seems to have won out, at least for the time being.
>
> Again, all of this is suggestive, not informative. Returning to your
> earlier complaint of "detailed research" we have no details beyond
> heat imaging challenging the establishment.
>
>>I don't see that there would be any need to invoke non standard units for

>>experimental measurements, ohms, amps and volts should suffice.
>
> Too often, this group has to wade through "what it is not" instead of
> "what it is." Tell us what specific units would be convincing for
> you, as you have introduced a complaint that needs to be satisfied.
>
>>I have not
>>worked out the best measurement methods or instrumentation to use, but I
>>am
>>sure that existing equipment and techniques will suffice.
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> I have worked on a world of instruments (more than anyone here).
> Believe me, that experience has NOT answered the question of the ages.
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>> Small sampling
>>coils, hall effect devices, temperature measurement
>>probes and thermal cameras are all available at prices which an amateur
>>experimenter can afford, so there is no reason why these experiments could
>>not be carried out in a domestic environment rather then an industrial
>>one.
>
> OK, by induction, I presume you are harkening back to these thermal
> maps or imaging.
>
> Well, in fact they have been done, their results have been posted to
> the net and argued here. You didn't get the invitation?
>
> Unfortunately, that contributor was arguing smaller loops, coils
> specifically and the mapping was tangential to the rant. He promised
> more data when Spring weather would allow him to pursue this line of
> inquiry, but that was several Springs ago, and he has in the interval
> chosen to -um- till the same ground.
>
>>The reason for specifying a single radiating element is because
>>directional
>>and reflecting elements absorb and re-radiate RF energy. Once the
>>properties
>>of a single element are known, then it is possible to add additional
>>elements and make further measurements and assessments of performance.
>>Since
>>it is already known that all the elements of an antenna interact with one
>>another, it is important to start with the basics and work up from there.
>
> True, and certainly it stands to improve clarity by reducing
> variables.
>
>>The choice of the word 'within' was unfortunate because I accept that
>>there
>>is nothing going on actually within an antenna element, skin effect
>>ensuring

>>that RF travels on the outside of conductors.
>
> Plus, thermal imaging would be hard pressed to peer inside a
> conductor.
>
>>So I come back to my assertion that very little detail seems to have been
>>published about what is happening really close in to antennas i.e. on the
>>actual elements making up the antenna. Loads of stuff about near field and
>>far field experiments, but not specific points of radiation from the
>>antenna
>>elements. It may all be a complete waste of time but at least I will have
>>fun and hopefully learn some new stuff doing it.
>
> You mean you are unfamiliar with this work. I've posted my own here
> to little attention, I don't think this cycle will attract much more,
> but here it is:
> http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/Fields/Dipole/index.htm
>
> This doesn't actually attend your preference of thermal mapping, but
> you are still vague to the point of "what is happening really close in
> to antennas" (even qualified by "on the actual elements" - there's
> that word actual again which lends nothing to a specification).
>
> There is an entire field of Science devoted to this (beyond the scope
> of many here who would anticipate my answer being "Fields"). This
> field is called Plasmonics. Books are written about it, pictures are
> taken of it, and I've sat through hours of presentations demonstrating
> it. Unfortunately, this crowd of investigators, like Arthur, have
> re-invented the wheel and they proclaim it is square.
>
> The long and short of it is that you stand to become more confused,
> but it could be rewarding if you wear asbestos.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Thank you Richard,

That has helped to clarify my thinking. I know people tend to insist on very specific language and technical terms before being willing to accept anything new on this newsgroup. I tend to agree that this is a good thing and resorting to woolly, imprecise or made up terms does nothing to clarify new concepts.

I guess you are skeptical that there might be a specific point on an antenna that matches the impedence of free space and thus radiates energy more strongly than the rest of the antenna. This is the subject that interests me and I intend to try and establish to my own satisfaction whether this is or is not the case. If this can be established in a scientifically robust manner, then I will present my experimental method, measurements and conclusions for critical examination. I am unfamiliar with work that has

been carried out in this field, so I will carry out further searches and reading before embarking on reinventing the wheel. Thanks for the link and the suggestion about plasmonics and fields, I will follow up on that.

Cheers
Mike G0ULI

1001. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 22:55:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <284%i.18440$4V6.6113@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33754

Tom Donaly wrote:
> The problem is
> when a gentleman, such as ... unlamented you, write that
> an antenna, or a clarinet _is_ a transmission line.

But Tom, page 18 of "Antenna Theory" by Balanis,
shows how a transmission line can be opened up
to cause it to radiate. A dipole is indeed a leaky
transmission line. During steady-state, it loses
about 20% of the power stored in the standing
waves to radiation. Maxwell's laws don't change
from transmission lines to wire antennas.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1002. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 23:06:29 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <qomdnTtEGfyJTKHaRVnyvgA@bt.com>
Source record: 33755

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:912f5686-4640-4826-8d53-0325b6a2b0c8@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> Mike
> I hope you learn from your exchange with Richard.
> His only interest is not to aid in your thoughts but to take a
> swipe at you after every paragraph. He is trying to taunt you.
> He will also intimate, but without saying so, that he has all
> the answers to your quandry as a way of enticing you for a longer
> dialogue which for him are far and few between on this newsgroup.
> Obviously you can now see why.
> I have been informed that he has responded to the "skin" thread.
> I have not read it nor will I reply to it, since I know before hand it
> will contain nothing but taunts either to me or the prior poster.
> The best thing for Richard's posts is if you must read them then smile
> at his childish actions and then move on. Either way, from now on
> he is going to take a swipe at you at every opportunity to provoke
> you into a dialogue with him where the scenario will repeat itself
> all over again.
> Tolerate him but without engagement.
> Best Regards
> Art Unwin.....KB9MZ....xg
>
><snip>

Hi Art,

Thanks for your comments. I am prepared to listen/debate whatever anyone has to say and consider their comments. As the USA is so fond of advising the world, everyone has a right to free speech. I listen, consider and then judge whether the comment is helpful or not in the circumstances.

Having a completely open mind allows others to fill it with junk. But applying some critical judgement to the dross allows you to glean some nuggets of gold occasionally, just like life in general. The skill lies in being able to decide what is relevant and that comes with education and life experience.

Cheers
Mike G0ULI

1003. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 23:20:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <81d045be-1487-453a-abf3-60f245acab47@w73g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33756

I am beginning to believe that levitation is at hand here.
When a magnetic fiels is imposed particles on the surface of the
radiator
are levitated where they MUST move to the outside of the arbitary
border
from Gauss which encloses the aluminum radiator and the static
particles.
The magnetic field upsets the equilibrium within the confined border
where the border fractures in an effort to retain equilibrium which
allows
for full levitation outside the border Do some articles that are in
the motion of levitation fail to escape when the magnetic fields is
lost and thus return to the radiators surface possibly to replace
particles lost from the "skin" of the radiator. I think we have a
possible avenue here!
Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG
art wrote:
> Thank you for the info John.
> I am not very good in the chemical area but I believe that all
> diamagnetic materials
> form hydroxides where the constituents contain a sinle Oygen and
> hydrogen (HO)
> Thus materials used for antennas generate a surface where (HO) is a
> constituent.
> This can produce particles,ions or what have you to congregate on the
> surface
> but without energy per se but possibly adverse to the high velocity
> release
> of electrons.
> Would that have any accurate deductions derived from the initial (HO)
> constituent?
> I also see a possibility that all contain a particular static particle
> such as dust
> that can be obtained from most if not all orbiting mass in the
> Universe (something like
> Moon dust that cling to a astronauts outer wear in the effort to join
> the H2O of the
> human body within) I did read that NASA in an effort to remove moon
> dust had partial
> success by directing energy from a capacitor release which overcame
> the inertia of the dust on clothing.(They have a fear of this dust
> entering the space vehicle
> and acting as an abrasive substance.)

> As you may guess I am trying to determine the action of a pulsatic
> release of energy
> from a capacitor that will eject "something" from a diagmagnetic
> surface from
> which a radiator is made.
> Again, many thanks
> Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg
>
> John Passaneau wrote:
> > art <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in news:09534116-d261-4f5d-aeea-
> > 4665b92069a7@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com:
> >
> > > No !!!!!!!!!
> > > Every thing is known.
> > > It must be in the books of Kraus and you know who.
> > > I keep reading that the theories of radiation is well known
> > > and widely accepted, so what is widely accepted in this area?
> > > Is the "rust" of aluminum called bauxite by any chance?
> > > And is it diamagnetic?
> > > Art
> > >
> > > Christopher Cox wrote:
> > >> Sputtering?
> > >>
> > >> BTW, lots of luck with that subject, it would seem there is little
> > >> understanding on the field of study other than it works.
> > >
> >
> > The "rust" on aluminum is aluminum oxide. More related to Corundum
> > {Al2O3}, sorry can't do subscripts in thunderbird, than Bauxite which is
> > {Al2O3.2H2O}. The oxide coating forms almost instantly on aluminum when
> > exposed to air. It is very thin and can be scratched off and will not
> > form if air is keep away from it which is why clamping works. The oxide
> > coating is also why soldering to aluminum is hard to do. If soldered in
> > an atmosphere without oxygen aluminum would solder easily. When aluminum
> > is exposed to water a white powdery coating forms. That is closer to
> > Bauxite as it's a hydrated aluminum oxide of which Bauxite is just one.
> > Anodizing is process that makes the aluminum oxide coating thicker and
> > more porous so that dye can be forced into it so it can be colored. And
> > anodizing also is a good insulator which is why it must be scraped off
> > where you want to make an electrical connection.
> >
> > John Passaneau
> > Penn State University

1004. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 23:43:02 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhili7$p6j$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33757

art wrote:
> Mike
> I hope you learn from your exchange with Richard.
> His only interest is not to aid in your thoughts but to take a
> swipe at you after every paragraph. He is trying to taunt you.
> He will also intimate, but without saying so, that he has all
> the answers to your quandry as a way of enticing you for a longer
> dialogue which for him are far and few between on this newsgroup.
> Obviously you can now see why.
> I have been informed that he has responded to the "skin" thread.
> I have not read it nor will I reply to it, since I know before hand it
> will contain nothing but taunts either to me or the prior poster.
> The best thing for Richard's posts is if you must read them then smile
> at his childish actions and then move on. Either way, from now on
> he is going to take a swipe at you at every opportunity to provoke
> you into a dialogue with him where the scenario will repeat itself
> all over again.
> Tolerate him but without engagement.
> Best Regards
> Art Unwin.....KB9MZ....xg

Well, yeah, that's going on to ...

Regards,
JS

1005. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-15 23:44:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhill2$p6j$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33758

Mike Kaliski wrote:

> ...
> Having a completely open mind allows others to fill it with junk. But
> applying some critical judgement to the dross allows you to glean some
> nuggets of gold occasionally, just like life in general. The skill lies
> in being able to decide what is relevant and that comes with education
> and life experience.
>
> Cheers
> Mike G0ULI

Yep, all part of the scientific process (method.)

Regards,
JS

1006. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 00:13:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jpo546h64ombb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33759

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> Hi Roy,
>
> He does mention that antennas possess radiation resistance, not to be
> confused with and not the same as, characteristic impedence (or
> feedpoint impedence) and that the characteristic impedence will vary
> along an antennas length.
>
> As for the actual point(s) along an element at which an antenna radiates
> (transfers energy to free space) with maximum efficiency, he makes no
> comment.
>
> I seriously doubt that there is anything in the article that you would
> dispute.
>
> It seems that everyone was so busy laughing on this newsgroup, that no
> one has actually provided any information as to whether any detailed
> research has ever been carried out as to what is going on within the
> radiating elements of an antenna. There is loads of theory in the text
> books, but I have yet to see any empirical measurements or results.

If you haven't seen any measurements or results, you haven't looked in any of the professional publications over the past hundred years or so. There have been a great number of measurements of antennas made. Of those, none to my knowledge have ever definitively shown results other than the textbook theory predicts. That's pretty good confirmation of the current theory.

If there is merit to alternative theories, they should predict exactly (or at least within the most precise measurement capabilities we have) the same results as the current textbook theories, because those theories agree closely with measurement. That means the alternative theories must come with equations which can be used to predict antenna performance as well as what we use now with great success. Vague hand-waving is adequate to convince a certain number of rraa readers, but it doesn't go far with those of us who actually design antennas that have to work.

> . . .
> I may have submitted the post, tongue in cheek, to stir things up a bit,
> but on reflection there seems to be something of merit in the idea. I am
> revisiting the appropriate chapters in Kraus and Terman to see where the
> error in my logic is. In the absence of any direct evidence of
> contradiction, I think it may be worth developing this idea and making a

> few measurements of my own to see what the truth of the matter is.

There's a real problem here. Making even half decent measurements of antennas is an extremely difficult undertaking. People without the proper equipment, experience, and knowledge of tolerances to be expected frequently make poor measurements and draw erroneous conclusions from them. Before you get too involved, I suggest starting with a dipole, loop, or some other very simple, well understood, and well documented antenna and see just how good your measurement methods are. If you can't do those simple antennas properly, then any other measurements you make shouldn't be trusted. And those are the easiest ones. If you want a real challenge, try a very short antenna. Just keeping the feedline from being part of the system can be a nearly insurmountable task, and measuring a very small resistance in the presence of a very large reactance isn't easy either. Unless you can deal with these and other measurement realities, your measurements might be fun, but they won't mean anything. You can publish on rraa and draw a certain number of oohs and ahs, but it won't be material for the IEE or IEEE -- not because they're contradicting conventional theory, but because they're not representative of reality.

> Amateur radio is supposed to be a learning experience, right? And you
> can't learn without making mistakes. After 40 years of following the
> diktats of professional communications and electronic theory, I think
> the time is right to kick off the traces and challenge some of the
> accepted authodoxies. I do know all the conventional stuff, it just
> doesn't satisfy my soul.

Have you considered religion? The rules of evidence are much more relaxed in that environment, so alternative theories are more readily accepted. Just look at the proliferation of denominations. There's always room for a few more.

> You probably know more about antennas than anyone has a right to know
> Roy, but it's a strange universe out there and it's just possible that
> there's a few more things to learn yet.

Indeed there are. When you have an alternative theory that agrees as closely with measured results as the current ones, and which can be used to predict antenna performance, I'd like to be among the first to read your paper and benefit. Shoot, I might even incorporate the equations into EZNEC to make it even more accurate than it is now. I'm a member of the IEEE Antennas and Propagation, Broadcast, and EMC societies, so I'll see any papers published in those journals. And I can easily get papers published by the IEE or other societies. Have at it!

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1007. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 00:36:32 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhiomlviv1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33760

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Of those, none to my knowledge have ever definitively shown results other
> than the textbook theory predicts.
> ...
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Yep, as long as you over look when those theories are based on math
which includes permeability and permittivity values for "nothing"
(space, a vacuum!) And denies the presence of any "ether type" media
which these COULD properly be allowed for!

Oh yeah, absolute proof alright--if 'ya don't look too close!

In accounting it is called "cooking the books!" <ROFLOL>

Regards,
JS

1008. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 01:33:42 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <FridnZayBJsLbqHanZ2dnUVZ8sKlnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33761

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13jpo546h64ombb@corp.supernews.com...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>>
>> Hi Roy,
>>
>> He does mention that antennas possess radiation resistance, not to be
>> confused with and not the same as, characteristic impedence (or feedpoint
>> impedence) and that the characteristic impedence will vary along an
>> antennas length.
>>
>> As for the actual point(s) along an element at which an antenna radiates
>> (transfers energy to free space) with maximum efficiency, he makes no
>> comment.
>>
>> I seriously doubt that there is anything in the article that you would
>> dispute.
>>
>> It seems that everyone was so busy laughing on this newsgroup, that no
>> one has actually provided any information as to whether any detailed
>> research has ever been carried out as to what is going on within the
>> radiating elements of an antenna. There is loads of theory in the text
>> books, but I have yet to see any empirical measurements or results.
>
> If you haven't seen any measurements or results, you haven't looked in any
> of the professional publications over the past hundred years or so. There
> have been a great number of measurements of antennas made. Of those, none
> to my knowledge have ever definitively shown results other than the
> textbook theory predicts. That's pretty good confirmation of the current
> theory.
>
> If there is merit to alternative theories, they should predict exactly (or
> at least within the most precise measurement capabilities we have) the
> same results as the current textbook theories, because those theories
> agree closely with measurement. That means the alternative theories must
> come with equations which can be used to predict antenna performance as
> well as what we use now with great success. Vague hand-waving is adequate
> to convince a certain number of rraa readers, but it doesn't go far with
> those of us who actually design antennas that have to work.
>
>> . . .
>> I may have submitted the post, tongue in cheek, to stir things up a bit,
>> but on reflection there seems to be something of merit in the idea. I am
>> revisiting the appropriate chapters in Kraus and Terman to see where the

>> error in my logic is. In the absence of any direct evidence of
>> contradiction, I think it may be worth developing this idea and making a
>> few measurements of my own to see what the truth of the matter is.
>
> There's a real problem here. Making even half decent measurements of
> antennas is an extremely difficult undertaking. People without the proper
> equipment, experience, and knowledge of tolerances to be expected
> frequently make poor measurements and draw erroneous conclusions from
> them. Before you get too involved, I suggest starting with a dipole, loop,
> or some other very simple, well understood, and well documented antenna
> and see just how good your measurement methods are. If you can't do those
> simple antennas properly, then any other measurements you make shouldn't
> be trusted. And those are the easiest ones. If you want a real challenge,
> try a very short antenna. Just keeping the feedline from being part of the
> system can be a nearly insurmountable task, and measuring a very small
> resistance in the presence of a very large reactance isn't easy either.
> Unless you can deal with these and other measurement realities, your
> measurements might be fun, but they won't mean anything. You can publish
> on rraa and draw a certain number of oohs and ahs, but it won't be
> material for the IEE or IEEE -- not because they're contradicting
> conventional theory, but because they're not representative of reality.
>
>> Amateur radio is supposed to be a learning experience, right? And you
>> can't learn without making mistakes. After 40 years of following the
>> diktats of professional communications and electronic theory, I think the
>> time is right to kick off the traces and challenge some of the accepted
>> authodoxies. I do know all the conventional stuff, it just doesn't
>> satisfy my soul.
>
> Have you considered religion? The rules of evidence are much more relaxed
> in that environment, so alternative theories are more readily accepted.
> Just look at the proliferation of denominations. There's always room for a
> few more.
>
>> You probably know more about antennas than anyone has a right to know
>> Roy, but it's a strange universe out there and it's just possible that
>> there's a few more things to learn yet.
>
> Indeed there are. When you have an alternative theory that agrees as
> closely with measured results as the current ones, and which can be used
> to predict antenna performance, I'd like to be among the first to read
> your paper and benefit. Shoot, I might even incorporate the equations into
> EZNEC to make it even more accurate than it is now. I'm a member of the
> IEEE Antennas and Propagation, Broadcast, and EMC societies, so I'll see
> any papers published in those journals. And I can easily get papers
> published by the IEE or other societies. Have at it!
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thanks Roy,

I appreciate that this is likely to be a protracted project and that accurate measurements could be problematic to say the least. I intend to examine the performance of a resonant dipole first, then non resonant dipole elements and depending on results progress to more complex antennas. I am fortunate enough to live very close to a surplus equipment supplier who has a warehouse full of redundant commercial measurement equipment and certification facilities, so I may become one of their more regular customers. :-) I have more than enough qualifications to qualify for membership of IEE and sundry other organisations so publication wouldn't be a problem, but thanks very much for the kind offer.

I really am not interested in overturning current theory, I see this as an opportunity of perhaps adding another aspect to it. Obviously any 'improvement' would have to match current results and enable enhanced predictions to be of any practical use. I have spent well over 40 years trying to understand how radio works. The wonder I felt as a child listening to the radio and trying to understand how it could work has never disappeared. Despite many courses, seminars and conversations with experts, I still can't say that I really know how radio works.

As for religion, I attended a Jesuit run grammar school, put me off for life. Needless to say, the main thing I learned was to question everything and accept nothing at face value. So while it is true that current antenna theory is good enough for all practical purposes, I think it is possible that there may be room for improvement.

Regards
Mike G0ULI

1009. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 02:05:02 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <3bd68052-1537-4b55-a745-55ea46ec653b@w73g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33762

On 15 Nov, 16:13, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> > Hi Roy,
>
> > He does mention that antennas possess radiation resistance, not to be
> > confused with and not the same as, characteristic impedence (or
> > feedpoint impedence) and that the characteristic impedence will vary
> > along an antennas length.
>
> > As for the actual point(s) along an element at which an antenna radiates
> > (transfers energy to free space) with maximum efficiency, he makes no
> > comment.
>
> > I seriously doubt that there is anything in the article that you would
> > dispute.
>
> > It seems that everyone was so busy laughing on this newsgroup, that no
> > one has actually provided any information as to whether any detailed
> > research has ever been carried out as to what is going on within the
> > radiating elements of an antenna. There is loads of theory in the text
> > books, but I have yet to see any empirical measurements or results.
>
> If you haven't seen any measurements or results, you haven't looked in
> any of the professional publications over the past hundred years or so.
> There have been a great number of measurements of antennas made. Of
> those, none to my knowledge have ever definitively shown results other
> than the textbook theory predicts. That's pretty good confirmation of
> the current theory.
>
> If there is merit to alternative theories, they should predict exactly
> (or at least within the most precise measurement capabilities we have)
> the same results as the current textbook theories, because those
> theories agree closely with measurement. That means the alternative
> theories must come with equations which can be used to predict antenna
> performance as well as what we use now with great success. Vague
> hand-waving is adequate to convince a certain number of rraa readers,
> but it doesn't go far with those of us who actually design antennas that
> have to work.
>
> > . . .
> > I may have submitted the post, tongue in cheek, to stir things up a bit,
> > but on reflection there seems to be something of merit in the idea. I am
> > revisiting the appropriate chapters in Kraus and Terman to see where the

> > error in my logic is. In the absence of any direct evidence of
> > contradiction, I think it may be worth developing this idea and making a
> > few measurements of my own to see what the truth of the matter is.
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> There's a real problem here. Making even half decent measurements of
> antennas is an extremely difficult undertaking. People without the
> proper equipment, experience, and knowledge of tolerances to be expected
> frequently make poor measurements and draw erroneous conclusions from
> them. Before you get too involved, I suggest starting with a dipole,
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> antenna and see just how good your measurement methods are. If you can't
> do those simple antennas properly, then any other measurements you make
> shouldn't be trusted. And those are the easiest ones. If you want a real
> challenge, try a very short antenna. Just keeping the feedline from
> being part of the system can be a nearly insurmountable task, and
> measuring a very small resistance in the presence of a very large
> reactance isn't easy either. Unless you can deal with these and other
> measurement realities, your measurements might be fun, but they won't
> mean anything. You can publish on rraa and draw a certain number of oohs
> and ahs, but it won't be material for the IEE or IEEE -- not because
> they're contradicting conventional theory, but because they're not
> representative of reality.

Oh my, you sound so upset.
Your theory used in Eznec was designed
around known "reality" because you found the need to add the proviso
that there was a sino soidal current at all points on the radiator.
Number one, it is not legitamate to add a proviso or a special
condition
to a known law.(Electrical or Mechanical)
Number two It becomes a worse problem when the proviso added is in
error.
Number three, You should not retain a proviso if it proves incorrect .
The fact that present theory has passed the test of time means
nothing.
The threat of retaliation trumps science when humans are concerned.
Gallilao never saw the day that the earth was proven round which
stood the test for a very very long time.
But you could explain to the world how a sino soidal current passes
thru
a distributed capacitance and still retain its properties as it
encounters every segment. This is per the proviso you have placed
with
existing Maxwell's laws with respect to your computor program.
But no you can't! Until then I don't think you are equipped to say
that written theory can be taken as fact.Especially when known laws
are twisted so you can gyrate your program to known reality.
The old saying still stands, Garbage in will produce garbage out
unless the outputs are subject to reprocessing !

Art Unwin...KB9MZ

>
> > Amateur radio is supposed to be a learning experience, right? And you
> > can't learn without making mistakes. After 40 years of following the
> > diktats of professional communications and electronic theory, I think
> > the time is right to kick off the traces and challenge some of the
> > accepted authodoxies. I do know all the conventional stuff, it just
> > doesn't satisfy my soul.
>
> Have you considered religion? The rules of evidence are much more
> relaxed in that environment, so alternative theories are more readily
> accepted. Just look at the proliferation of denominations. There's
> always room for a few more.
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> > You probably know more about antennas than anyone has a right to know
> > Roy, but it's a strange universe out there and it's just possible that
> > there's a few more things to learn yet.
>
> Indeed there are. When you have an alternative theory that agrees as
> closely with measured results as the current ones, and which can be used
> to predict antenna performance, I'd like to be among the first to read
> your paper and benefit. Shoot, I might even incorporate the equations
> into EZNEC to make it even more accurate than it is now. I'm a member of
> the IEEE Antennas and Propagation, Broadcast, and EMC societies, so I'll
> see any papers published in those journals. And I can easily get papers
> published by the IEE or other societies. Have at it!
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1010. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 02:25:57 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <q8CdnWA0dtVOYqHaRVnyuwA@bt.com>
Source record: 33763

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message news:3bd68052-1537-4b55-a745->
<snip>
> Oh my, you sound so upset.
> Your theory used in Eznec was designed
> around known "reality" because you found the need to add the proviso
> that there was a sino soidal current at all points on the radiator.
> Number one, it is not legitamate to add a proviso or a special
> condition
> to a known law.(Electrical or Mechanical)
> Number two It becomes a worse problem when the proviso added is in
> error.
> Number three, You should not retain a proviso if it proves incorrect .
> The fact that present theory has passed the test of time means
> nothing.
> The threat of retaliation trumps science when humans are concerned.
> Gallilao never saw the day that the earth was proven round which
> stood the test for a very very long time.
> But you could explain to the world how a sino soidal current passes
> thru
> a distributed capacitance and still retain its properties as it
> encounters every segment. This is per the proviso you have placed
> with
> existing Maxwell's laws with respect to your computor program.
> But no you can't! Until then I don't think you are equipped to say
> that written theory can be taken as fact.Especially when known laws
> are twisted so you can gyrate your program to known reality.
> The old saying still stands, Garbage in will produce garbage out
> unless the outputs are subject to reprocessing !
>
> Art Unwin...KB9MZ
>
<snip>
>

Art,

I'm sure Roy is quite capable of defending himself against your accusations, but I think you are being a trifle unfair. EZNEC is a simulation designed to predict the performance of an antenna design. Being a simulation, certain assumptions and approximations have to be made in order for it to work. The fact is that in most situations it does provide an accurate prediction of antenna performance. There are some special circumstances where it won't.

Integral calculus has been described as one of the greatest advances in mathematical science, but that is still only an approximation method and

nobody complains about that.

Let's all behave and not argue okay?

Best wishes
Mike G0ULI

1011. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 02:49:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <lg0qj352pbqcap71csn81kkg6283njjgpb@4ax.com>
Source record: 33764

On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 22:54:14 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>I guess you are skeptical that there might be a specific point on an antenna
>that matches the impedence of free space and thus radiates energy more
>strongly than the rest of the antenna.

Hi Mike,

When your energy is frequency based, and your interface is large in terms of wavelength (and anything over 1/10th wave is still large); then trying to home in on a "specific" point is not very specific at all.

>This is the subject that interests me
>and I intend to try and establish to my own satisfaction whether this is or
>is not the case.

You will probably be able to approach it by degrees, but as you get closer focus has to be abandoned (classic wavelength vs. physical length diffraction limitation).

>If this can be established in a scientifically robust
>manner, then I will present my experimental method, measurements and
>conclusions for critical examination. I am unfamiliar with work that has
>been carried out in this field, so I will carry out further searches and
>reading before embarking on reinventing the wheel. Thanks for the link and
>the suggestion about plasmonics and fields, I will follow up on that.

More towards the RF end of the scale, diffraction limits (being broken) and your interest, consider:
http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/print/17398

You can listen to others crow about how "someday" science will catch up, or you can simply see that science has already left that crowd in the dust. The article above (and others found by googling "Boeing, and "negative refractance") will give you an RF material that turns beams in the opposite direction of what would be expected.

Our crowing buddies would shrug this off (lack of experience in this matter) because they don't realize that it solves the diffraction limitation. Build your own model and throw RF against it yourself to discover a lens with absolute (not fuzzy) focus.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1012. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 03:07:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1d84c1fc-a920-4efc-b70a-51da6996a64f@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33765

On 15 Nov, 18:25, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message news:3bd68052-1537-4b55-a745->
>
> <snip>
>
>
>
>
>
> > Oh my, you sound so upset.
> > Your theory used in Eznec was designed
> > around known "reality" because you found the need to add the proviso
> > that there was a sino soidal current at all points on the radiator.
> > Number one, it is not legitamate to add a proviso or a special
> > condition
> > to a known law.(Electrical or Mechanical)
> > Number two It becomes a worse problem when the proviso added is in
> > error.
> > Number three, You should not retain a proviso if it proves incorrect .
> > The fact that present theory has passed the test of time means
> > nothing.
> > The threat of retaliation trumps science when humans are concerned.
> > Gallilao never saw the day that the earth was proven round which
> > stood the test for a very very long time.
> > But you could explain to the world how a sino soidal current passes
> > thru
> > a distributed capacitance and still retain its properties as it
> > encounters every segment. This is per the proviso you have placed
> > with
> > existing Maxwell's laws with respect to your computor program.
> > But no you can't! Until then I don't think you are equipped to say
> > that written theory can be taken as fact.Especially when known laws
> > are twisted so you can gyrate your program to known reality.
> > The old saying still stands, Garbage in will produce garbage out
> > unless the outputs are subject to reprocessing !
>
> > Art Unwin...KB9MZ
>
> <snip>
>
> Art,
>
> I'm sure Roy is quite capable of defending himself against your accusations,
> but I think you are being a trifle unfair. EZNEC is a simulation designed to

> predict the performance of an antenna design. Being a simulation, certain
> assumptions and approximations have to be made in order for it to work. The
> fact is that in most situations it does provide an accurate prediction of
> antenna performance. There are some special circumstances where it won't.
>
> Integral calculus has been described as one of the greatest advances in
> mathematical science, but that is still only an approximation method and
> nobody complains about that.
>
> Let's all behave and not argue okay?
>
> Best wishes
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

But I am behaving. I am sure that both Roy and others who deal with
NEC4
will admit that they have played with the truth with respect to
antenna programs.
I would venture to say that computor programs are good at what they do
but
it is for all the wrong reasons. Maxwell's laws are just that..Laws.
It is mathematically fraudulent to add anything to those laws under
the banner of Maxwell.
When Roy left the ARRL circle he challenged antena companies to verify
their claims
with respect to gain. By the same token I am challenging to prove the
veracity
of the additional statement that a sino soidal current is present at
every segment point.
Not is it only mathematically illegal to modify a law the addition
also defies all electrical laws.
A radiator has distributed capacitance and I am not aware that a
capacitor will
allow the passage of a time varying current, this is what the
programing states.
He ofcourse can justify why he did this to the satisfaction of all but
he cannot justify
the insertion of such.
Now my antenna operates quite nicely following another aproachyet Roy
vehamently
derides this new aproach when he himself cannot verify his own
actions.
Fairness can be seen in different ways. He can be belligerent in
analysing my aproach
yet at the same time defend an action that he cannot prove to be true.
A person always has the right to defend himself especially against
those
who are mentally challenged. When he provides how distributed

capacitance does not affect
the time varient that Maxwell states is a titular point of his laws I
will readily
retract that remark. Until that time I will defend the veracity of my
aproach which
succesfully produces antennas and arrays in a smaller volume that
present theory
predicts as impossible. As an adder, I am discussing antennas and not
"systems" as Roy
would imply.
Nothing personal, Like Reagan I like verification since trust
does not prove to be enough and I will always defend if I am attacked.
Best regards
Cheers with a Black and Tan
Art Unwin.....KB9MZ...xg

1013. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 03:08:27 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhj1jc$716$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33766

Mike Kaliski wrote:

>> ...
> I'm sure Roy is quite capable of defending himself against your
> accusations, but I think you are being a trifle unfair. EZNEC is a
> simulation designed to predict the performance of an antenna design.
> ...
> Best wishes
> Mike G0ULI

No need for any defense; EZNEC (and other apps) are the "state of the art" as far as hams are concerned--they are more than adequate for our needs. Too bad so many view this/these discussions as an "attack."

These "arguments" are only an attempt to peer over the horizon on possible new discoveries and inner workings of antennas.

Nothing in my posts are meant to be an attack on EZNEC, Roy, or for that matter, any others and those who use them to construct and place into service the antennas in common use and which perform well. I am sure most others are of a like mind.

Arts' feathers have just been ruffled ... something we all have been guilty of--at one time or another.

Regards,
JS

1014. Re:Hygain AV-18S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 03:23:27 UTC
From: VK2KCE <vk2kce@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <P28%i.13429$CN4.6617@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33767

Hello,
I wonder if anyone can help me, I am looking for the winding data of the loading coil used on the AV-18S Hygain antenna.
No of turns, no of turns per inch, length/ diameter and diameter of coil etc!

Many thanks
John
VK2KCE

1015. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 03:25:38 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <decc2216-4e30-4c61-812c-e859039d0205@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33768

On 15 Nov, 19:08, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> >> ...
>
> > I'm sure Roy is quite capable of defending himself against your
> > accusations, but I think you are being a trifle unfair. EZNEC is a
> > simulation designed to predict the performance of an antenna design.
> > ...
> > Best wishes
> > Mike G0ULI
>
> No need for any defense; EZNEC (and other apps) are the "state of the
> art" as far as hams are concerned--they are more than adequate for our
> needs. Too bad so many view this/these discussions as an "attack."
>
> These "arguments" are only an attempt to peer over the horizon on
> possible new discoveries and inner workings of antennas.
>
> Nothing in my posts are meant to be an attack on EZNEC, Roy, or for that
> matter, any others and those who use them to construct and place into
> service the antennas in common use and which perform well. I am sure
> most others are of a like mind.
>
> Arts' feathers have just been ruffled ... something we all have been
> guilty of--at one time or another.
>
> Regards,
> JS

Just to clear things. I am not saying that Roy's work does not predict
with good accuracy how certain antennas perform. What I am saying
it is that it does this despite manipulations for the wrong reasons.
Isn't that sort of thing what makes us different to E ham.
One can hold his own theories but not by attempting to deride those
whose
theories differs. There must be room for differences in thought amoung
reasonable men or advancement in science is squashed and adherence
to written theories could last for ever. A moderator can ensure that
present theories remain sacrosant if that is what members desires!
Art

1016. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 03:51:57 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473d136e$0$4978$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33769

I guess Art was implying sputtering. I actually posted the response sort of "tongue in cheek".

It was my understanding sputtering requires a vacuum and high voltage.

It would appear by Art's response, they figured out all the ins and outs of sputtering.

Chris

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 11:01:39 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
>
>>As you may guess I am trying to determine the action of a pulsatic
>>release of energy
>
>>from a capacitor that will eject "something" from a diagmagnetic
>
>>surface from
>>which a radiator is made.
>
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> This is discussed in most Physics books. Unfortunately, not in the
> terms you are expecting - so essentially trash to any invention
> purporting to elevate this dust-buster energy to radiation status.
>
> Let's say you want to pulsatic eject "something" from a surface. It
> first has to exceed the work function of the material. This is pretty
> hard for metals exposed to any environment other than vacuum, and even
> more hard if insufficient voltage/temperature is applied.
>
> Given this work function barrier, we would observe it as the cessation
> of radiation from an antenna when potentials/temperatures dropped
> below a critical level. Given further that many Ham operators collect
> QSL cards from all over the planet on Watt power levels, there is no
> evidence of this at all (as a Watt power level into a resonant dipole
> is insufficient to supply the work function requirement).
>
> Hence, it follows that pulsatic ejection is of no consequence beyond
> the illusion of performance.
>

> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1017. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 03:54:35 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhj49t$716$3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33770

art wrote:

>> ...
> Just to clear things. I am not saying that Roy's work does not predict
> with good accuracy how certain antennas perform. What I am saying
> it is that it does this despite manipulations for the wrong reasons.
> Isn't that sort of thing what makes us different to E ham.
> One can hold his own theories but not by attempting to deride those
> whose
> theories differs. There must be room for differences in thought amoung
> reasonable men or advancement in science is squashed and adherence
> to written theories could last for ever. A moderator can ensure that
> present theories remain sacrosant if that is what members desires!
> Art

Yer preachin' to the choir.

There is more than enough to "prove" there are errors/holes in our present knowledge--well, IMHO, at least. No one is suggesting we just "throw it all away" ... I don't think I am alone--some just remain silent to escape the stones and arrows.

I have many more questions than answers, but don't we all? Be interesting in coming back in a hundred years and viewing "em radiation"/antenna theory at that time.

You just don't take well to bein' "poked with a stick!" ;-)

Regards,
JS

1018. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 04:35:08 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473d1df7$0$32500$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33771

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:ftsoj39c3m0og7l24ca03q2qonocgjk6ij@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 12:29:08 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

> http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/Fields/Dipole/index.htm

I don't intend to go too far off topic but the near field results are so strikingly different when you add the ground screen. This is an area that I am not so familiar with. At 80M does the program assume that the ground at near field is basically a dielectric instead of a conductor, acting like a large capacitor, whereas the screen is a pure conductor? It would seem this would have to be related to the explanation, correct? It sure shows at least one possible advantage of using a lot of radials; it reduces near field (?)

1019. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 04:46:36 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473d20b0$0$2351$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33772

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:7DP_i.20571$lD6.5377@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>>> and that the characteristic impedence will vary along an antennas
>>> length.
>>
>> Well, that's obviously false. The characteristic
>> impedance of a horizontal wire above ground is
>> constant at 138*log(4D/d)
>>
>> The characteristic impedance is not to be confused
>> with the voltage to current ratio existing on a
>> standing-wave antenna any more than the characteristic
>> impedance of a transmission line is to be confused
>> with the voltage to current radio existing along
>> its length when the SWR is not 1:1.
>
> Have you verified this experimentally, Cecil? If you did,
> how did you do it?

The characteristic impedance is a function of the transmission line construction, not of its length or the VSWR imposed on it. The actual impedance of course varies along the length. Zo is what it is and it does not need to be verified experimentally anymore than the impedance of free space needs to be verified. This work has already been done.

1020. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 05:09:00 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473d2602$0$16489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33773

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:q8CdnWA0dtVOYqHaRVnyuwA@bt.com...
>
> Integral calculus has been described as one of the greatest advances in
> mathematical science, but that is still only an approximation method and
> nobody complains about that.

Mike, it is hard for me to let this go (but it is off topic). Integral calculus is not an approximation, it is exact. The prior art, the summation method of adding the areas of small rectangles, was the approximation. The genius of integral calculus was that it was able to sum an infinite number of infinitely small rectangles and come up with an exact answer. For the answer to be exact, it was necessary to deal with infinity (undefined) and the concept actually works. It even works in many cases where there is an asymptote that is infinitely long (f(x) = 1/x**2)).
END OF COMMENT (no, I will not offer experimental proof that integral calculus is exact :-))

1021. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 05:25:11 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4b12b15f-40e3-403e-a783-118a08415763@c29g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33774

On 15 Nov, 19:51, Christopher Cox
<chrisTOPHER...@coboxincORORATED.com> wrote:
> I guess Art was implying sputtering. I actually posted the response sort
> of "tongue in cheek".
>
> It was my understanding sputtering requires a vacuum and high voltage.
>
> It would appear by Art's response, they figured out all the ins and outs
> of sputtering.
>
> Chris
>
>
>
> Richard Clark wrote:
> > On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 11:01:39 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> > wrote:
>
> >>As you may guess I am trying to determine the action of a pulsatic
> >>release of energy
>
> >>from a capacitor that will eject "something" from a diagmagnetic
>
> >>surface from
> >>which a radiator is made.
>
> > Hi Arthur,
>
> > This is discussed in most Physics books. Unfortunately, not in the
> > terms you are expecting - so essentially trash to any invention
> > purporting to elevate this dust-buster energy to radiation status.
>
> > Let's say you want to pulsatic eject "something" from a surface. It
> > first has to exceed the work function of the material. This is pretty
> > hard for metals exposed to any environment other than vacuum, and even
> > more hard if insufficient voltage/temperature is applied.
>
> > Given this work function barrier, we would observe it as the cessation
> > of radiation from an antenna when potentials/temperatures dropped
> > below a critical level. Given further that many Ham operators collect
> > QSL cards from all over the planet on Watt power levels, there is no
> > evidence of this at all (as a Watt power level into a resonant dipole
> > is insufficient to supply the work function requirement).
>

> > Hence, it follows that pulsatic ejection is of no consequence beyond
> > the illusion of performance.
>
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

No Chris I know you are not refering to the other use of a 8877 ie
spluttering
as with reed switch contacts. When a time varing current toapplied to
something
that creats radiation I am trying to deduce an alternative to the
thinking that
current can hurdle a capacitor and retain it's time varience.
This is why I view it in the context of adding a time varient to the
laws
of static particles where this action results in a tank circuit.
In that case the pulsatic release of energy serves as a time varient
that satisfies
the laws of Maxwell without the assumption that current can leap frog
a capacitor.
(Roy states that this is something he doesn't understand, as well as
avoiding
mechanical laws since they are irrelavent in the electrical world)
Whether I will be succesful in presenting a realistic alternative to
jumping
currents is moot . But after successfully produced an antenna, not a
system,
that exceeds that which follows printed theories I think I can be
forgiven in
not just accepting but to also pursue an understanding.
Certainly, I must not pursue the idea of distributed capacitance is
completly
devoid of ALL characteristics of a lumped capacitance as the computor
programmers would have us believe !
Food for thought for those without the herd mentallity who tend to
dismiss
the "unlikely" and make their fortune on only betting on polled
favorites at any
racing event....!
I do like the thought of levitation since it fits in the idea of a
Gaussian field
because then the escaping/ ejected particle meet the same conditions
that create
levitation when in the vicinity of a diamagnetic material ala a
radiator.
Question remains tho that particles are removed from the arbitary
field
possibly skin particles. This suggest then than that radiator surfaces

are
resealed on the surface from that provided from the external
capacitor.
All in all something worth while to ponder upon
Best regards
Art Unwin....KB9MZ

1022. Re: 23cm Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 06:12:40 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <wcpNYbCYTTPHFwIM@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 33775

In message
<5b4be0d9-8508-45be-8d5e-7f062e943d8e@s6g2000prc.googlegroups.com>,
marcelvdl <marcel4tmh@bigpond.com> writes
>Has anyone got any simple moderate gain construction ideas for
>antennas on the 23cm (1296MHz) band. Gain of a few dB in either
>vertical or horizontal polarisations are wanted. Brief accurate
>description of materials, construction sizes in metric dimensions and
>tuning tips would be most appreciated, along with anticipated gain
>figures/VSWR/return loss/input Z if known.
>
>I'm not after the quad 36EL array designs, just whips, small yagi's or
>dipole sugestions.

I've built one of these simple antennas , except I used copper clad
board for the reflector.

http://www.dl5neg.de/23cm_ant/23cm_ant.htm

I also used a simple corner reflector for years, but I can't find any
construction details on the web.

73 Brian GMDIJ

--
Brian Howie

1023. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 06:33:12 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-473D39A8-236@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33776

Art wrote:
"By the same token I am challenging to prove the veracity of the statement that a sino soidal current is present at every segment point."

An antenna is generally a linear passive device meaning that a sinusoidal wave entering an antenna produces sinusoidal fields which induce sinusoidal voltages and currents in the distant receiving antenna.

Sinusoidal voltages appear at every point on such an antenna and sinusoidal currents pass over the surface of every point of the antenna. Insulators of course interrupt conduction currents and allow the rise of voltage gradients.

Induced currents are produced by the electric field of the wave in the insulation of free space by the displacement (capacitive action) current of an antenna. Maxwell speculated that displacement generated a magnetic field same as conduction did, and that was the secret of radiation. He was proved correct. A magnetic field generated an electric field and an electric field generated a magnetic field so that the two fields locked and traveling together go on ond on forever.

Most antennas have two waves traveling in opposite directions, an incident wave and a reflected wave. Both pass through every point on the antenna conductor.

A directional coupler can access the wave traveling in one direction while ignoring the wave traveling in the opposite direction.

Large variations in voltage appearing on the antenna make the familiar standing wave pattern but this is not a true picture of the individual waves making up the combined wave. The effective values of the incident and reflected waves decline steadily but gradually along the antenna as they travel in opposite directions.

A sinusoidal current is present at every segment point and only slowly changes from point to point. Two sine waves of the same frequency always combine at a point to create another sine wave of the same frequency.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1024. Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 06:49:08 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <E3b%i.13475$CN4.5085@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33777

I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is the best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be under some tension to keep it above some local trees!

You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
Chances are I have one that you don't.
I'll leave it up to you to decide!
http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/

1025. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 07:01:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jqg2fa9d1v5f4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33778

"Best" has a number of different definitions depending on the particular
situation. If you want wire that'll never stretch or break and will take
a lot of tension, Copperweld is hard to beat. It's springy and a
nuisance to work with, though.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

JERD wrote:
> I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is the
> best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be under some
> tension to keep it above some local trees!
>
> --
> You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
> Chances are I have one that you don't.
> I'll leave it up to you to decide!
> http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/
> --
>
>
>

1026. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 07:21:09 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhjgd8cke1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33779

Richard Harrison wrote:

>> A magnetic field generated an electric field and an
> electric field generated a magnetic field so that the two fields locked
> and traveling together go on ond on forever.
> ...
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

From the above, are the two in a constant state of interaction? The
magnetic reversing to electric--the electric reversing to magnetic?

Or, is their relationship static to one another?

Regards,
JS

1027. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 07:45:52 UTC
From: Bryan <bryan.swadenerNOSPAM@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <SYudnXQpSteV1qDanZ2dnUVZ_h6hnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 33780

Since '70, I've had good luck with stranded hard-drawn copper for up to lambda/2 dipole on 80m (no experience with longer spans). The latest stuff I've been using is 12ga (268 strand) hard-drawn for a single wire 80m dipole and now a cage dipole for 80m using 14ga from Davis RF (http://www.davisrf.com/). They also offer porcelain compression insulators, so a broken insulator won't bring your antenna down (and leave the end of the wire dangling in the trees). Nice folks to deal with, too.
Bryan WA7PRC

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> "Best" has a number of different definitions depending on the particular
> situation. If you want wire that'll never stretch or break and will take
> a lot of tension, Copperweld is hard to beat. It's springy and a
> nuisance to work with, though.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> JERD wrote:
> > I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is
the
> > best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be under
some
> > tension to keep it above some local trees!

1028. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 11:29:31 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <Oa2dnWavMueh4qDanZ2dnUVZ8s6inZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33781

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:lg0qj352pbqcap71csn81kkg6283njjgpb@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 15 Nov 2007 22:54:14 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>I guess you are skeptical that there might be a specific point on an
>>antenna
>>that matches the impedence of free space and thus radiates energy more
>>strongly than the rest of the antenna.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> When your energy is frequency based, and your interface is large in
> terms of wavelength (and anything over 1/10th wave is still large);
> then trying to home in on a "specific" point is not very specific at
> all.
>
>>This is the subject that interests me
>>and I intend to try and establish to my own satisfaction whether this is
>>or
>>is not the case.
>
> You will probably be able to approach it by degrees, but as you get
> closer focus has to be abandoned (classic wavelength vs. physical
> length diffraction limitation).
>
>>If this can be established in a scientifically robust
>>manner, then I will present my experimental method, measurements and
>>conclusions for critical examination. I am unfamiliar with work that has
>>been carried out in this field, so I will carry out further searches and
>>reading before embarking on reinventing the wheel. Thanks for the link and
>>the suggestion about plasmonics and fields, I will follow up on that.
>
> More towards the RF end of the scale, diffraction limits (being
> broken) and your interest, consider:
> http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/print/17398
>
> You can listen to others crow about how "someday" science will catch
> up, or you can simply see that science has already left that crowd in
> the dust. The article above (and others found by googling "Boeing,
> and "negative refractance") will give you an RF material that turns
> beams in the opposite direction of what would be expected.
>
> Our crowing buddies would shrug this off (lack of experience in this

> matter) because they don't realize that it solves the diffraction
> limitation. Build your own model and throw RF against it yourself to
> discover a lens with absolute (not fuzzy) focus.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Thank you Richard. I was aware of negative index refraction materials. Now to make them sufficiently broadband and work at optical frequencies...

Cheers
Mike G0ULI

1029. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 11:42:13 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <RfSdnUYhnIWoH6DanZ2dnUVZ8qSnnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33782

"Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:473d2602$0$16489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
> news:q8CdnWA0dtVOYqHaRVnyuwA@bt.com...
>>
>> Integral calculus has been described as one of the greatest advances in
>> mathematical science, but that is still only an approximation method and
>> nobody complains about that.
>
> Mike, it is hard for me to let this go (but it is off topic). Integral
> calculus is not an approximation, it is exact. The prior art, the
> summation method of adding the areas of small rectangles, was the
> approximation. The genius of integral calculus was that it was able to sum
> an infinite number of infinitely small rectangles and come up with an
> exact answer. For the answer to be exact, it was necessary to deal with
> infinity (undefined) and the concept actually works. It even works in many
> cases where there is an asymptote that is infinitely long (f(x) =
> 1/x**2)).
> END OF COMMENT (no, I will not offer experimental proof that integral
> calculus is exact :-))
Stefan

All true and it works very well. It's just that being forced into accepting
such concepts as infinity and the square root of minus one without being
able to pin down exactly what they are shows up how limited we are in our
abilities to deal with the true nature of the universe. How can anyone
really get to grips with such concepts as an infinity of infinities?

Mike G0ULI

1030. Re: skin depth decay (The sputtering branch of the thread)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 12:18:35 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473d8a32$0$19745$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33783

>
> No Chris I know you are not refering to the other use of a 8877 ie
> spluttering
> as with reed switch contacts. When a time varing current toapplied to
> something
> that creats radiation I am trying to deduce an alternative to the
> thinking that
>

Errrr, I was referring to thin film creation by creating a corona in a partial vacuum.

"The technique is based on the transfer of metal by: an electric discharge through gas at a pressure of less than one torr. Glass to be coated is placed between two electrodes in an atmosphere of gas at low pressure. The gas can be air. The cathode is composed of the metal to be deposited on the glass. Voltage sufficiently high to electrify or ionize the gas is connected to the electrodes. The impact of ionized atoms and molecules of gas against the cathode dislodges particles of the metal, which come to rest on the glass as an adhering film."

This is usually done best with DC not AC, but AC will work. Hence, I do not understand your referral to the 8877. Sorry.

Chris

1031. Re: skin depth decay (The sputtering branch of the thread)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 12:27:19 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <473d8c33$0$8819$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33784

Bad form replying to my own post, but I googled "8877 sputtering" and
found what Art was referring to.
Sorry Art, never worked with a 8877 and was unaware of the 8877 problem.

Chris

Christopher Cox wrote:
>
>>
>> No Chris I know you are not refering to the other use of a 8877 ie
>> spluttering
>> as with reed switch contacts. When a time varing current toapplied to
>> something
>> that creats radiation I am trying to deduce an alternative to the
>> thinking that
>>
>
> Errrr, I was referring to thin film creation by creating a corona in a
> partial vacuum.
>
> "The technique is based on the transfer of metal by: an electric
> discharge through gas at a pressure of less than one torr. Glass to be
> coated is placed between two electrodes in an atmosphere of gas at low
> pressure. The gas can be air. The cathode is composed of the metal to be
> deposited on the glass. Voltage sufficiently high to electrify or ionize
> the gas is connected to the electrodes. The impact of ionized atoms and
> molecules of gas against the cathode dislodges particles of the metal,
> which come to rest on the glass as an adhering film."
>
> This is usually done best with DC not AC, but AC will work. Hence, I do
> not understand your referral to the 8877. Sorry.
>
> Chris
>
>

1032. 4nec2 discussion forum.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 12:32:14 UTC
From: 4nec2 <4nec2@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <0b75c440-82d9-4c7d-88f7-8f35f4041db2@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33785

Hello...,

I have added a (experimental...) discussion forum to my website.

For those who would like to ask or discuss 4nec2 (or Nec2, Nec4)
related things.

http://home.ict.nl/~arivoors/

Arie.

1033. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 14:15:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <gCh%i.10950$yV6.8247@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33786

art wrote:
> By the same token I am challenging to prove the
> veracity of the additional statement that a sino
> soidal current is present at every segment point.

If one threads a toroidal transformer over
a dipole wire, one will observe a sinusoidal
waveform (if the source is sinusoidal).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1034. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 14:20:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_Gh%i.10951$yV6.495@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33787

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
>> Have you verified this experimentally, Cecil? If you did,
>> how did you do it?
>
> This work has already been done.

Thanks Stefan, Tom apparently believes I should
reinvent the wheel every time I ride my Harley. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1035. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 14:24:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jKh%i.10952$yV6.887@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33788

Richard Clark wrote:
> The old saw of dipoles not needing a ground (one of those things that
> makes them so much "better" than verticals) is confounded because they
> do need a ground - if you want more gain.

What's the difference in free space gain between a
vertical dipole and a horizontal dipole? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1036. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 14:54:53 UTC
From: Priz <dapriz6@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <d854e77b-9ac7-4c76-896c-dfc583a2fa80@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33789

I've got an update on my antenna experiment. I decided to buy a new tuner, the MFJ 902H to see if that would help. It was priced low enough and had a built in balun. I tested it out using my SWR analyzer and this tuner was able to find matching points in the 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands. I did try to find a matching point on 160 meters but wasn't able to do so which is OK, since I've never worked 160 and the manual says not to try it on 160 anyway.

I plan to put this antenna on the air over the weekend to see what it can do. I know it will be a compromise antenna but I'm hoping it will allow me to do what many other hams in my situation aren't doing, getting on the air. I also know all the jokes about MFJ, Mighty Fine Junk, Made from Junk or my personal favorite, Mississippi's Finest Junk, but it was priced right and when I got it, it appeared to be well put together. I'll let everyone know how it works out.

Later...

Priz

1037. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 15:06:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29869-473DB203-49@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33790

Art wrote:
"I am trying to deduce an alternative to the thinking current can hurdle a capacitor and retain its time variation."

An early demonstration of electroostatic repulsion was via an instrument called the electroscope. Put a charge on its plates and it opened like a book. It proved like charges repelled and that repulsion was proportional to charge.

From that it can be imagined that if you put a charge on one insulated plate and like charges on an insulated plate nearby have an avenue of escape to the outside world, you may have produced a capacitor useful for ac coupling or bypass. It isn`t a hurdle. It is a device capable of a displacement current which blocks dc but passes ac. It`s a device formerly called a condenser, now called a capacitor.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1038. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 15:16:31 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhkc8f$14h6$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33642

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Stefan Wolfe wrote:
>> "There was a young lady called Bright
>> Who could travel much faster than light;
>> She went out one day,
>> In a relative way,
>> And came back the previous night."
>
> There was a young lady from Hunt,
> Who had an adorable stunt, ...

There was a young man from Nantucket, Who carried his...

Ohh this is deteriorating so..... ;^)

- 73 de Mike N3LI -
```

1039. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 16:51:48 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <74e328fb-4916-44af-8806-e0cb184638ca@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33643

On Nov 15, 2:41 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:

> Reflections occur only at physical impedance
> discontinuities.

Richard Feynman said there is a probability that reflection will occur at any point within a partially reflecting media. He explained that all the probabilities (including phase) sum in order to generate the net, observed effect. Your observation about the full-wave loop is probably a good example.

73, ac6xg

1040. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 17:12:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16902-473DCF89-309@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33645

John Smith wrote:
"From the above, are the two in a constant state of interaction?"

On page 1 of Terman`s "Electronic and Radio Engineering":
"These waves, which are commonly called radio waves, travel with the velocity of light and consist of magnetic and electric fields that are at right angles to each other and are at right angles to the direction of travel. If these electric and magnetic fields could actually be seen, the wave would have the appearance indicated in Fig. 1-1."

Maxwell`s first field equation says that a changing magnetic field will produce an electric field. The second equation says that a changing electric field will produce a magnetic field.

The alternating magnetic field creates an alternating electric field in the space surrounding it. Due to the alternation of the electric field an alternating displacement current will exist in space, which will give rise to another alternating magnetic field in the space surrounding the displacement current, etc., etc., etc..

Maxwell`s proof is courtesy B. Whitfield Griffirh, Jr.`s "Radio-Electronic Transmission Fundamentals", now in reprint by Scitech Publidhing, Inc..

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1041. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 17:13:20 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Qck%i.10$Jy1.1@trndny02>
Source record: 33644

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:29869-473DB203-49@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net...
> Art wrote:
> "I am trying to deduce an alternative to the thinking current can hurdle
> a capacitor and retain its time variation."
>
> An early demonstration of electroostatic repulsion was via an instrument
> called the electroscope. Put a charge on its plates and it opened like a
> book. It proved like charges repelled and that repulsion was
> proportional to charge.
>
> From that it can be imagined that if you put a charge on one insulated
> plate and like charges on an insulated plate nearby have an avenue of
> escape to the outside world, you may have produced a capacitor useful
> for ac coupling or bypass. It isn`t a hurdle. It is a device capable of
> a displacement current which blocks dc but passes ac. It`s a device
> formerly called a condenser, now called a capacitor.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

just wait till he tries to tell you that the plates have to be diamagnetic
so his fictional static particles can jump off the plate. i quit watching
his direct responses after he couldn't explain why ferro magnetic plates
wouldn't work when it is well known that they will.

1042. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 17:35:19 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <rxk%i.20703$ya1.12382@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 33646

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> "Best" has a number of different definitions depending on the particular
> situation. If you want wire that'll never stretch or break and will take
> a lot of tension, Copperweld is hard to beat. It's springy and a
> nuisance to work with, though.

In this day of high copper prices, my two favorite antenna wires are free wire and cheap wire. We had a fellow near here who, until the past year or so, was selling 500' spools of insulated #14 or #12 for five or six bucks per spool. I ran better than ten spools for my 80 and 160m inverted L's and stocked up for inverted vee wire.

A less expensive alternative might be the hardened aluminum fence wire in the larger diameters, allowing for some means of preventing the corrosion from copper to aluminum at the feedpoint.

Dave Heil K8MN

1043. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 17:45:08 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhkkv8$s18$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33647

Richard Harrison wrote:

>> ...
> The alternating magnetic field creates an alternating electric field in
> the space surrounding it. Due to the alternation of the electric field
> an alternating displacement current will exist in space, which will give
> rise to another alternating magnetic field in the space surrounding the
> displacement current, etc., etc., etc..
>
> Maxwell`s proof is courtesy B. Whitfield Griffirh, Jr.`s
> "Radio-Electronic Transmission Fundamentals", now in reprint by Scitech
> Publidhing, Inc..
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Richard;

Thanks for taking the time to post that data.

Of course, in my "addled way of thinking", I still see the probability
of a media in which these actions are taking place (electric to magnetic
and magnetic to electric)--such as when you swing a wire (media)
through a magnetic field.

But, really, it is all still a question ... anyway, pondering keeps me
outta the bars. :-)

Regards,
JS

1044. Re: 4nec2 discussion forum.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 17:58:06 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d35b854a-cd89-4769-93a8-9a32b011df14@b36g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33648

On 16 Nov, 04:32, 4nec2 <4n...@gmx.net> wrote:
> Hello...,
>
> I have added a (experimental...) discussion forum to my website.
>
> For those who would like to ask or discuss 4nec2 (or Nec2, Nec4)
> related things.
>
> http://home.ict.nl/~arivoors/
>
> Arie.

Arie, Many hams are not aware of your computor program which you do
not have a personal pecuniary interest. Certainly many are not aware
what exactly an optimiser does. It would be advantageous
if you could demonstrate its feature by requesting of it to supply
a single radiator that gives maximum horizontal polarization gain
Ofcourse, this means no guidance by you such as leading it to
a planar form or a fractional wave length so hams can determine
that it does meet reality as we know it.
I have not used your antenna programs tho it is much more
advanced than the one I presently use. Thus I to am interested
in what your optimiser will do in this most basic area that
all hams could understand
My best regards with thanks for providing hams with the benefit
of your knoweledge and free to boot.
Art Unwin KB9MZ...XG

1045. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 18:09:55 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <554584c9-7142-4b66-ab47-c63131fee755@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33649

On Nov 16, 8:54 am, Priz <dapr...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> I've got an update on my antenna experiment. I decided to buy a new
> tuner, the MFJ 902H to see if that would help. It was priced low
> enough and had a built in balun. I tested it out using my SWR
> analyzer and this tuner was able to find matching points in the 80,
> 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands. I did try to find a
> matching point on 160 meters but wasn't able to do so which is OK,
> since I've never worked 160 and the manual says not to try it on 160
> anyway.
>
> I plan to put this antenna on the air over the weekend to see what it
> can do. I know it will be a compromise antenna but I'm hoping it will
> allow me to do what many other hams in my situation aren't doing,
> getting on the air. I also know all the jokes about MFJ, Mighty Fine
> Junk, Made from Junk or my personal favorite, Mississippi's Finest
> Junk, but it was priced right and when I got it, it appeared to be
> well put together. I'll let everyone know how it works out.
>
> Later...
>
> Priz

The MFJ tuners are ok as long as you don't abuse them..
And on some , you probably should take the power ratings
with a small bit of salt depending on the load you are matching.
I've got a small MFJ random wire tuner that I've had since 1977.
It still works, and I often use it as a mobile matcher. Also
handy as a "line flattener" when running coax to a solid
state rig.
I've got a 989C that I got free from a guy that fried the coil.
He was ignoring the instructions and running high power
into a nearly half size dipole. I'm talking 8877 power.. :/
Started melting the coil form. Went through two of them.
So he went out and bought a big Nye Viking, and gave
me the 989C as basically junk.. To him anyway..
I messed with it a couple of hours getting the wires
back in the right positions, and then resetting the
roller tension, etc, and got it working again. I've been
using it ever since. Well, when I use a tuner anyway..
I use the watt meter and antenna switch more than
anything.
It's rated 3KW, "dash of salt", but it will handle and
tune about anything I will ever be messing with.
Being it's a T network tuner, it's lousy for feeding

half size dipoles though.. :(It will do 160m though.
MK

1046. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 18:31:03 UTC
From: Bob Miller <NOSPAM@neosoft.com>
Message-ID: <56orj31rn9eph0l7ktq997tgidd8knau3g@4ax.com>
Source record: 33650

On Fri, 16 Nov 2007 06:49:08 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
wrote:

>I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is the
>best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be under some
>tension to keep it above some local trees!
>
> --
>You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
>Chances are I have one that you don't.
>I'll leave it up to you to decide!
>http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/
>--
>
>

There are many different kinds appropos for antennas, all with
different electrical and mechanical characteristics; see:

http://thewireman.com/antennap.html

Also, I've used the 500' spools at Lowe's Home Improvement; they're in
the $30 or $40 range now, I believe.

Bob
k5qwg

1047. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 18:34:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8pl%i.10975$yV6.8789@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33651

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Richard Feynman said there is a probability that reflection will occur
> at any point within a partially reflecting media.

Of course, there are always 2nd, 3rd, ... Nth order effects.
On this newsgroup, we are usually talking about first order
effects. I had a recent email exchange with someone talking
about the part of the ground wave that escapes absorption
because of the earth's curvature and is probably ignored
by NEC simulators but not by AM broadcasters.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1048. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 18:38:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Bsl%i.10976$yV6.6007@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33652

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Maxwell`s first field equation says that a changing magnetic field will
> produce an electric field. The second equation says that a changing
> electric field will produce a magnetic field.

Does this cause and effect chain of events result in a
phase lag between the electric and magnetic fields?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1049. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 18:43:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zxl%i.10977$yV6.10617@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33653

Bob Miller wrote:
> Also, I've used the 500' spools at Lowe's Home Improvement; they're in
> the $30 or $40 range now, I believe.

Good grief - last time I bought some for radials
they were half that price.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1050. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 19:49:28 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d368eaa2-e255-43e7-adb9-fbaee4f1294c@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33654

On 16 Nov, 10:38, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> > Maxwell`s first field equation says that a changing magnetic field will
> > produce an electric field. The second equation says that a changing
> > electric field will produce a magnetic field.
>
> Does this cause and effect chain of events result in a
> phase lag between the electric and magnetic fields?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I would like more than that!
I would like to know what Terman had to say about radiation
which is a cause of most discussion the summation of which
is not accepted by the IEEE. I don't think he has given any
credit to Maxwell, Faraday, Heaviside or any of the pioneers
in any of his books so it would be interesting to know why
his wrestling with the mechanics of radiation was to no availe!.
And Richard, when you have finished reading from Terman
to get us to sleep, would you consider for your next book
to read to us, like Lady Chatterlies Lover by D.H. Lawrence?
That book may well prevent you going to sleep as well while
reading on the net Most of us have read all the volumes by
Terman so a different reading book may well be of more interest.
Art

1051. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 20:03:37 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EB47D08285Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33655

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in
news:E3b%i.13475$CN4.5085@news-server.bigpond.net.au:

> I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is
> the best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be
> under some tension to keep it above some local trees!
>

You might find the article 'Sufficient sag for wire antenna spans for wind survival' at http://www.vk1od.net/rigging/sag.htm of interest. You might wonder why annealed copper in almost any form (enamelled, or PVC insulated, especially PVC insulated) is so popular.

I endorse Roy's support for Copperweld, but you will not find it readily available in Oz. There are a few suppliers of HDC (ATN and Discount Cables come to mind). Stainless steel (2mm dia) is used in some of the commercial antennas (eg Bushcomm), but you need to consider whether the additional loss is an issue for the specific antenna.

BTW, MIG wire (copper plated steel wire) is not Copperweld, Copperweld has a substantial copper thickness (eg 30%, depending on the grade) which is chosen to be at least several skin depths in thickess so that the RF resistance is similar to copper, but the strength comes largely from the copper core. Hams promoting 0.8mm MIG wire (as they do here) are on the wrong track, it is a grossly inferior product, you are much better off with galvanised fence wire than MIG wire.

Speaking of which, heavy galvanised steel fence wire (say 1.6mm for shorter spans) is not all that poor, but beware of newer fence wires which have thinner zinc, or worse the polymer coated wires with have an extremely thin layer of ZAl covered by the polymer coating. Though any of these are going to be better than rusty MIG wire.

Owen

1052. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 20:16:00 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhktq7iut1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33656

art wrote:

>> ...
> And Richard, when you have finished reading from Terman
> to get us to sleep, would you consider for your next book
> to read to us, like Lady Chatterlies Lover by D.H. Lawrence?
> That book may well prevent you going to sleep as well while
> reading on the net Most of us have read all the volumes by
> Terman so a different reading book may well be of more interest.
> Art

Art;

This text wastes time/space/patience.

You fault others for such petty "stick poking" as the above. Are you sure you wouldn't rather keep this to a minimum?

Regards,
JS

1053. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 20:29:46 UTC
From: Mike Lucas <w5chr@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <Q4n%i.235$497.21@bignews2.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33657

"Christopher Cox" wrote

>I guess Art was implying sputtering. I actually posted the response sort of
>"tongue in cheek".
>
> It was my understanding sputtering requires a vacuum and high voltage.
>
> It would appear by Art's response, they figured out all the ins and outs
> of sputtering.
>
Chris:
Sputtering and blithering is what Art does best!

Mike W5CHR

1054. Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 20:34:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <v9n%i.10983$yV6.8880@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33658

The following is from an email to which I replied today.

Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
at considerable distance from any source:

Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2

Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec

Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec

These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
Note: P = 171 joules/sec

During each second, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
coming from?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1055. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 20:51:58 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <GNKdnekphPuNnqPanZ2dnUVZ8tuqnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33659

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:v9n%i.10983$yV6.8880@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net...
> The following is from an email to which I replied today.
>
> Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
> at considerable distance from any source:
>
> Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2
>
> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
> Note: P = 171 joules/sec
>
> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
> Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
> energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
> Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
> of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
> supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
> coming from?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil

Congratulations, you appear to have solved the world's energy problems for
ever! Electricity will now be too cheap to meter, just like they promised
when nuclear power plants were first built.

Mike G0ULI

1056. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 21:17:24 UTC
From: Ross Tucker <rjtucke@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2ada8b15-c124-4b1e-af85-ee7d8e4982cd@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33660

Doesn't GR actually say all _inertial_reference_frames_ are
equivalent?
Rotating systems are not inertial reference frames.
Ross, NS7F

1057. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 21:57:42 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhl4hj$iu5$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33662

Cecil Moore wrote:

> The following is from an email to which I replied today.
>
> Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
> at considerable distance from any source:
>
> Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2
>
> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
> Note: P = 171 joules/sec
>
> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
> Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
> energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
> Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
> of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
> supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
> coming from?

The peak intensity of a standing wave will always be greater than the simple sum of the two waves. Itot = 4*I*cos^2(deg/2). But I think nature will somehow conspire against you if you try to make use of more than the 100 watts input. ;-)

ac6xg

1058. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 22:01:40 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <10437-473E1344-306@storefull-3254.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33661

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"Does this cause and effect chain of events result in aphase lag between electric and magnetic fields?"

Never saw a phase lag suggested. As radiation impedance is a resistance even in free space, I expect rise and fall in electric and magnetic fields is simultaneous even as they speed away at the velocity of light. Which came first, the electric or the magnetic?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1059. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 22:06:28 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhl529$j6p$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33663

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Richard Feynman said there is a probability that reflection will occur
>> at any point within a partially reflecting media.
>
>
> Of course, there are always 2nd, 3rd, ... Nth order effects.
> On this newsgroup, we are usually talking about first order
> effects.

And so was Dr. Feynman. You really ought to freshen up on your QED. ;-)

73, ac6xg

1060. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 22:21:38 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <fa7307dc-f5ab-470a-84cc-f8dd6ca47b52@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33664

On Nov 16, 12:34 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> The following is from an email to which I replied today.
>
> Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
> at considerable distance from any source:
>
> Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2
>
> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
> Note: P = 171 joules/sec
>
> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
> Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
> energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
> Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
> of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
> supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
> coming from?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Nice "when are you going to stop beating your mother" sort of
question. And what was your reply?

1061. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 22:25:35 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <-eCdnbYEbJ1EhaPanZ2dnUVZ_jmdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 33665

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:v9n%i.10983$yV6.8880@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net...
> The following is from an email to which I replied today.
>
> Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
> at considerable distance from any source:

Can we take this to mean that this is not the steady state condition?

Tam/WB2TT
>
> Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2
>
> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
> Note: P = 171 joules/sec
>
> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
> Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
> energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
> Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
> of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
> supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
> coming from?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1062. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 22:34:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8Wo%i.18527$4V6.5356@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33666

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
>> Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
>> energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
>> Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
>> of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
>> supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
>> coming from?
>
> Congratulations, you appear to have solved the world's energy problems
> for ever! Electricity will now be too cheap to meter, just like they
> promised when nuclear power plants were first built.

Sorry, unlike others on this newsgroup, I don't support
a violation of the conservation of energy principle. To
answer my own question above, the extra 71 joules/sec
of constructive interference comes from 71 joules/sec
of destructive interference occurring somewhere else.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1063. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 22:48:35 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fhl6o3dda1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33668

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in
> news:E3b%i.13475$CN4.5085@news-server.bigpond.net.au:
>
>
>>I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is
>>the best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be
>>under some tension to keep it above some local trees!
>>
>
>
> You might find the article 'Sufficient sag for wire antenna spans for
> wind survival' at http://www.vk1od.net/rigging/sag.htm of interest. You
> might wonder why annealed copper in almost any form (enamelled, or PVC
> insulated, especially PVC insulated) is so popular.
>
> I endorse Roy's support for Copperweld, but you will not find it readily
> available in Oz. There are a few suppliers of HDC (ATN and Discount
> Cables come to mind). Stainless steel (2mm dia) is used in some of the
> commercial antennas (eg Bushcomm), but you need to consider whether the
> additional loss is an issue for the specific antenna.
>
> BTW, MIG wire (copper plated steel wire) is not Copperweld, Copperweld
> has a substantial copper thickness (eg 30%, depending on the grade) which
> is chosen to be at least several skin depths in thickess so that the RF
> resistance is similar to copper, but the strength comes largely from the
> copper core.

I think you mean the strength comes from the steel core?

FWIW, when they say 30%, that means that the wire has 30% of the
conductivity of the same diameter copper wire, not that it is 30%
copper. You have to look in the mfrs tables to see what the cladding
thickness is.

Odd that there aren't suppliers in Australia.. Maybe because there isn't
an existing telegraph/telephone cable infrastructure in rural areas? In
the U.S., there were and still are millions of miles of the stuff
installed before carrier telephony, coax, optical fibers, etc became
common. And, it's still used for MV power distribution, much of which
is still above ground.

1064. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:01:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ujp%i.18529$4V6.5018@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33667

Jim Kelley wrote:
> The peak intensity of a standing wave will always be greater than the
> simple sum of the two waves.

No reference to peaks here, Jim. Everything is average values.
The average value of the energy in the standing waves *always*
equals the average values of the energy components of the
forward and reflected waves added together. If there are X joules
in the standing waves, there will be X joules in the sum of the
forward and reflected waves.

> But I think
> nature will somehow conspire against you if you try to make use of more
> than the 100 watts input. ;-)

It was a rhetorical question for people who say, "Just do
a vector analysis and the energy will take care of itself."
Understanding exactly how the energy takes care of itself
is the point of this thread. Hint: 171 joules/sec from two
50 joules/sec waves requires an additional source of energy.
In the case of this example, the 71 joules/sec of constructive
interference requires 71 joules/sec of destructive interference
energy occurring somewhere else.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1065. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:03:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nlp%i.18530$4V6.14356@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33669

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Never saw a phase lag suggested. As radiation impedance is a resistance
> even in free space, I expect rise and fall in electric and magnetic
> fields is simultaneous even as they speed away at the velocity of light.
> Which came first, the electric or the magnetic?

Does "simultaneous" imply faster than light? :-)
(Photons don't have the phase lag problem).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1066. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:06:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%np%i.18531$4V6.11124@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33670

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Of course, there are always 2nd, 3rd, ... Nth order effects.
>> On this newsgroup, we are usually talking about first order
>> effects.
>
> And so was Dr. Feynman.

I seriously doubt that Dr. Feynman ever said that the
majority of reflections occur somewhere else besides
the junction of two mediums.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1067. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:08:09 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <473e22db$0$36438$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33671

> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
>
> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec

50 joules/s are carried by Wave#1 if alone. The same applies to Wave#2

But if both waves are sumultaneouly present, the power carried by each wave when alone is no longer a meaningful number. As a matter of fact when superposing two coherent waves (same frequency, fixed phase relationship), one MUST first sum voltages (or currents) and then calculate power.

Summing wave powers could only be done in case of incoherent waves.

In conclusion, the answer to your question is that the apparent extra 71 joules/s come front the fact that 100 joules/s taken as reference is a number having no physical meaning.

73

Tony I0JX

1068. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:09:39 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13js8phl5b1rdf5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33672

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
> "Does this cause and effect chain of events result in aphase lag between
> electric and magnetic fields?"
>
> Never saw a phase lag suggested. As radiation impedance is a resistance
> even in free space, I expect rise and fall in electric and magnetic
> fields is simultaneous even as they speed away at the velocity of light.
> Which came first, the electric or the magnetic?

The ratio of E to H fields of a wave is known as the wave impedance. It has both a magnitude and a phase angle (or real and imaginary components). The impedance of a plane wave propagating through a medium is the intrinsic impedance of the medium. For example, the ratio of E to H of a plane wave propagating through space equals the intrinsic impedance of space. The intrinsic impedance of space is purely real (~377 + j0 ohms), which tells you that the ratio of E to H of a plane wave propagating through it is purely real. This means there is no phase difference between the two - E and H are in phase.

But the intrinsic impedance of many materials (e.g., dirt) isn't purely real, so there is a non-zero phase angle between E and H fields of plane waves propagating through them.

The ratio of E to H is also often complex in the near field around an antenna, and usually with a magnitude other than 377 ohms. So in that region, there's also a phase difference between E and H.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1069. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:10:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Frp%i.9998$ww2.5656@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33673

K7ITM wrote:
> Nice "when are you going to stop beating your mother" sort of
> question. And what was your reply?

It's a rhetorical question, Tom. What is your reply?
When someone (besides Eugene Hecht) explains it to
my satisfaction I will stop beating that dead horse.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1070. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:13:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7up%i.9999$ww2.5761@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33674

Tam/WB2TT wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
>> at considerable distance from any source:
>
> Can we take this to mean that this is not the steady state condition?

Sorry if I somehow gave you that idea. It is a steady-state
problem.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1071. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:27:55 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhl9t3nvt1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33680

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> The peak intensity of a standing wave will always be greater than the
>> simple sum of the two waves.
>
>
> No reference to peaks here, Jim. Everything is average values.

Evidently then you haven't adequately familiarized yourself with the
nature of the equations that you use.

73, ac6xg

1072. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:29:58 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <df0ab4a9-7d0f-4441-a32c-489ec2e3ffbb@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33675

On 16 Nov, 07:06, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "I am trying to deduce an alternative to the thinking current can hurdle
> a capacitor and retain its time variation."
>
> An early demonstration of electroostatic repulsion was via an instrument
> called the electroscope. Put a charge on its plates and it opened like a
> book. It proved like charges repelled and that repulsion was
> proportional to charge.
>
> From that it can be imagined that if you put a charge on one insulated
> plate and like charges on an insulated plate nearby have an avenue of
> escape to the outside world, you may have produced a capacitor useful
> for ac coupling or bypass. It isn`t a hurdle. It is a device capable of
> a displacement current which blocks dc but passes ac. It`s a device
> formerly called a condenser, now called a capacitor.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

I assume you are not trying to be funny and are using the dictates of
Terman to make a point. So I will respond. The antenna am referring to
consists
of a tank circuit where the distributed capacitance is the capacitor
in the circuit.
The capacitor stores energy from the time varying current and then
releases the energy
when the terminals are shorted. This energy is not released with the
same properties
that the capacitor but in a similar way that a battery does when the
terminals are
shorted. Thus the time variant that one sees on the energy release is
not the same
as the time varient possesed when delivered to the capacitor but I
could be in error.
I have most of Termans books so if you can point to a section that
confirms your position
and contradicts mine I would apreciate if you would share that section
with me.
Regards
Art

1073. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:31:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <iLp%i.10000$ww2.5849@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33676

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> But if both waves are sumultaneouly present, the power carried by each
> wave when alone is no longer a meaningful number.

Why is the ExB Poynting vector of each wave no longer
proportional to the energy content? Why does the energy
content of the component waves have to change when they
superpose? Where does that energy change go? Do the
necessary joules disappear and/or appear from thin air?

> As a matter of fact
> when superposing two coherent waves (same frequency, fixed phase
> relationship), one MUST first sum voltages (or currents) and then
> calculate power.

That's what I did and the result was 171 joules/sec.
The Poynting vector for each of the two source waves
is 50 joules/sec. Why is the energy content of the
component waves not a meaningful number?

> Summing wave powers could only be done in case of incoherent waves.

No, there is a special equation to be used for summing coherent
waves, i.e. the irradiance equation from optical physics. For
power density:

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

where 'A' is the angle between the two E-fields.

> In conclusion, the answer to your question is that the apparent extra 71
> joules/s come front the fact that 100 joules/s taken as reference is a
> number having no physical meaning.

For every second that passes, 50 + 50 = 100 joules has no
physical meaning? Are you saying that an EM wave is not
associated with ExB joules/sec?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1074. Re: Part 2 Is it possible to ask questions here?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:32:49 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <07pMtumhiiPHFAKF@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33678

Jim Lux wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>
>>> So.. Terman's equation probably holds for coax where the inner
>>>conductor is >20 skin depths,
>> Sorry, Jim, you lost me: why such a large number as 20?
>> At 2.5 skin depths, the current density is <10% of the surface
>>value; at 5 skin depths, <1%. If at least 5 skin depths are
>>available, we can be confident in the accuracy of the standard,
>>uncorrected equation for most purposes.
>
>
>But it's round... (unless Terman rolled that into his constants)
>
I don't believe so.

>Consider if you peeled that 2.5 skin depth layer and made it flat. It
>would look like a pyramid, not a rectangular bar.
>
I see your point, just wouldn't have imagined that the circular geometry
would make such a very large difference compared with a flat surface.

>Of course, if you assume that the cross sectional area is an annulus
>(the pi*(r^2-(r-skindepth)^2) style calculation) this partially gets
>taken into account.
>
>The other factor is that in a wire that is comparable to skin depth in
>radius, the current on the far side of the wire also contributes to
>squeezing the current towards the near side surface. (and that's why
>the actual math gets hairy.. you can't use a simple exponential
>approximation for the current density)
>
Agreed. I do have the more detailed equations involving Bessel
functions, but no time to compute them just now.

>At 20 skin depths, the difference is negligble.
>
No doubt; but it's the journey towards "negligible" that concerns us
more than the destination :-)

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1075. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:34:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%Np%i.10001$ww2.2640@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33677

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> For example, the ratio of E to
> H of a plane wave propagating through space equals the intrinsic
> impedance of space. The intrinsic impedance of space is purely real
> (~377 + j0 ohms), which tells you that the ratio of E to H of a plane
> wave propagating through it is purely real. This means there is no phase
> difference between the two - E and H are in phase.

But if the E-field causes the H-field which in turn causes
the E-field, how is a delay avoided? Isn't that faster than
light generation of fields?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1076. Re: RSGB RadCom December 2007 Issue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-16 23:50:20 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473e2c93$0$5000$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33679

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13js8phl5b1rdf5@corp.supernews.com...
> Richard Harrison wrote:
>> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
>> "Does this cause and effect chain of events result in aphase lag between
>> electric and magnetic fields?"
>>
>> Never saw a phase lag suggested. As radiation impedance is a resistance
>> even in free space, I expect rise and fall in electric and magnetic
>> fields is simultaneous even as they speed away at the velocity of light.
>> Which came first, the electric or the magnetic?
>
> The ratio of E to H fields of a wave is known as the wave impedance. It
> has both a magnitude and a phase angle (or real and imaginary components).
> The impedance of a plane wave propagating through a medium is the
> intrinsic impedance of the medium. For example, the ratio of E to H of a
> plane wave propagating through space equals the intrinsic impedance of
> space. The intrinsic impedance of space is purely real (~377 + j0 ohms),
> which tells you that the ratio of E to H of a plane wave propagating
> through it is purely real. This means there is no phase difference between
> the two - E and H are in phase.
>
> But the intrinsic impedance of many materials (e.g., dirt) isn't purely
> real, so there is a non-zero phase angle between E and H fields of plane
> waves propagating through them.
>
> The ratio of E to H is also often complex in the near field around an
> antenna, and usually with a magnitude other than 377 ohms. So in that

Here is a good visualization of a wave in purely resitive free space with no
phase angle: http://www.phy.ntnu.edu.tw/ntnujava/index.php?topic=35

1077. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 00:08:26 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EB715228796nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33681

Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote in
news:fhl6o3dda1@news.jpl.nasa.gov:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
...
>> thickess so that the RF resistance is similar to copper, but the
>> strength comes largely from the copper core.
>
> I think you mean the strength comes from the steel core?
>

Yes, thanks Jim.

> FWIW, when they say 30%, that means that the wire has 30% of the
> conductivity of the same diameter copper wire, not that it is 30%
> copper. You have to look in the mfrs tables to see what the cladding
> thickness is.

Yes, IIRC it is rated on its 60Hz resistance as a competitor to HDC
aerial power applications.

> Odd that there aren't suppliers in Australia.. Maybe because there
> isn't an existing telegraph/telephone cable infrastructure in rural
> areas? In the U.S., there were and still are millions of miles of the
> stuff installed before carrier telephony, coax, optical fibers, etc
> became common. And, it's still used for MV power distribution, much
> of which is still above ground.

Yes, pity that. Remember that we had a monopolistic telecomms market
until ~1995. I did scavenge a littel copper clad steel (3.2mm) on one
occasion, but most aerial phone cables were HDC.

My article mentions an aluminium clad HT steel fencewire which looks
interesting for antennas, but it does bring the issue of corrosion
resistance connection to aluminium. Unfortunately, this wire is only
available in 1km rolls.

It turns out that HDC is probably the best available wire in Oz (JERD is
a VK5), but gal fencewire or stainless steel are eminently suited to
lossy antennas like TTFD etc.

I do remember Roy discussing the resistivity of rust, but I don't recall
figures... does anyone have any figures for the resistivity of the rust
coating on a rusted steel wire? I guess its permeability is also relevant
to RF resistance.

Owen

1078. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 00:41:02 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <473e38a0$0$17953$4fafbaef@reader1.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33682

> > Why is the ExB Poynting vector of each wave no longer
> proportional to the energy content? Why does the energy
> content of the component waves have to change when they
> superpose? Where does that energy change go? Do the
> necessary joules disappear and/or appear from thin air?

Joules do not disappear, they just get distributed over the free space in a non-uniform manner.

In certain regions of the space the two waves add up (apparently creating extra power), in other regions they cancel out (apparently destroying power). The integral of total radiated power does not change.

In your example you considered a location where the two waves have a 45 deg. shift. At another location, where the two waves have a zero deg. shift, you would observe an even higher apparent power creation. Conversely, at locations where the two waves have a 180 deg. shift you would observe absence of power.

The principle causing the apparent power creation at your location is the same principle by which an antenna formed by two stacked dipoles features a gain of up to 3 dB with respect to a single dipole, and can then deliver up to twice the power to a receiver placed at the maximum radiation heading (and zero power at a receiver placed at 90 degrees from that heading). .

> That's what I did and the result was 171 joules/sec.
> The Poynting vector for each of the two source waves
> is 50 joules/sec. Why is the energy content of the
> component waves not a meaningful number?

Each wave produces 50 joules/s when alone. When the two waves are superimposed, each wave produces not only its 50 joules/s but also 35.5 more joules that it "robs" from other regions of the space. If you would plainly sum the power of two components (i.e. 50 + 50), you would neglect the fact that coherent waves necessarily interfere with each other in the space, in constructive or destructive manner depending on the receiver location.

>> Summing wave powers could only be done in case of incoherent waves.
>
> No, there is a special equation to be used for summing coherent
> waves, i.e. the irradiance equation from optical physics. For
> power density:
>
> Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>
> where 'A' is the angle between the two E-fields.

Please re-read my sentence more carefully. My statement was that summing powers (that is. Ptotal = P1 + P2) would only be correct for incoherent waves.

For coherent waves, plainly summing powers would generally be incorrect (apart from one particular phase angle), and one must nstead use the equation you have shown.

> For every second that passes, 50 + 50 = 100 joules has no
> physical meaning? Are you saying that an EM wave is not
> associated with ExB joules/sec?

see previous remarks.

73

Tony I0JX

1079. A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 00:51:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ccade79e-3dda-464b-ae94-e907863ec72c@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33683

I am making various test set ups of different style antennas
which l was a whip style antenna I will procede with testing when
the weather gets in the zero area when I do not expect to venture out
much.
This weeks antenna is a whip style antenna which can be used as a
mobile.
The tests that I anticipate doing is some progressive time cycles of
key down tests all the way up to legal max. This weeks antenna
turned out to have a 250 ohm resistive impedance and I was thinking of
using
a commercial style toroid with multiple taps so I can cover a variety
of antennas with different impedances.(Most are well below 250 ohms)
I have no experience with whip style antennas and was wondering if
there
were any precautions that I should take and whether a single toroid
would be O.K. to use. Some of the antennas will be placed on a fold
over tower
and some will be just above ground level where I have a tube inserted
into the ground
where I can put in different antennas that I have made. Testing will
be done
on bands 160 thru 10M during quiet times to minimize interference.
Wire used on antennas is #18 insulated wire of a household type.
Any pointers would be usefull as I have not performed key down tests
before.
I also intend to have a monitoring camera so I don't go thru to many
8877's
Regards
Art

1080. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 01:12:07 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <f83c1e6c-18d3-44fe-890a-c8fbd4360552@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33684

On Nov 16, 3:10 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > Nice "when are you going to stop beating your mother" sort of
> > question. And what was your reply?
>
> It's a rhetorical question, Tom. What is your reply?
> When someone (besides Eugene Hecht) explains it to
> my satisfaction I will stop beating that dead horse.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

From your original posting, "The following is from an email to which I replied today." There was no indication than anything following that was your reply, and I was curious what your reply was. You're welcome to beat dead horses as much as you like, but that doesn't mean I need to.

Assuming the two "waves" existed independently at some points in space, you'll have to first tell us _exactly_ what was done to combine them into one wave. Right now I'm not accepting that you will be able to combine two independent waves carrying 50 watts each into a single wave carrying more than 100 watts. Thus, it's a "when are you going to stop beating your mother" problem, as posed. There's really nothing interesting except at the point at which the waves combine. But then that's already been explained more than once.

1081. Re: A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 01:31:56 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <5wr%i.378$215.362@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33685

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:ccade79e-3dda-464b-ae94-e907863ec72c@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
>I am making various test set ups of different style antennas
> which l was a whip style antenna I will procede with testing when
> the weather gets in the zero area when I do not expect to venture out
> where I can put in different antennas that I have made. Testing will
> be done
> on bands 160 thru 10M during quiet times to minimize interference.
> Wire used on antennas is #18 insulated wire of a household type.
> Any pointers would be usefull as I have not performed key down tests
> before.

What is the purpose of your 'tests'? That was not made clear in your post.
To just "key-down" using different antennas without a specific purpose makes
it appear that you are testing some sort of impedence-matching device. Don't
forget to Identify yourself with your call sign during the testing.
As for the toroid transformer - multi-tap sounds pretty useful.
I have wound my own toroid transformers, and they worked fine - covered 10m
thru 80meters but I've not used more than 100 watts - I have even used some
of those TV baluns (twin-lead to coax) - and they hold up well at low power.

1082. Re: A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 01:45:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <68774520-50ce-4395-b1d9-5b31b3db53aa@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33686

On 16 Nov, 17:31, "Hal Rosser" <hmros...@bellsouth.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:ccade79e-3dda-464b-ae94-e907863ec72c@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
>
> >I am making various test set ups of different style antennas
> > which l was a whip style antenna I will procede with testing when
> > the weather gets in the zero area when I do not expect to venture out
> > where I can put in different antennas that I have made. Testing will
> > be done
> > on bands 160 thru 10M during quiet times to minimize interference.
> > Wire used on antennas is #18 insulated wire of a household type.
> > Any pointers would be usefull as I have not performed key down tests
> > before.
>
> What is the purpose of your 'tests'? That was not made clear in your post.
> To just "key-down" using different antennas without a specific purpose makes
> it appear that you are testing some sort of impedence-matching device. Don't
> forget to Identify yourself with your call sign during the testing.
> As for the toroid transformer - multi-tap sounds pretty useful.
> I have wound my own toroid transformers, and they worked fine - covered 10m
> thru 80meters but I've not used more than 100 watts - I have even used some
> of those TV baluns (twin-lead to coax) - and they hold up well at low power.

I have made some different type of antennas and I want to be sure that
they don't melt.
This apparently is not unusual for DIY antennas. Seems like I remember
that you should use
two toroids for top band but I am not sure why. Don't usually use
bands other than
14M Hz up. Read today that a commercial transmission line that
radiates is now available (see
Antenna magazine on line that came out today)Not sure where it is used
tho it would be usefull
for the new amateur antenna design which does not require a ground
plane.
Regards
Art

1083. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 01:51:41 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jsi9brsi50c25@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33687

Owen Duffy wrote:
> . . .
> I do remember Roy discussing the resistivity of rust, but I don't recall
> figures... does anyone have any figures for the resistivity of the rust
> coating on a rusted steel wire? I guess its permeability is also relevant
> to RF resistance.

No, I don't believe I've mentioned rust, although I've commented on copper and silver salts a couple of times. I wouldn't try to guess what the resistivity of rust might be, since it would surely vary a great deal with the amount of hydration.

A highly resistive coating won't add appreciable loss, nor will a highly conductive one. There's an in-between range which will. But keep in mind that the skin depth is inversely proportional to the square root of the conductivity, so a thick coating with twice the DC resistivity will increase the RF resistivity only by a factor of about 1.4.

The real problem with thinly plated steel wire is that if and when the coating corrodes off -- or if it's too thin to begin with -- the current ends up flowing in the steel itself. Steel is terribly lossy stuff at RF chiefly because of its permeability, not that its conductivity is all that hot to begin with. Skin depth is inversely proportional to the square root of permeability, so a steel with permeability of 100 has 1/10 the skin depth it otherwise would, resulting in 10 times the RF resistance. If you consider half wavelength antennas at various frequencies all made from the same size wire, you find that the loss gets worse as frequency decreases. So it's often more of a problem on the lower frequency bands.

Some stainless steels are magnetic and some aren't. Magnetic ones are much lossier at RF for the same reason as ordinary steel.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1084. Re: A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 02:08:17 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <a2s%i.393$497.331@bignews2.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33688

> I have made some different type of antennas and I want to be sure that
> they don't melt.
> This apparently is not unusual for DIY antennas. Seems like I remember
> that you should use
> two toroids for top band but I am not sure why. Don't usually use
> bands other than

That's probably right since the freq is so low.

> 14M Hz up. Read today that a commercial transmission line that
> radiates is now available (see
> Antenna magazine on line that came out today)Not sure where it is used
> tho it would be usefull
> for the new amateur antenna design which does not require a ground
> plane.
> Regards
> Art

I don't get that magazine, but it sounds like a beverage antenna or some sort of 'traveling-wave' antenna, but I thought they were for receive-only.

Testing that antennas "don't melt" sounds like you're putting us on, trying to get a rise from the conservative hams who believe in not using any more power than is needed for communication. Putting a kilowatt into a mobile whip antenna may get you heard - but won't make you hear any better. You could create a lot of QRM with a combo like that. Antennas are our ears to the world.
Using a whip antenna on a kilowatt rig is analagous to putting on earplugs and using a bullhorn to converse with someone sitting across the table at Thanksgiving dinner - and interfering with everyone else's conversations.
But that's my opinion. You can test your antenna with an antenna analyzer using milliwatts. Throw out those linears!

1085. Re: 23cm Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 02:09:52 UTC
From: marcelvdl <marcel4tmh@bigpond.com>
Message-ID: <90097fb9-4e36-47d3-9ead-bbe6878fcb5f@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33689

Thanks guys,

This is the sort of general info I was after.

Rgds
Marcel

1086. Re: A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 02:39:16 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <6ab06a33-b2b2-499b-b6ee-0bf325394d58@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33690

On 16 Nov, 18:08, "Hal Rosser" <hmros...@bellsouth.net> wrote:
> > I have made some different type of antennas and I want to be sure that
> > they don't melt.
> > This apparently is not unusual for DIY antennas. Seems like I remember
> > that you should use
> > two toroids for top band but I am not sure why. Don't usually use
> > bands other than
>
> That's probably right since the freq is so low.
>
> > 14M Hz up. Read today that a commercial transmission line that
> > radiates is now available (see
> > Antenna magazine on line that came out today)Not sure where it is used
> > tho it would be usefull
> > for the new amateur antenna design which does not require a ground
> > plane.
> > Regards
> > Art
>
> I don't get that magazine, but it sounds like a beverage antenna or some
> sort of 'traveling-wave' antenna, but I thought they were for receive-only.
>
> Testing that antennas "don't melt" sounds like you're putting us on, trying
> to get a rise from the conservative hams who believe in not using any more
> power than is needed for communication. Putting a kilowatt into a mobile
> whip antenna may get you heard - but won't make you hear any better. You
> could create a lot of QRM with a combo like that. Antennas are our ears to
> the world.
> Using a whip antenna on a kilowatt rig is analagous to putting on earplugs
> and using a bullhorn to converse with someone sitting across the table at
> Thanksgiving dinner - and interfering with everyone else's conversations.
> But that's my opinion. You can test your antenna with an antenna analyzer
> using milliwatts. Throw out those linears!

Reference to a mobile was to illustrate the size of the antenna only.
As you can imagine squashing a 160M antenna in such a small volume
does suggest difficulties !
Best regards
Art

1087. MI5 Persecution: BA984 LHR->TXL 13/6/98 (923)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 02:46:31 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101706425267@4ax.com>
Source record: 33696
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

BA984 LHR->TXL 13/June/1998

Certainty level: 100%

In June 1998 I travelled on the above British Airways flight to Berlin with my mother, to visit her family. There were two women in seats 30D/E, about 4/5 rows behind us. It was quite obvious from the torrent of abuse during these flight that these women had been instructed to harass me and attempt to obtain a reaction.

I did manage to record much of the flight, but unfortunately much of the recording is unclear because of high background noise on the aircraft. The following three excerpts from the recording are the best I can do.

The segment at position 11:34 minutes on my recording contains a fairly quiet word "paranoid", followed immediately by a much louder "yeah, he's paranoid, yeah". During the flight the abuse was not sexual, as it so often is elsewhere, but attacking my mental health.

One of the women in seats 30D/E said "paranoid" very clearly towards the end of the flight, but unfortunately I had run out of minidisc space and stopped recording by then. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that these women were directed to harass me. This harassment happens without fail on British Airways flights; I've been on something like three or four BA flights in the last 5 years and it's happened each time. Presumably this is because of international law which says incidents on aircraft during flight are actionable in the airline's country of origin - so my persecutors want a reaction from me, and they want to see me "done" in the UK where they can influence the justice system.

These incidents never happen on foreign-domiciled carriers.

923

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1088. Re: A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 03:19:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhlml1pas1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33691

art wrote:
> ...
> Regards
> Art

You are going to need the big toroids for a KW+. 160-10m, as others have pointed out, has trade-offs when done with a single balun of a single type.

The 2.25 (B type, I think--greater cross section area) in. O.D. red material (number not right in front of me) by Amidon has done 1KW 80-10m for me well in the past--but I concentrate on keeping the SWR low. High swr will cause noticeable/damaging heating of the core material--if my experience is any gauge.

For awhile, you could pick up this material on ebay for a song, just did a quick search and didn't turn up any usable material for your needs ... might have to order directly from Amidon.

Regards,
JS

1089. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 03:38:51 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <hnt%i.19839$4k.3503@newsfe11.phx>
Source record: 33692

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:554584c9-7142-4b66-ab47-c63131fee755@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com...

< snip >

> The MFJ tuners are ok as long as you don't abuse them..
> And on some , you probably should take the power ratings
> with a small bit of salt depending on the load you are matching.
> I've got a small MFJ random wire tuner that I've had since 1977.
> It still works, and I often use it as a mobile matcher. Also
> handy as a "line flattener" when running coax to a solid
> state rig.

< snip >

I picked up a used MFJ tuner at a local ham swap meet. As is my wont, I took off the cover to give it the visual once-over before dumping any 'trons into it. Good thing. About six mounting and/or connection points - screws or nut/bolt combos -- were so loose as to guarantee problems.

It's anybody's guess how long that stuff needed tightening. Was it ever tight? (hint-hint)

"Sal"

PS: The thing works pretty good, overall.

1090. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 03:50:01 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <Jxt%i.151$7T.21@trndny09>
Source record: 33693

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in message
news:hnt%i.19839$4k.3503@newsfe11.phx...
> < snip >
>
> I picked up a used MFJ tuner at a local ham swap meet. As is my wont, I
> took off the cover to give it the visual once-over before dumping any
> 'trons
> into it. Good thing. About six mounting and/or connection points -
> screws
> or nut/bolt combos -- were so loose as to guarantee problems.
>
> It's anybody's guess how long that stuff needed tightening. Was it ever
> tight? (hint-hint)
>
> "Sal"
>
> PS: The thing works pretty good, overall.

The few MFJ items I have remind me of an old Ford Bronco II that I once owned. It was a piece of junk from day one, extremely useful, and reliable. With a little TLC it ran forever, and was the second best car I ever had. For example, my old MFJ CW audio filter is great, and has given over 20 years of service. But you don't want to look inside at the construction.

1091. Re: A novice type question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 04:02:09 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <9646af28-9f53-47dc-8566-da1fe7fe3d7a@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33694

On 16 Nov, 19:19, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > ...
> > Regards
> > Art
>
> You are going to need the big toroids for a KW+. 160-10m, as others
> have pointed out, has trade-offs when done with a single balun of a
> single type.
>
> The 2.25 (B type, I think--greater cross section area) in. O.D. red
> material (number not right in front of me) by Amidon has done 1KW 80-10m
> for me well in the past--but I concentrate on keeping the SWR low. High
> swr will cause noticeable/damaging heating of the core material--if my
> experience is any gauge.
>
> For awhile, you could pick up this material on ebay for a song, just did
> a quick search and didn't turn up any usable material for your needs ...
> might have to order directly from Amidon.
>
> Regards,
> JS

I think on this one I will put it on the tower with a tuner and give
it a trial run
with 200 watts. I doubt that I can have a long distance QSO but I can
listen around
for a quiet place to do a low power key down. I will place it
horizontal at
the same time to get an idea of pattern before I invest more time on
that one.
Maybe I need to place a large tuner on the tower and be done with it.
Got two more 160 antennas to make before the snow flies
Thanks for the pointers
Art

1092. MI5 Persecution: BHS Croydon 18/12/98 (3098)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 04:03:10 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101707593102@4ax.com>
Source record: 33699
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Evil old bat in BHS 18/12/98

Certainty level: 40%

Not quite sure how sure I am about this one. I went down to Croydon (Surrey) with my mother to buy her a beret. After doing the shopping, we went to the BHS store restaurant to lunch on fish and chips.

You can guess the rest. Auditory hallucinations my shrink calls them, faithfully recorded on Sony minidisc. Some old cow going on about "see that chap, the one over there, something's wrong with him".

It is quite tiring being attacked by random idiots in the street, or as in this case, by some random, evil old bat in a restaurant. Fortunately it is only a sporadic occurrence. My enemies seem of late reluctant to waste resources in my direction. Should I take this as an insult? Am I not worth the millions of taxpayers money which has been wasted on me? Are the obsessives of MI5 themselves the "nutters" and "really mad" which they accuse me of being? Interestingly this suggestion as to the psychological profiles of Security Service personnel has been made by others... it does lead one to wonder, doesn't it?

3098

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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1093. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 04:27:41 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <c3cebc43-88e8-4412-bb74-96039b3c7a1a@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33695

The 'best' wire for long antennas is whatever you happen to have
the most of that will support it's own weight. After that, it's more
a matter of what color insulation you think is nice. And after that,
it's whatever you can convince yourself that you can afford. Have
several pieces of different wire size/type? If they will support
their weight, splice the @#$ things! Paint it all pink. Pink works
very well for antennas.
- 'Doc

1094. MI5 Persecution: Ravenscourt Park 20/3/99 (5273)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 05:23:08 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101709192840@4ax.com>
Source record: 33701
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ravenscourt Park 20/3/99

Certainty level: 70%

On Saturday I went to Hammersmith, specifically Ravenscourt Park. There had recently been a resurgence of persecution activity, following the Capital spams. I went to the cafe in the park and had a cup of coffee outside, with my mother. As I went inside the cafe to return the cups, a woman shouted a sexual obscenity (not present on this audio file - don't ask), and she said loudly "something's wrong with him". You can just about hear it in the audio file; listen very carefully, several times; it is distinguishable.

Much less subtle is the male voice shouting "take care he's a nutter" immediately after the woman's voice. As on the other recordings there's a lot of noise, but what the people say can be clearly heard.

Given that I take medication and look and behave quite sanely, and that there had been increased abuse over the last couple of weeks, it seems pretty unlikely that this incident was just spontaneous.... of course, you couldn't prove otherwise, but then that's the way MI5 mean their abuse to look.

5273

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1095. MI5 Persecution: Battersea Library 29/3/99 (7448)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 07:17:19 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101711133936@4ax.com>
Source record: 33703
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Battersea Library 29/3/99

Certainty level: 60%

This one is quite dull. During the month of March 1999, MI5 made another determined attempt to "get" me, substantially through radio programmes, through Jon Snow on Channel Four News, and through abuse in public, of which this is one example.

Recorded on my minidisc-walkman on Monday 29 March 1999, this audio file consists of two girls talking. One says to the other, "he's got something wrong with him." The usual words. How many millions a year do the Security Service waste on this? But they've denied it - how silly of me to forget. And they're not liars either, are they?

7448

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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1096. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 07:45:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <F_w%i.22082$ID6.20037@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33697

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Evidently then you haven't adequately familiarized yourself with the
> nature of the equations that you use.

The last term in the following power density equation
is known as the "interference term". If it is positive,
the interference is constructive. If it is negative,
the interference is destructive.

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

Ptotal = 50w + 50w + 2*SQRT(2500)cos(45)

Ptotal = 100w + 100w(0.7071) = 170.71w

The interference term is 70.71 watts of constructive
interference indicating that there must exist 70.71 watts
of destructive interference elsewhere in the system.
If the constructive interference happens at an impedance
discontinuity in a transmission line in the direction of
the load then there must be an equal magnitude of
destructive interference toward the source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1097. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 07:57:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <o9x%i.22122$ID6.12824@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33698

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> Each wave produces 50 joules/s when alone. When the two waves are
> superimposed, each wave produces not only its 50 joules/s but also 35.5
> more joules that it "robs" from other regions of the space.

My point exactly! The same thing is true when it happens
in a transmission line at a Z0-match point. The region of
constructive interference toward the load (forward energy
wave) "robs" energy from the region of destructive
interference toward the source (reflected energy waves).
That's how antenna tuners work.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1098. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 08:15:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zqx%i.10028$ww2.7783@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33700

K7ITM wrote:
> From your original posting, "The following is from an email to which I
> replied today." There was no indication than anything following that
> was your reply, and I was curious what your reply was.

The posting was my reply to that original email.

> Right now I'm not accepting that you will be able
> to combine two independent waves carrying 50 watts each into a single
> wave carrying more than 100 watts.

It happens all the time at a Z0-match in a transmission
line. Please reference Dr. Best's article in the Nov/Dec
2001 QEX. He combines a 75 joule/sec wave with an 8.33
joule/sec wave to get a 133.33 joule/sec wave.

Ptotal = 75 + 8.33 + 2*SQRT(75*8.33) = 133.33 joules/sec

Dr. Best's article was the first time I had ever seen
the power density irradiance equations from the field
of optical physics used on RF waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1099. MI5 Persecution: Royal Festival Hall 15/4/99 (9623)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 09:23:23 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101713194301@4ax.com>
Source record: 33704
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Royal Festival Hall 15/4/99

Certainty level: 100%

Another "day in the life of", this one. January and February were quiet; in March it all started again; by the middle of April the resurgence of abuse had been going on for over a month. And this, with 100% certainty, is one manifestation of the abuse.

On Thursday 15 April 1999, 1pm lunchtime, I was at the booking office at the Royal Festival Hall near Waterloo Station in London, buying a ticket for a friend. A woman was at the counter next to me. She said;

"it would kill it, you know, it would just be overkill...
.. they can't stop can they"

It was obvious to everyone, the ticket agents included, that her comments were directed at me, and that "they" (ie. MI5) were "killing" me.

I've heard similar things said at various other times, but rarely have their intentions been expressed as clearly as this. The woman also expressed the obsessive nature of MI5's preoccupation with me, by saying, "they can't stop can they".

9623

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1100. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 09:27:16 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Lc295DM0PrPHFA$0@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33702

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Jim Kelley wrote:
>> Evidently then you haven't adequately familiarized yourself with the
>>nature of the equations that you use.
>
>The last term in the following power density equation
>is known as the "interference term". If it is positive,
>the interference is constructive. If it is negative,
>the interference is destructive.
>
>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>
>Ptotal = 50w + 50w + 2*SQRT(2500)cos(45)
>
>Ptotal = 100w + 100w(0.7071) = 170.71w
>
>The interference term is 70.71 watts of constructive
>interference indicating that there must exist 70.71 watts
>of destructive interference elsewhere in the system.
>If the constructive interference happens at an impedance
>discontinuity in a transmission line in the direction of
>the load then there must be an equal magnitude of
>destructive interference toward the source.

I share Tom B's suspicions. Since Cecil's analysis is leading to physical absurdities such as "watts of destructive interference" and vagueries such as "elsewhere in the system", it means that something is wrong. It could be either in his statement of the problem, the suitability of his chosen method of analysis, or the way Cecil is applying that method; or any combination of the above.

Either way, it is Cecil's tarbaby, and nobody else needs to get stuck to it.

The rest of us can continue to use the methods that have existed for a hundred years to account for the voltages, currents and phases at any location along a transmission line, and at any moment in time.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1101. MI5 Persecution: Balham Bus 8/7/99 (11798)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 10:53:13 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101714493360@4ax.com>
Source record: 33708
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Balham - LT bus (8/July/1999)

Certainty level: 90%

I am very sure about this one. I got back from holidays on Wednesday. There were two incidents, both on the tube, on the way back from the airport. There was a further incident the following day, Thursday, on the bus (the 155 I think) in Balham, where two girls started spouting abuse about "crazy", etc. Naturally I had my minidisc with me and was able to record their words.

The cynical reader might think my demeanour or behaviour had given rise to the taunts of "crazy" recorded above. But I assure you my behaviour on the bus would not have made anyone think I was ill; and the taunts the previous day were the same sexual words as previously; so I'm quite sure that these incidents are either deliberately staged, or indicative of an overall high level of awareness among the London public, particularly in the part of London where I live.

11798

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1102. MI5 Persecution: Clapham South 17/2/00 (13973)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 12:18:22 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101716144200@4ax.com>
Source record: 33713
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Clapham South (17/Feb/2000)

Certainty level: 100%

In February 2000, MI5's hate campaign against me was in full swing. They sent people into the road where I live in south London, to swear at me and abuse me as I was leaving or returning home. One such instance is recorded on the above audio file.

On Thursday 17 February 2000, I had just left my home, en route for Croydon, when two youths approached, going in the other direction. One of them said with a smile on his face something which I didn't recognize, and still don't understand despite it being on this audio clip. His demeanour made it clear his statement was directed at me. I coughed, and in response to that, he continued his insult, calling me a "wanker", which is very clearly recorded on this audio clip.

Two days later, in the very early morning of Sunday 20 February 2000, MI5 inflicted another insult against me just outside my house, when, returning from Croydon, two youths approached (MI5 agents always go in packs of at least two - they're too cowardly to go anywhere on their own) and one of them said quietly and bitterly to the other that "he's shitty, very shitty".

It is still comparatively rare for MI5 to send people to my house, or to my road, to harass me. Usually they know where I'm going to, since they have bugs on my phone and in each room of my house; and they send people to that location, or on the train or tube getting there.

13973

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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1103. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 13:44:53 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <bd7f11b2-e146-4393-960b-a2207d200820@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33705

On 16 Nov, 07:06, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "I am trying to deduce an alternative to the thinking current can hurdle
> a capacitor and retain its time variation."
>
> An early demonstration of electroostatic repulsion was via an instrument
> called the electroscope. Put a charge on its plates and it opened like a
> book. It proved like charges repelled and that repulsion was
> proportional to charge.
>
> From that it can be imagined that if you put a charge on one insulated
> plate and like charges on an insulated plate nearby have an avenue of
> escape to the outside world, you may have produced a capacitor useful
> for ac coupling or bypass. It isn`t a hurdle. It is a device capable of
> a displacement current which blocks dc but passes ac. It`s a device
> formerly called a condenser, now called a capacitor.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

What you must understand is t5he circuit that constitutes a
capacitor part of which is a resister that is seen in parallel.
So yes, a portion of energy can bypass the capacitor.
However the time varient that one must measure is at best,
a superinposed expellation of energy from the capacitor
which changes the original time varient required for radiation.
Cecil makes the point he can measure the current
along the radiator, but in fact he has a measuring problem
by what he is using to measure current with respect to time.
Regards
Art

1104. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 13:51:00 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <UridnQY8oNImbKPanZ2dnUVZ_sOrnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 33706

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:o9x%i.22122$lD6.12824@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
>> Each wave produces 50 joules/s when alone. When the two waves are
>> superimposed, each wave produces not only its 50 joules/s but also 35.5
>> more joules that it "robs" from other regions of the space.
>
> My point exactly! The same thing is true when it happens
> in a transmission line at a Z0-match point. The region of
> constructive interference toward the load (forward energy
> wave) "robs" energy from the region of destructive
> interference toward the source (reflected energy waves).
> That's how antenna tuners work.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like a paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current source will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two current sources in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W to the same 50 Ohm resistor. There is nothing wrong here.

Tam

1105. MI5 Persecution: Clapham Junction 6/5/00 (16148)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 14:00:28 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101717564726@4ax.com>
Source record: 33721
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Clapham Junction (6/May/2000)

Certainty level: 60%

On Saturday 6 May 2000, I was in Clapham Junction, shopping and visiting the library. At precisely 12:29pm, the above audio clip was recorded, in front of Arding and Hobbs department store. One girl was saying to her friend,

"He's a homosexual, they can say whatever they want."

There are several reasons why I think this comment might be about me. Firstly, temporal proximity to other such incidents. The persecution had restarted about two to three days before this clip was recorded. Cause of restart unknown. Personally I think it's because I was going on holiday to France the following Monday - MI5 do like to take holidays abroad at the taxpayer's expense, and inventing reasons to resurrect their hate campaign just before I go on holiday is something they've done before.

Secondly, although I am not gay, they have used such references against me before. At Oxford Computer Group in 1994, manager Steve Mitchell simultaneously abused me and another employee but saying we were "of a similar bent". Such insults show latent or quite overt homosexuality on the part of the abuser.

Thirdly, the sort of people who abuse on the basis of mental illness are the same people who abuse others on the basis of sexuality, race, religion, etc. If they can abuse a disabled man, then they will surely do so based on the other criteria mentioned.

There is still some room for doubt, though, which is why I have assigned this recording a certainty level of only slightly above evens. But "they can say whatever they want" is what gives the game away; they just choose a differentiating feature on which to base their abuse; and if one such feature gets too boring ("we've called him a nutter for the last ten years so now we'll call him something else") then they invent a different lie to throw at me.

16148

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1106. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 14:25:30 UTC
From: X-rated Vermonter <k1xvnospam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <bdutj3h7ncjhedop4d4fegv98m1q1uc09k@4ax.com>
Source record: 33707

On Fri, 16 Nov 2007 06:49:08 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
wrote:

>I am getting back to the HF bands after some 20 years 'rest'. What is the
>best type of wire to use for long wire antennas? The wire will be under some
>tension to keep it above some local trees!
++++++++++
I have had reasonable success with aircraft control wire. Strong and
reliable. Here is one source

http://www.airsuppliers.com/Aircraft_Parts/WIRE_CABLE.htm

1107. MI5 Persecution: he's an idiot you know 3/11/00 (18323)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 15:36:59 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101719331897@4ax.com>
Source record: 33735
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Balham High Road (3/Nov/2000)

Certainty level: 60%

On 3 November 2000, I had just got off the bus in Balham High Road,
when I heard a group of schoolgirls shouting and laughing. One of them yelled;

"He's an idiot you know."

You can hear this on the above clip; it is followed by laughter. I am
not quite sure this is about me, which is why I have only given it
a two in three probability. I have been attacked many times with the
word "idiot", which seems to be a favourite with intellectual lightweights
who want to bring down bigger game. (Back in 1992 I was so worried by the
attacks on my intelligence that I took the test and joined Mensa......
does that make me a *clever* idiot? Never mind.)

18323

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1108. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 15:59:13 UTC
From: Priz <dapriz6@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <0a84ad27-4f52-4cc2-a94e-ce31d1f5f250@b32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33709

I put the antenna on the air last night and this morning and did make a couple of CW QSOs. From Louisiana, I worked Virginia on 40meters with around 40 watts and Missorui on 30meters with 5 watts. Not great, but I'm getting on the air!

1109. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 16:08:04 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <473f11e5@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33710

Cecil Moore wrote:
> The following is from an email to which I replied today.
>
> Given two coherent EM waves superposed in a 50 ohm environment
> at considerable distance from any source:
>
> Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2
>
> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec

yes, lets say source S1 supplies a voltage V1 into a load L1, where L1 is a pure 50 Ohm resistance.

>
> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec

Source S2 supplies a voltage V2 puts into a load L2, where L2 is a pure 50 Ohm resistance.

> These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
> Note: P = 171 joules/sec

You have changed the circuit.

Source S1 is no longer connected to a load L1 consisting of a 50 Ohm load. It is connected to a load L3, consisting of a pure resistance in series with a voltage source.

Since you have changed the circuit source 1 is connected to, you should not be surprised it supplies a different power.

Move the phase difference to 180 degrees, and source S1 would supply no power at all.

> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy and
> Wave#2 supplies 50 joules of energy for a total of 100 joules of
> energy being supplied *every second* to the superposition process.
> Yet the results of that superposition process yields 171 joules
> of energy *during each second*, 71 joules more than is being
> supplied to the process. Where are the extra 71 joules per second
> coming from?

35.5 J/s (Watts) comes from the source S1 and 35.5 J/s (Watts) comes from the source S2. It's different to the first case, as they are connected to a different circuit.

You can do the same with DC - you don't need to use AC at all. Put a 50 V battery in series with the pure 50 Ohm load and it supplies 50 W. Put

it in series with another load, consisting of a 50 Ohm voltage source in series with a 50 Ohm load, and it is no surprise it delivers a different power. Depending on what way you connect the two batteries, the current would be 0 A or 4 A, and so the power 0 or 200W.

1110. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 16:12:05 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <473f12d6@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33712

Dave wrote:
Depending on what way you connect the two batteries, the current
> would be 0 A or 4 A, and so the power 0 or 200W.
>

Sorry, 0 or 2A. Then the power is 0 or 200W as I said.

1111. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 16:14:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BrE%i.59993$RX.8676@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33711

Tam/WB2TT wrote:
> You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like a
> paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current source
> will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two current sources
> in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W to the same 50 Ohm
> resistor. There is nothing wrong here.

Of course, the sources simply deliver the extra power.
But in our previous examples, the source is nowhere around
the point of interference and therefore cannot be the source
of the extra power. Away from any source, the energy required
by constructive interference *always* comes from destructive
interference somewhere else.

In a Z0-matched transmission line with reflections, the
constructive interference is toward the load at the Z0-match
point and the destructive interference is toward the source
at the Z0-match point.

An understanding of the constructive and destructive
interference at a Z0-match point is a necessary and
sufficient condition for understanding where the
reflected energy goes which is the whole purpose
of this thread.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1112. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 16:15:51 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <473f13b8@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33714

I really meesed up that last paragraph!

Dave wrote:

> You can do the same with DC - you don't need to use AC at all. Put a 50
> V battery in series with the pure 50 Ohm load and it supplies 50 W. Put
> it in series with another load, consisting of a 50 Ohm voltage source in
consisting of a 50 volt voltage source, not a 50 Ohm voltage source!
> series with a 50 Ohm load, and it is no surprise it delivers a different
> power. Depending on what way you connect the two batteries, the current
> would be 0 A or 4 A, and so the power 0 or 200W.
As I said before, 0 or 2A, which gives 0 or 200 W.
>

1113. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 16:37:05 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <2c32ce8e-a2e8-4871-994b-30dcc4dae9d9@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33715

On Nov 17, 12:15 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > From your original posting, "The following is from an email to which I
> > replied today." There was no indication than anything following that
> > was your reply, and I was curious what your reply was.
>
> The posting was my reply to that original email.
>
> > Right now I'm not accepting that you will be able
> > to combine two independent waves carrying 50 watts each into a single
> > wave carrying more than 100 watts.
>
> It happens all the time at a Z0-match in a transmission
> line. Please reference Dr. Best's article in the Nov/Dec
> 2001 QEX. He combines a 75 joule/sec wave with an 8.33
> joule/sec wave to get a 133.33 joule/sec wave.
>
> Ptotal = 75 + 8.33 + 2*SQRT(75*8.33) = 133.33 joules/sec
>
> Dr. Best's article was the first time I had ever seen
> the power density irradiance equations from the field
> of optical physics used on RF waves.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

In typical Cecil fashion, you trimmed out the only part I really cared about having you answer: "Assuming the two "waves" existed independently at some points in space, you'll have to first tell us _exactly_ what was done to combine them into one wave." Depending on how _I_ do that, I can get various answers, since some power goes elsewhere in some of the methods, but I _never_ get more power out of a steady-state system than I put in. Barring stupid math mistakes, anyway.

Adios,
Tom

1114. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 16:47:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DWE%i.9$Dt4.4@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33716

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> I share Tom B's suspicions. Since Cecil's analysis is leading to
> physical absurdities such as "watts of destructive interference" and
> vagueries such as "elsewhere in the system", it means that something is
> wrong.

Do you think Eugene Hecht of "Optics" fame is wrong?
The unit of irradiance is "watts per unit area" and is
NOT a "physical absurdity". Hecht uses "watts per unit
area of destructive interference" quite often in his
classic textbook. He says the spacial average of all
interference must be zero so that the watts per unit
area of constructive interference must be balanced by
the watts per unit area of destructive interference
elsewhere in order to satisfy the conservation of
energy principle.

Nothing is wrong, Ian, you are simply ignorant. I suggest
you read the chapter on interference in "Optics" and try
to comprehend it. It might do you good to learn something new.

> Either way, it is Cecil's tarbaby, and nobody else needs to get stuck to
> it.

By all means don't try to learn and understand anything new.
Newsgroup gurus apparently already know all there is to know
and are therefore incapable of additional learning.

> The rest of us can continue to use the methods that have existed for a
> hundred years to account for the voltages, currents and phases at any
> location along a transmission line, and at any moment in time.

And that is exactly why you don't understand reflected energy.
An understanding of of interference can be had from a voltage
analysis but you obviously have never performed such. It is
common knowledge that V1^2+V2^2 is not equal to (V1+V2)^2.
The question as to why they are not equal has been avoided
even though it is easy to answer. If (V1+V2)^2 > V1^2+V2^2
then the superposition of voltages has resulted in constructive
interference. If (V1+V2)^2 < V1^2+V2^2 then the superposition
of voltages has resulted in destructive interference. Away
from any source, constructive interference must always equal
destructive interference to avoid violating the conservation
of energy principle. At a Z0-match point, the reflected energy
is redistributed back toward the load by constructive interference.
An equal magnitude of destructive interference occurs toward

the source thus eliminating reflected energy toward the source.
It is the same way that thin-film non-reflective glass works.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1115. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 17:02:26 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13ju7l0gaocid8c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33717

"Tam/WB2TT" <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote in message
news:UridnQY8oNImbKPanZ2dnUVZ_sOrnZ2d@comcast.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:o9x%i.22122$lD6.12824@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
>>> Each wave produces 50 joules/s when alone. When the two waves are
>>> superimposed, each wave produces not only its 50 joules/s but also 35.5
>>> more joules that it "robs" from other regions of the space.
>>
>> My point exactly! The same thing is true when it happens
>> in a transmission line at a Z0-match point. The region of
>> constructive interference toward the load (forward energy
>> wave) "robs" energy from the region of destructive
>> interference toward the source (reflected energy waves).
>> That's how antenna tuners work.
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like a
> paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current
> source will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two current
> sources in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W to the
> same 50 Ohm resistor. There is nothing wrong here.
>
> Tam

Wouldn't you have to double the voltage to get the 1 amp from each source to
flow ?

1116. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 17:35:02 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <je9uj3lireig3uo24u61vh1hcfnmrv4m91@4ax.com>
Source record: 33718

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 12:02:26 -0500, "Ralph Mowery"
<rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:

>> You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like a
>> paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current
>> source will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two current
>> sources in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W to the
>> same 50 Ohm resistor. There is nothing wrong here.
>>
>> Tam
>
>Wouldn't you have to double the voltage to get the 1 amp from each source to
>flow ?

Hi Ralph,

That is one of the usual properties of a current source.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1117. Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 17:36:28 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5r6dnS0gbfMZu6LanZ2dnUVZ_rSrnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33719

My neighborhood is loaded with some kind of electrical noise which makes working 160 & 75 meters difficult. I have tried to locate the source but have come up empty at this point. It appears to be something other than power line noise which may mean its coming from someones house.

I was hoping the solution to the problem was to build a low noise receiving loop antenna.

Well, the noise is mostly gone.....but so are the signals.....even when I use a preamp.

I have tried an ICE 75 meter preamp and a KD9SV 160/75 meter preamp.

Still the noise is gone but the signals are really weak, if I hear anything at all.

Not sure what if anything I did is wrong or if I am expecting too much from this loop or the preamps don't have enough gain to make this work.

Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in figuring out whats wrong here?

TIA

Tony

1118. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 17:49:45 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhn9jqjhg1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33720

"K7ITM" wrote
> Assuming the two "waves" existed independently at some points
> in space, you'll have to first tell us _exactly_ what was done to
> combine them into one wave.

The physics of EM radiation.

As an example, consider an array comprised of two, identical radiators on the same vertical axis, in the same physical orientation, with a vertical separation of 1 wavelength, each driven with equal r-f power and relative phase by the same r-f source.

The fields from the two radiators are generated and radiated separately, but once well past the near-field boundary of the array, the EM field existing at every point in free space will be the vector sum of those separate fields.

When the net field at the radiation peak of the array is measured in the far field, there will be no way to determine from that measurement whether the field was generated using a single radiator with X power input, or the described 2-element array having about 1/2 that power input.

RF

1119. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:03:25 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <N1G%i.11130$yV6.4553@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33722

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> I share Tom B's suspicions. Since Cecil's analysis is leading to
>> physical absurdities such as "watts of destructive interference" and
>> vagueries such as "elsewhere in the system", it means that something
>> is wrong.
>
> Do you think Eugene Hecht of "Optics" fame is wrong?
> The unit of irradiance is "watts per unit area" and is
> NOT a "physical absurdity". Hecht uses "watts per unit
> area of destructive interference" quite often in his
> classic textbook. He says the spacial average of all
> interference must be zero so that the watts per unit
> area of constructive interference must be balanced by
> the watts per unit area of destructive interference
> elsewhere in order to satisfy the conservation of
> energy principle.
>
> Nothing is wrong, Ian, you are simply ignorant. I suggest
> you read the chapter on interference in "Optics" and try
> to comprehend it. It might do you good to learn something new.
>
>> Either way, it is Cecil's tarbaby, and nobody else needs to get stuck
>> to it.
>
> By all means don't try to learn and understand anything new.
> Newsgroup gurus apparently already know all there is to know
> and are therefore incapable of additional learning.
>
>> The rest of us can continue to use the methods that have existed for a
>> hundred years to account for the voltages, currents and phases at any
>> location along a transmission line, and at any moment in time.
>
> And that is exactly why you don't understand reflected energy.
> An understanding of of interference can be had from a voltage
> analysis but you obviously have never performed such. It is
> common knowledge that V1^2+V2^2 is not equal to (V1+V2)^2.
> The question as to why they are not equal has been avoided
> even though it is easy to answer. If (V1+V2)^2 > V1^2+V2^2
> then the superposition of voltages has resulted in constructive
> interference. If (V1+V2)^2 < V1^2+V2^2 then the superposition
> of voltages has resulted in destructive interference. Away
> from any source, constructive interference must always equal
> destructive interference to avoid violating the conservation

> of energy principle. At a Z0-match point, the reflected energy
> is redistributed back toward the load by constructive interference.
> An equal magnitude of destructive interference occurs toward
> the source thus eliminating reflected energy toward the source.
> It is the same way that thin-film non-reflective glass works.

Hiding behind authority again, Cecil? Using a few carefully edited
quotes from Hecht doesn't prove anything. Ian hit the nail on the
head: Vague philosophical arguments using second and third order
abstractions that you can't prove to have any connection to reality
aren't going to convince anyone.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1120. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:13:02 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <SaG%i.13$Dt4.5@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33723

Richard Fry wrote:
> "K7ITM" wrote
>> Assuming the two "waves" existed independently at some points
>> in space, you'll have to first tell us _exactly_ what was done to
>> combine them into one wave.
> __________
>
> The physics of EM radiation.
>
> As an example, consider an array comprised of two, identical radiators
> on the same vertical axis, in the same physical orientation, with a
> vertical separation of 1 wavelength, each driven with equal r-f power
> and relative phase by the same r-f source.
>
> The fields from the two radiators are generated and radiated separately,
> but once well past the near-field boundary of the array, the EM field
> existing at every point in free space will be the vector sum of those
> separate fields.
>
> When the net field at the radiation peak of the array is measured in the
> far field, there will be no way to determine from that measurement
> whether the field was generated using a single radiator with X power
> input, or the described 2-element array having about 1/2 that power input.
>
> RF

So in the limit, as the number of radiators is increased to infinity,
the amount of power it would take to produce the measured sum would
go to zero. Nice logic.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1121. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:21:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4v9uj39ea815nvn1378a5bp790ds57tus9@4ax.com>
Source record: 33724

Hi Dave,

Your analysis, or critique rather, has been misdirected. In fact, everyone has been suckered. Not unusual given the problem was crafted to be disingenuous. It is, after all, this group's form of "Three Card Monte." Can you pick the card that is the one-eyed Jack?

With a little re-ordering here....

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 16:08:04 +0000, Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com> wrote:

>> Wave#3 = Wave#1 superposed with Wave#2
Wave#3 is the only thing real here.

>> These two waves superpose to V = 92.38v and I = 1.85a
>> Note: P = 171 joules/sec
Superposition is a process that gives us a solution to a system that exists, not a figurative one. However, the process of superposition requires the suspension of reality to perform computation, and to render the solution that is real.

>yes, lets say source S1 supplies a voltage V1 into a load L1, where L1
>is a pure 50 Ohm resistance.
Dave, herein lies everyone's presumption, and one that has been "suggested" originally. What you "interpret" does not exist independently. In fact, S1 has no independent existence (neither does the other source). This is the artificial contrivance of partially solving a superposition problem.

Let's simply look at these "suggestions:"
>> Wave#1: V = 50v at 0 deg, I = 1.0a at 0 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
In the reality of two waves, this artificial condition is arrived at only through removing the second wave from the reality. And like wise:
>>
>> Wave#2: V = 50v at 45 deg, I = 1.0a at 45 deg, P = 50 joules/sec
In the reality of two waves, this artificial condition is arrived at only through removing the first wave from the reality.

Neither of these artificial conditions actually exist in the reality of superposed waves, and that is the con. The group has been fixated on the separate artificial environments with their partial solutions as though they actually exist independent of the reality of the superposed, complete solution.

>You have changed the circuit.

Of course he has. That is the allowed method of computing
superposition (he has in fact not done the full method of
superposition analysis - but that is immaterial to the discussion
except only to note that Cecil's posts are often rife with error).

The egregious error is found here:
>> *During each second*, Wave#1 supplies 50 joules of energy
Wave #1 is not independent in reality, so the statement is wrong. What
is provided (50 joules) is only a partial solution in the method of
computing the superposition which for that computation, suspends
reality to examine the separate constituents in an artificial
environment.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1122. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:21:49 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <473f313e@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33725

Tom Donaly wrote:

> So in the limit, as the number of radiators is increased to infinity,
> the amount of power it would take to produce the measured sum would
> go to zero. Nice logic.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

```
Mathematica 6.0 for Sun Solaris SPARC (64-bit)
Copyright 1988-2007 Wolfram Research, Inc.

In[1]:= 0 Infinity

Infinity::indet: Indeterminate expression 0 Infinity encountered.

Out[1]= Indeterminate
```

1123. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:22:37 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <473f316d@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33726

```
Dave wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>
>> So in the limit, as the number of radiators is increased to infinity,
>> the amount of power it would take to produce the measured sum would
>> go to zero. Nice logic.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
>
> Mathematica 6.0 for Sun Solaris SPARC (64-bit)
> Copyright 1988-2007 Wolfram Research, Inc.
>
> In[1]:= 0 Infinity
>
> Infinity::indet: Indeterminate expression 0 Infinity encountered.
>
> Out[1]= Indeterminate
0 Infinity
is interpreted as zero times infinity
```

1124. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:23:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <FkG%i.23056$JD.7862@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33727

Dave wrote:
> Since you have changed the circuit source 1 is connected to, you should
> not be surprised it supplies a different power.

But these are not "sources" per se, they are EM
waves with a fixed constant energy content. EM waves
simply cannot, willy-nilly, increase their energy
content. The actual source could conceivably be
light-years away so it would take light-years to
increase the energy content of the EM waves.

So please tell us how a 50 watts/unit-area wave can
increase its energy content to 85.5 watts/unit-area
while being light-years away from any source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1125. MI5 Persecution: tinker tailor wanker thief 2/12/00 (20498)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:31:36 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101722275562@4ax.com>
Source record: 33613
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Crescent Grove, Clapham Common (2/Dec/2000)

Certainty level: 100%

This is one of those clips where I am absolutely, 100% certain it's inflicted by MI5 on me, because of background, context. On Saturday 2 December 2000, I was walking from my home to a pub on Clapham Common, and on the way was in proximity to a group of three English youths who were walking the other way. They turned from the main road into a private estate called Crescent Grove. Here is what they said;

(first youth) "He masturbates!"
(his mate responds) "Yeah, he masturbates!"
(and again) "Thief!"

There is a lot of context associated with this incident, which I will now relate.

Firstly, the verbal sexual abuse is a popular one with MI5, and as a statement about me is currently mostly in their imaginations. The accusation has to be seen relative to MI5's persecutory actions in late November and early December 2000, and in fact for some months leading up to this. Their relevant activities in June 2000 are documented in a message in this evidence item; following from that, they sent someone to simulate an act in front of my window, which was captured on film.

It is the publication of the video of their agent performing the act on himself which caused MI5 to restart this thread of harassment in the first few days of December 2000. But there are some subtleties; I uploaded the digitised video to this website on 26/November/2000; but I did not announce its existence on the newsgroups until Sunday 3/December/2000. These youths' slur was made the previous day, on Saturday 2/Dec. That tells us quite a lot. According to my website logs, there were no accesses to the video file before Sunday 3/Dec. So why did MI5 restart this particular thread of abuse, before their agent's activities were published on the newsgroup? The conclusion we reach is that they were watching my internet connection, either decoding the telephone line, or at the ISP; and/or they may be able to physically see what is on my notebook computer's screen, from RF transmissions from its VGA circuitry. I do not know whether the latter is technically feasible, but the former certainly is, and I have known for years that MI5 bugs my internet activities and phone calls. It is from their observation of my internet connection that they were able to tell, without accessing the video file over the net, that it was of their agent in a compromising position; and it was from that observation that their shouted slur on 2/Dec emanates.

The second accusation, "Thief!", is even more interesting. It relates to occurrences from June of 2000, some six months before these youths threw the word at me. It shows just how wide in reach geographically and temporally the MI5 persecution is; they react to something which happened half a year previously.

In the first half of 2000, MI5 made a determined assault on my friendships. In one particular case, that of A. whom I had known for virtually all my life, they partly succeeded. This person made pointed references to me which made it clear he knew what was happening; at one point he started asking "do you know anything about the FBI and the CIA". In June 2000, we went to see a film in the West End. I paid for both of us, and then asked him to return what I had paid for his ticket, some £7.50. He was reluctant to do so. Eventually he returned £5, settling for the lesser gain of £2.50.

I did not call him a thief to his face, but I may have spoken the word while I was at home, either conscious or in my sleep. MI5 have very tight control over everything I do and say in my home through their bugs; if I say anything against someone in "their" camp, they turn round the accusation against me. So, from the fact that A. tried to garner a few pounds at my expense, MI5 create the accusation, six months later..... "thief!".

20498

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1126. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:36:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xwG%i.23059$JD.3766@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33728

K7ITM wrote:
> In typical Cecil fashion, you trimmed out the only part I really cared
> about having you answer: "Assuming the two "waves" existed
> independently at some points in space, you'll have to first tell us
> _exactly_ what was done to combine them into one wave."

They were confined to a transmission line. Coherent
waves traveling in the same direction in a transmission
line are forced to also be collinear. Unlike space, a
transmission line forces collinearity upon the EM waves.
But the same thing happens at a 1/4WL thin-film non-
reflective coating on glass. Assuming one brings the
Poynting vectors into collinearity, one can see what
is happening at http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gig
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1127. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:37:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <gvcuj3p48e3v562p2fst6mu9vmm9ptmp83@4ax.com>
Source record: 33729

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 07:36:28 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
>figuring out whats wrong here?

Hi Tony,

There is no such thing as a Low Noise antenna (loop or otherwise).

Given that what you build is deaf, that should be a reality check of
this presumed quality of the antenna.

Well, actually, you built it wrong. However, building it right stands
only a partial chance of lowering noise, and not because the antenna
has some remarkable quality that is not otherwise found in the plug
ordinary dipole. In that sense, the reduction of noise would only
follow turning the dipole (or loop, same thing) until the source of
that noise fell into a null. This is the conventional method of
employing a "Low Noise" antenna.

Let me guess. It is a shielded loop. You forgot to leave a gap in
the shield.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1128. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:44:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ODG%i.35$NY.6@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33730

Richard Fry wrote:
> The physics of EM radiation.

It seems strange to me that people who know that antenna gain in one direction comes at the expense of gain in another direction cannot carry that concept over to transmission lines. Constructive interference in one direction means destructive interference in another direction. That's what creates the radiation pattern for antennas. It is also exactly the same thing that routes energy toward the antenna instead of toward the source in a Z0-matched transmission line.

--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1129. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:46:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kGG%i.36$NY.27@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33731

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Hiding behind authority again, Cecil? Using a few carefully edited
> quotes from Hecht doesn't prove anything. Ian hit the nail on the
> head: Vague philosophical arguments using second and third order
> abstractions that you can't prove to have any connection to reality
> aren't going to convince anyone.

The void technical content of your objection is noted, Tom.
Why don't you present some theory and math that prove me
wrong instead of just waving your hands and uttering ad
hominem attacks?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1130. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:52:54 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <EtydnckBcsrgpaLanZ2dnUVZ_hOdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 33732

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:je9uj3lireig3uo24u61vh1hcfnmrv4m91@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 12:02:26 -0500, "Ralph Mowery"
> <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote:
>
>>> You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like
>>> a
>>> paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current
>>> source will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two
>>> current
>>> sources in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W to the
>>> same 50 Ohm resistor. There is nothing wrong here.
>>>
>>> Tam
>>
>>Wouldn't you have to double the voltage to get the 1 amp from each source
>>to
>>flow ?
>
> Hi Ralph,
>
> That is one of the usual properties of a current source.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

If you want to drive 1 amp into a 100K resistor, make sure the current
source can develop 100,000 Volts!

Tam

1131. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 18:56:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <45euj3d1v0qc9k567gjctabijoqujc0cb2@4ax.com>
Source record: 33733

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 13:52:54 -0500, "Tam/WB2TT"
<t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote:

>>>Wouldn't you have to double the voltage to get the 1 amp from each source
>>>to
>>>flow ?
>>
>> Hi Ralph,
>>
>> That is one of the usual properties of a current source.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>If you want to drive 1 amp into a 100K resistor, make sure the current
>source can develop 100,000 Volts!

Hi All,

It is with some reflected amusement that I pause here to relate a
story. I was once tasked to calibrate an HP precision current source.
I had faithfully connected my standard shunt and voltmeter to do just
this, and the source performed exactly as specified (HP equipment that
wasn't broke, always did). I then disconnected the leads and was
immediately bit. The source performed exactly as specified!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1132. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 19:07:58 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <YcGdnezdZ41BpqLanZ2dnUVZ_jqdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33734

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 07:36:28 -1000, Tony Giacometti
> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
>>figuring out whats wrong here?
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> There is no such thing as a Low Noise antenna (loop or otherwise).
>
> Given that what you build is deaf, that should be a reality check of
> this presumed quality of the antenna.
>
> Well, actually, you built it wrong. However, building it right stands
> only a partial chance of lowering noise, and not because the antenna
> has some remarkable quality that is not otherwise found in the plug
> ordinary dipole. In that sense, the reduction of noise would only
> follow turning the dipole (or loop, same thing) until the source of
> that noise fell into a null. This is the conventional method of
> employing a "Low Noise" antenna.
>
> Let me guess. It is a shielded loop. You forgot to leave a gap in
> the shield.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering why
its not doing what I thought it would do.

1133. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 19:39:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <m0guj3dm9lka5rt0b9vmteje0sbk6aicee@4ax.com>
Source record: 33736

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 09:07:58 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>> Let me guess. It is a shielded loop. You forgot to leave a gap in
>> the shield.

>it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering why
>its not doing what I thought it would do.

Hi Tony,

It is working perfectly! It is working exactly as it was constructed.

You got your plans from the wrong source (or misread them, or failed
to follow directions).

There are several ways to construct one correctly, so I won't go into
those variations. There is probably a fix to the one you have, but
that is shooting in the dark.

Let's simply investigate the quality you seek. Low Noise comes only
from the antenna's quality of yielding the best dipole performance
possible under the circumstances. As these circumstances often
involve use in the low frequencies, the traditional high elevation
long-wire dipole is usually not an option. Further, if it is, it
rarely allows for rotation. What is usually within the user's skill
or available space renders a dipole that suffers from the proximity of
"things." These "things" disrupt the balance, and hence the
directionality of the dipole; thus noise sensitivity rises (noise
fills in through what should have been nulls in the dipole pattern).
The user still cannot turn the dipole and thus the long-wire in the
garden is a mediocre performer at best, and is usually a
disappointment all around.

Enter the loop.

The traditional loop for low frequency use is in fact quite small. By
being small it suffers less in relation to the proximity of "things."
This, of course, is if you erect it in the same place as that
long-wire disappointment you tugged down. That is, the loop improves
only in comparison; fortunately, it also brings the virtue of being
rotatable. That would be enough, but the snake oil salesmen like to
guild the Lily.

Enter the shielded loop.

The shielded loop solves a problem, certainly. That is the problem of
balance. However, if you use careful crafting of a simple loop, you

don't have any problem to solve.

There are many other details to sort out. That can be left to other correspondence.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1134. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 19:50:14 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <kfhuj35s2javls1sdtakrji0en2lnkrmng@4ax.com>
Source record: 33737
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 20 Oct 2007 06:00:43 -0400, Mark@k4yzRobesin.org wrote:

>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>K4YZ wrote:
>>> Nope.
>>>
>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>
>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>
>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>
>>
>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>
>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>their minds.
>>
>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>>
>>JS
>since someone wants us to belive that he is steve
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

1135. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:06:50 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhnhktgab1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33738

Tom Donaly wrote
> So in the limit, as the number of radiators is increased to infinity,
> the amount of power it would take to produce the measured sum would go to
> zero.

As the number of radiators in a given array never can reach infinity, neither will the input power for a given peak ERP from that array ever go to zero. Obviously there are practical limits as well.

But this does not change the realities that...

1) other things equal, the greater the number of discrete radiators in an array, the less input power is needed for that array to produce a given peak ERP, and

2) the peak free-space, far field produced by a given ERP is the same for all combinations of antenna gain and antenna input power producing that ERP.

This has been proven in commercial FM and TV broadcast systems for many decades.

RF

1136. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:30:06 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <VvSdnQC_g_Sb0qLanZ2dnUVZ_hKdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33739

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 09:07:58 -1000, Tony Giacometti
> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>> Let me guess. It is a shielded loop. You forgot to leave a gap in
>>> the shield.
>
>>it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering
>>why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> It is working perfectly! It is working exactly as it was constructed.
>
> You got your plans from the wrong source (or misread them, or failed
> to follow directions).
>
> There are several ways to construct one correctly, so I won't go into
> those variations. There is probably a fix to the one you have, but
> that is shooting in the dark.
>
> Let's simply investigate the quality you seek. Low Noise comes only
> from the antenna's quality of yielding the best dipole performance
> possible under the circumstances. As these circumstances often
> involve use in the low frequencies, the traditional high elevation
> long-wire dipole is usually not an option. Further, if it is, it
> rarely allows for rotation. What is usually within the user's skill
> or available space renders a dipole that suffers from the proximity of
> "things." These "things" disrupt the balance, and hence the
> directionality of the dipole; thus noise sensitivity rises (noise
> fills in through what should have been nulls in the dipole pattern).
> The user still cannot turn the dipole and thus the long-wire in the
> garden is a mediocre performer at best, and is usually a
> disappointment all around.
>
> Enter the loop.
>
> The traditional loop for low frequency use is in fact quite small. By
> being small it suffers less in relation to the proximity of "things."
> This, of course, is if you erect it in the same place as that
> long-wire disappointment you tugged down. That is, the loop improves
> only in comparison; fortunately, it also brings the virtue of being
> rotatable. That would be enough, but the snake oil salesmen like to

> guild the Lily.
>
> Enter the shielded loop.
>
> The shielded loop solves a problem, certainly. That is the problem of
> balance. However, if you use careful crafting of a simple loop, you
> don't have any problem to solve.
>
> There are many other details to sort out. That can be left to other
> correspondence.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard, I use a vertical antenna, for transmitting its great, does a fine job, but for receive, with the noise in the neighborhood, its not the best option. I have tried to use an ANC-4 noise reducer but the noise isn't reduced enough to hear the weaker signals.

So, what to do, I followed the instructions for building the loop from W2YR and KN4LF and from this link
http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/loop/coaxloop.html

As I wrote previous I have 2 good preamps but the signals are still very weak.

Have you ever built one of these?

If so, did you experience the same problem?

I don't have room for a beverage but if I am unable to solve this loop issue I will probably have to consider a K9AY array which will force me to move other antennas around on my 1/3rd of an acre.

1137. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:34:34 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f505a$0$28862$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33740

"Ralph Mowery" <rmowery28146@earthlink.net> wrote in message
news:13ju7l0gaocid8c@corp.supernews.com...
>
> "Tam/WB2TT" <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote in message
> news:UridnQY8oNImbKPanZ2dnUVZ_sOrnZ2d@comcast.com...
>>
>> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>> news:o9x%i.22122$lD6.12824@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>>> Antonio Vernucci wrote:
>>>> Each wave produces 50 joules/s when alone. When the two waves are
>>>> superimposed, each wave produces not only its 50 joules/s but also 35.5
>>>> more joules that it "robs" from other regions of the space.
>>>
>>> My point exactly! The same thing is true when it happens
>>> in a transmission line at a Z0-match point. The region of
>>> constructive interference toward the load (forward energy
>>> wave) "robs" energy from the region of destructive
>>> interference toward the source (reflected energy waves).
>>> That's how antenna tuners work.
>>> --
>>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>>
>> You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like
>> a paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current
>> source will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two
>> current sources in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W
>> to the same 50 Ohm resistor. There is nothing wrong here.
>>
>> Tam
>
> Wouldn't you have to double the voltage to get the 1 amp from each source
> to flow ?

Yes, therefore the additional energy is supplied from the source (ultimately
from the mains installation). You know this already as you say, "at first it
seems like a paradox". I agree, it does. It is a good example of a false
paradox ;-)

But the situation at hand is a transmission line where it is a given that
the sources cannot adjust the power they deliver. I believe in the case at
hand (a transmission line far removed from the source) that it is possible
for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source powers
at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at another
location. The law of conservation of energy still holds true for the system
as a whole. The same thing happens with anrennas so why not transmission

lines?

1138. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:41:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <h3kuj3lpsth7tq76a050gec5c7emku7t8q@4ax.com>
Source record: 33741

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 10:30:06 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>Richard, I use a vertical antenna, for transmitting its great, does a fine
>job, but for receive, with the noise in the neighborhood, its not the best
>option. I have tried to use an ANC-4 noise reducer but the noise isn't
>reduced enough to hear the weaker signals.

Hi Tony,

Leaving that aside for others to comment....

>So, what to do, I followed the instructions for building the loop from W2YR
>and KN4LF and from this link
>http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/loop/coaxloop.html

There is a world of opportunity in making a mistake with this monster.
It goes a long way to do something difficult that could be done vastly
easier.

>As I wrote previous I have 2 good preamps but the signals are still very
>weak.

You state that there is no gap. The page you supply clearly shows
gaps at the top of the two loops. Anything you hear is a function of
the poor shielding. By your description of your construction, you
shouldn't be able to hear anything at all!

>Have you ever built one of these?

No, not one of these (there are too many frogs to kiss them all).

>I don't have room for a beverage but if I am unable to solve this loop issue
>I will probably have to consider a K9AY array which will force me to move
>other antennas around on my 1/3rd of an acre.

A solution is vastly simpler than that - and you can still build a
loop. Google for more designs and submit them here for review (the
one you provided rates low on the sanity scale).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1139. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:45:50 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8kkuj39n44g8ekui46bkh10787tsbdfl5a@4ax.com>
Source record: 33592

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 15:34:34 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>it is possible
>for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source powers
>at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at another
>location.

Talking about taking Cecil's sucker bait. The string of conditionals
above should convince any rational mind that something in the
underlying premise is broken. - I explained this in another part of
the thread.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1140. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:46:41 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <RqI%i.22155$ID6.14487@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33593

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Hiding behind authority again, Cecil? Using a few carefully edited
>> quotes from Hecht doesn't prove anything. Ian hit the nail on the
>> head: Vague philosophical arguments using second and third order
>> abstractions that you can't prove to have any connection to reality
>> aren't going to convince anyone.
>
> The void technical content of your objection is noted, Tom.
> Why don't you present some theory and math that prove me
> wrong instead of just waving your hands and uttering ad
> hominem attacks?

Because I don't have to prove you wrong, Cecil, you have to prove yourself right. So far, you've given us nothing but a few untestable assumptions and little else. A series of declarative sentences and obscure analogies does not a theory make. When you can work out 1. A logical framework, using vector calculus, in order to show us, logically, why we should pay attention to you, and 2. A series of easily replicated experiments that you've performed, and we can perform in turn, to see how well your ideas are supported by reality, then, maybe we should give you a hearing, but a series of unsupported statements followed by a barrage of objection stoppers just isn't good enough. This may be fun for you, but, for anyone dealing with you, it's just a waste of time.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1141. MI5 Persecution: Jon Holmes (4-5/Jan/2002) (22673)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:56:33 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101800530141@4ax.com>
Source record: 33558
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Virgin Radio-Jon Holmes (4-5/Jan/2002)

Here are two segments from Virgin FM, one on Friday, the other on Saturday,
both from the Jon Holmes evening show.

Certainty level: 80%

In early January 2002 I listened for the first time in some months to Virgin Radio,
specifically to the Jon Holmes evening show on Friday 4 January 2002. They promptly
attacked me verbally. Again, context is relevant. There are three instances in the
space of two minutes on this extract;

00:18 "are you lying?"
00:22 "it's not fair"
01:24 "everyone at the amateur c+ turbo programmers club found it hilarious"

The first phrase is a straight slander. MI5 were trying to portray me as a liar at
around this time; I have other audio with the same accusation. "are you lying?";
unsophisticated.

It's closely followed by the words "it's not fair". Note carefully the way he says it,
quickly, as if to deny what he says. The phrase "not fair" was first created by OCTS MD
H S.-W. in Nov/1992, and picked up on my first visit to hospital soon after
"they should have paid your fare").
Again, unsophisticated parrotting of a key phrase.

The third phrase is explicable through contemporaneous context. That morning I had
phoned about a C++ course. "c+ turbo programmers club"... again, somewhat brazen
we're-listening-to-what-he-says-on-the-phone, and he-can't-prove-it. Something got lost
in translation from MI5's watchers to Virgin, because "c+ turbo" means nothing.... there
is no C+ turbo language, only C++, of which Turbo C++ is one implementation.

Certainty level: 80%

I wasn't entirely convinced from Friday's programme, but the following evening's
show confirmed it. It contained a number of references to my condition, of which the
following excerpt is one such;

00:09 "I'm not well, and no-one cares"
00:24 "my voice sounds all funny"
01:01 "do you mean people that aren't mad"
01:05 "medical problem is it"

"I'm not well" doesn't mean he has a cold; it means he is being sarcastic about my
mental illness. "my voice sounds all funny" refers to the change in nature of my
voice when acute illness hits. "do you mean people that aren't mad" is obvious.
"medical problem is it"..... rubbing salt into the wound.

22673

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1142. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 20:56:55 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <uAI%i.50$fl7.35@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33594

Dave wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>
>>> So in the limit, as the number of radiators is increased to infinity,
>>> the amount of power it would take to produce the measured sum would
>>> go to zero. Nice logic.
>>> 73,
>>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>>
>>
>> Mathematica 6.0 for Sun Solaris SPARC (64-bit)
>> Copyright 1988-2007 Wolfram Research, Inc.
>>
>> In[1]:= 0 Infinity
>>
>> Infinity::indet: Indeterminate expression 0 Infinity encountered.
>>
>> Out[1]= Indeterminate
> 0 Infinity
> is interpreted as zero times infinity
>

That's the rule all right. Notice, however, that I said, "in the limit."
Does Mathematica teach you about taking limits and such?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1143. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:05:57 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <473f57b7$0$36446$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33595

> Dave wrote:
>
>> You can do the same with DC - you don't need to use AC at all. Put a 50 V
>> battery in series with the pure 50 Ohm load and it supplies 50 W. Put it in
>> series with another load, consisting of a 50 Ohm voltage source in
> consisting of a 50 volt voltage source, not a 50 Ohm voltage source!
>> series with a 50 Ohm load, and it is no surprise it delivers a different
>> power. Depending on what way you connect the two batteries, the current would
>> be 0 A or 4 A, and so the power 0 or 200W.
> As I said before, 0 or 2A, which gives 0 or 200 W.

Your example, though correct, has little to do with the case being discussed.

In your example it is true that power varies depending on what way you connect the two batteries, but in all cases the total power dissipated in the loads remains equal to the total power delivered by the sources.

In the case being discussed instead the power dissipated in the load varies with NO CHANGE in total power delivered by the sources.

73

Tony I0JX

1144. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:10:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <13muj3198msbs8v811l8mvt1jen3fgee4o@4ax.com>
Source record: 33596

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 22:05:57 +0100, "Antonio Vernucci"
<vernucci@tin.it> wrote:

>In the case being discussed instead the power dissipated in the load varies with
>NO CHANGE in total power delivered by the sources.

Hi Tony,

Buying into a blighted argument (what Cecil presented) leads to some
very strange contortions such as you describe above. That, or there
are some strained language problems here.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1145. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:20:15 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f5b12$0$19760$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33597

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:8kkuj39n44g8ekui46bkh10787tsbdfl5a@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 15:34:34 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>it is possible
>>for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source
>>powers
>>at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at another
>>location.
>
> Talking about taking Cecil's sucker bait. The string of conditionals
> above should convince any rational mind that something in the
> underlying premise is broken. - I explained this in another part of
> the thread.

Hello Richard, with all due respect to your background on this, which is much much greater than mine, I do have fundamental concepts that were modeled in my mind many years ago at the University and even to some extent in high school. No need to try to align me with other posters who I may agree with, as you would political parties. Nobody is running for office here. I tend to see no violations of physical laws provided they are held true for the system as a whole, *provided you have defined a closed system*, and he has. That is the way laws of science behave.

1146. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:32:03 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC56CE227D9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33598

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:VvSdnQC_g_Sb0qLanZ2dnUVZ_hKdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> So, what to do, I followed the instructions for building the loop from
> W2YR and KN4LF and from this link
> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/loop/coaxloop.html

I think you are describing a scenario where, with the loop+preamp, the receiver system is limited by internal noise rather than external noise.

So, it is a two band design, and that complicates matters somewhat.

Just concentrating on the 160m loop...

My calcs are that the 160m loop alone, tuned for zero series reactance (should need ~90pF) and loaded with 50 ohms should have equivalent gain of around -47dBi.

You would have to consider the preamp NF and gain and receiver NF to evaluate the system noise floor, and you haven't given those details (though they may be implied... but I am not familiar with the preamp you are using).

Without using a preamp, the external noise (based on ITU-R P.372-8 Residiential man made noise) with this loop ought be of about the same magnitude as the internal noise of a good transceiver, give or take. For a preamp to improve the situation, it would need a NF significantly better than the transceiver and sufficient gain to overcome the transceiver noise.

Owen

1147. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:33:48 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <473f5e3d@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33599

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
>> Dave wrote:
>>
>>> You can do the same with DC - you don't need to use AC at all. Put a
>>> 50 V battery in series with the pure 50 Ohm load and it supplies 50
>>> W. Put it in series with another load, consisting of a 50 Ohm voltage
>>> source in
>> consisting of a 50 volt voltage source, not a 50 Ohm voltage source!
>>> series with a 50 Ohm load, and it is no surprise it delivers a
>>> different power. Depending on what way you connect the two batteries,
>>> the current would be 0 A or 4 A, and so the power 0 or 200W.
>> As I said before, 0 or 2A, which gives 0 or 200 W.
>
> Your example, though correct, has little to do with the case being
> discussed.
>
> In your example it is true that power varies depending on what way you
> connect the two batteries, but in all cases the total power dissipated
> in the loads remains equal to the total power delivered by the sources.

yes

> In the case being discussed instead the power dissipated in the load
> varies with NO CHANGE in total power delivered by the sources.

no way. Prove there is no change in the power delivered by the sources.

1148. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:36:28 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13junmrnv2d0078@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33600

Tam/WB2TT wrote:
>
> You can come up with a lot simpler example that at first might look like a
> paradox. Consider two DC current sources of 1 amp each. Each current source
> will deliver 50 W to a 50 Ohm resistor. Now connect the two current sources
> in parallel, and the resultant 2 amps will deliver 200W to the same 50 Ohm
> resistor. There is nothing wrong here.

I see Cecil is still superposing his waves of average power.

I have an example that's more fun yet.

Take a 10 volt source and connect it through a 10 ohm resistor to another 10 volt source. The positive terminals of the sources are connected to the ends of the resistor, and the negative terminals are connected together -- "grounded", if you prefer. Turn on one source, leaving the other off. (An "off" voltage source is a short circuit.) Result: 10 watts of dissipation in the resistor. Turn off the first source and turn on the second. Result: 10 watts of dissipation in the resistor. Now turn both sources on. Result: An exercise for the reader.

This is a linear circuit for which superposition holds.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1149. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:39:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6anuj31a2m69g2km7n35bu4b0vnk5kfeqp@4ax.com>
Source record: 33601

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 16:20:15 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:8kkuj39n44g8ekui46bkh10787tsbdfl5a@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 15:34:34 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>it is possible
>>>for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source
>>>powers
>>>at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at another
>>>location.
>>
>> Talking about taking Cecil's sucker bait. The string of conditionals
>> above should convince any rational mind that something in the
>> underlying premise is broken. - I explained this in another part of
>> the thread.
>
>Hello Richard, with all due respect to your background on this, which is
>much much greater than mine, I do have fundamental concepts that were
>modeled in my mind many years ago at the University and even to some extent
>in high school. No need to try to align me with other posters who I may
>agree with, as you would political parties. Nobody is running for office
>here. I tend to see no violations of physical laws provided they are held
>true for the system as a whole, *provided you have defined a closed system*,
>and he has. That is the way laws of science behave.

A largely rambling response. It describes, but doesn't actually
answer how
"a plus power differential from the sum of
the source powers at any given segment"
is so overly elaborate to be a fundamental concept supporting an
erroneous speculation Cecil is offering.

If you in fact think that the issue of accepting a broken argument is
on par with High School homecoming elections, that is not the race I
am competing in. If you want to stick with a technical issue in a
technical forum, then strict language and solid logic is still a
requirement.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1150. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:42:18 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13juo1osh396k4f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33602

K7ITM wrote:
>
> In typical Cecil fashion, you trimmed out the only part I really cared
> about having you answer: "Assuming the two "waves" existed
> independently at some points in space, you'll have to first tell us
> _exactly_ what was done to combine them into one wave." Depending on
> how _I_ do that, I can get various answers, since some power goes
> elsewhere in some of the methods, but I _never_ get more power out of
> a steady-state system than I put in. Barring stupid math mistakes,
> anyway.

No matter how you combine two waves in space or a transmission line in such a way that they add, the process will result in other regions in which they cancel, and vice-versa. The result is the correct net power in the *whole system*. Long ago I issued a challenge for someone to describe a system for which this isn't true, and re-issued it recently. No takers.

Attempting to apply the law of conservation of energy, or anything else, to one region while ignoring the others is certain to lead to bogus conclusions, as we've seen over and over.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1151. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 21:52:59 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13juolqpgksg6d2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33603

Tony Giacometti wrote:
>
> it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering why
> its not doing what I thought it would do.

What you've done is to build a truly shielded loop. The notion that a shield somehow blocks the electric field and lets the magnetic field through is a folk tale -- an intact shield like the one you built blocks both electric and magnetic fields. (Good thing, too, or else coax cable wouldn't do its job.) You've just done an experiment that proves it.

The gap in a so-called "shielded loop" provides a path for current outside the "shield" to get inside. The net result is that the outside of the "shield" is just an ordinary loop antenna, and the gap acts like a feedpoint to get the current inside where it can get to the receiver. It responds to normal electric and magnetic fields exactly like an unshielded loop. What the "shield" buys you is improved balance, which helps prevent the feedline from becoming part of the antenna and picking up local noise which you can null out if balance is good.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1152. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:02:35 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fNadndLzwfgL-aLanZ2dnUVZ_qXinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33604

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 10:30:06 -1000, Tony Giacometti
> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>Richard, I use a vertical antenna, for transmitting its great, does a fine
>>job, but for receive, with the noise in the neighborhood, its not the best
>>option. I have tried to use an ANC-4 noise reducer but the noise isn't
>>reduced enough to hear the weaker signals.
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> Leaving that aside for others to comment....
>
>>So, what to do, I followed the instructions for building the loop from
>>W2YR and KN4LF and from this link
>>http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/loop/coaxloop.html
>
> There is a world of opportunity in making a mistake with this monster.
> It goes a long way to do something difficult that could be done vastly
> easier.
>
>>As I wrote previous I have 2 good preamps but the signals are still very
>>weak.
>
> You state that there is no gap.

sorry, but maybe I wasn't clear enough, there IS a gap - just like the one
in the link.

> The page you supply clearly shows
> gaps at the top of the two loops. Anything you hear is a function of
> the poor shielding. By your description of your construction, you
> shouldn't be able to hear anything at all!
>
>>Have you ever built one of these?
>
> No, not one of these (there are too many frogs to kiss them all).
>
>>I don't have room for a beverage but if I am unable to solve this loop
>>issue I will probably have to consider a K9AY array which will force me to
>>move other antennas around on my 1/3rd of an acre.
>
> A solution is vastly simpler than that - and you can still build a
> loop. Google for more designs and submit them here for review (the

> one you provided rates low on the sanity scale).

I did do a search for loops of this type and basically they are all the same.

I have been told Wellbrook makes good loops, but I don't like the idea of spending $300-$500 for one at this point.

>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1153. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:04:05 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC5C3C82A21nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33606

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
news:13juolqpgksg6d2@corp.supernews.com:

> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>>
>> it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am
>> wondering why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>
> What you've done is to build a truly shielded loop. The notion that a

I think you guys are reading this the wrong way. Perhaps it should have
been written "it is a shielded loop and no, the gap is there,..."

You know people asking questions don't take much care in expression.

Owen

1154. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:05:47 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fNadnc3zwfjI-KLanZ2dnUVZ_qXinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33605

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>>
>> it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering
>> why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>
> What you've done is to build a truly shielded loop. The notion that a
> shield somehow blocks the electric field and lets the magnetic field
> through is a folk tale -- an intact shield like the one you built blocks
> both electric and magnetic fields. (Good thing, too, or else coax cable
> wouldn't do its job.) You've just done an experiment that proves it.
>
> The gap in a so-called "shielded loop" provides a path for current
> outside the "shield" to get inside. The net result is that the outside
> of the "shield" is just an ordinary loop antenna, and the gap acts like
> a feedpoint to get the current inside where it can get to the receiver.
> It responds to normal electric and magnetic fields exactly like an
> unshielded loop. What the "shield" buys you is improved balance, which
> helps prevent the feedline from becoming part of the antenna and picking
> up local noise which you can null out if balance is good.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy, I don't fully understand why you made this response to me.
You mentionI built a truly shielded loop. How so? I did exactly what the
directions called for including having a gap.

If these loops are a folk tale, other than using a beverage which I don't
have the room for, how am I going to reduce the noise enough to be able to
woprk 160 and 75 meters effectively?

1155. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:13:19 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <CpKdnabH6fWF-qLanZ2dnUVZ_u6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33607

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:VvSdnQC_g_Sb0qLanZ2dnUVZ_hKdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> So, what to do, I followed the instructions for building the loop from
>> W2YR and KN4LF and from this link
>> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/loop/coaxloop.html
>
> I think you are describing a scenario where, with the loop+preamp, the
> receiver system is limited by internal noise rather than external noise.
>
> So, it is a two band design, and that complicates matters somewhat.
>
> Just concentrating on the 160m loop...
>
> My calcs are that the 160m loop alone, tuned for zero series reactance
> (should need ~90pF) and loaded with 50 ohms should have equivalent gain
> of around -47dBi.
>
> You would have to consider the preamp NF and gain and receiver NF to
> evaluate the system noise floor, and you haven't given those details
> (though they may be implied... but I am not familiar with the preamp you
> are using).
>
> Without using a preamp, the external noise (based on ITU-R P.372-8
> Residiential man made noise) with this loop ought be of about the same
> magnitude as the internal noise of a good transceiver, give or take. For
> a preamp to improve the situation, it would need a NF significantly
> better than the transceiver and sufficient gain to overcome the
> transceiver noise.
>
> Owen

here are links to the preamps I use

http://www.iceradioproducts.com/reconly.html

http://www.isp.ca/ve3nh/kd9sv.htm

1156. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:15:11 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <oP2dnceqOssV-qLanZ2dnUVZ_o-mnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33608

Tony Giacometti wrote:

> Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 07:36:28 -1000, Tony Giacometti
>> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
>>>figuring out whats wrong here?
>>
>> Hi Tony,
>>
>> There is no such thing as a Low Noise antenna (loop or otherwise).
>>
>> Given that what you build is deaf, that should be a reality check of
>> this presumed quality of the antenna.
>>
>> Well, actually, you built it wrong. However, building it right stands
>> only a partial chance of lowering noise, and not because the antenna
>> has some remarkable quality that is not otherwise found in the plug
>> ordinary dipole. In that sense, the reduction of noise would only
>> follow turning the dipole (or loop, same thing) until the source of
>> that noise fell into a null. This is the conventional method of
>> employing a "Low Noise" antenna.
>>
>> Let me guess. It is a shielded loop. You forgot to leave a gap in
>> the shield.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> it is a shielded loop and no, the gap is there, thats why I am wondering
> why its not doing what I thought it would do.

I have corrected my statement! Sorry!

1157. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:16:01 UTC
From: Tim Shoppa <shoppa@trailing-edge.com>
Message-ID: <9788a8e9-5a95-42e6-8d84-12709e399ecd@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33609

On Nov 16, 2:01 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> "Best" has a number of different definitions depending on the particular
> situation. If you want wire that'll never stretch or break and will take
> a lot of tension, Copperweld is hard to beat. It's springy and a
> nuisance to work with, though.

There are many sources of non-Copperweld-brand stranded copper-clad-steel wires from the ham retailers, e.g. www.therfc.com, www.thewireman.com, etc. It's a joy to use and handles more like aircraft cable than solid springs.

Some insist it has to really be Copperweld brand to be good but my standards aren't so high. Besides Copperweld-brand stuff seems to be conspicuously out of stock at all the ham retail shops, and when I inquire about it they tell me that they don't ever expect to get it again.

Tim.

1158. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:16:11 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f682b$0$24312$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33610

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:6anuj31a2m69g2km7n35bu4b0vnk5kfeqp@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 16:20:15 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>news:8kkuj39n44g8ekui46bkh10787tsbdfl5a@4ax.com...
>>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 15:34:34 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>it is possible
>>>>for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source
>>>>powers
>>>>at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at
>>>>another
>>>>location.
>>>
>>> Talking about taking Cecil's sucker bait. The string of conditionals
>>> above should convince any rational mind that something in the
>>> underlying premise is broken. - I explained this in another part of
>>> the thread.
>>
>>Hello Richard, with all due respect to your background on this, which is
>>much much greater than mine, I do have fundamental concepts that were
>>modeled in my mind many years ago at the University and even to some
>>extent
>>in high school. No need to try to align me with other posters who I may
>>agree with, as you would political parties. Nobody is running for office
>>here. I tend to see no violations of physical laws provided they are held
>>true for the system as a whole, *provided you have defined a closed
>>system*,
>>and he has. That is the way laws of science behave.
>
> A largely rambling response. It describes, but doesn't actually
> answer how
> "a plus power differential from the sum of
> the source powers at any given segment"
> is so overly elaborate to be a fundamental concept supporting an
> erroneous speculation Cecil is offering.

In a closed system, this is so un-elaborate that I can even take this down
to grade school artithmetic, Richard. When I add all of the power
differentials from source power with a plus sign in front of them, to the

power differentials from source power with a negative sign in front of them, the sum must be zero. We're talking about power so I don't even have to go to high school to learn about summing vectors.

What am I missing here?

>
> If you in fact think that the issue of accepting a broken argument is
> on par with High School homecoming elections, that is not the race I
> am competing in.
>If you want to stick with a technical issue in a
> technical forum, then strict language and solid logic is still a
> requirement.

Then I am sure you will agree that using terms like "taking Cecil's sucker bait" is not the type of "strict language" and "solid logic" appropriate in a technical forum.

1159. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:23:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <n8quj39abrieum4hqv94c5afpag7uutdb7@4ax.com>
Source record: 33611

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 12:02:35 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>I did do a search for loops of this type and basically they are all the
>same.

Hi Tony,

If the link you supplied is an indication of sameness, they are
equally complex and problem magnets.

No, loops are not all the same. There is quite a variety (you
supplied one poor variant to a simple turn of wire in the sky).

>I have been told Wellbrook makes good loops, but I don't like the idea of
>spending $300-$500 for one at this point.

More than $20 spent is only buying custom designed furniture.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1160. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:25:23 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <vgquj3hdpufnn1qugmi3n3mejo02hhp91p@4ax.com>
Source record: 33612

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 12:15:11 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>Tony Giacometti wrote:
>> it is a shielded loop and no, the gap is there, thats why I am wondering
>> why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>
>
>I have corrected my statement! Sorry!

Hi Tony,

No, as Owen pointed out, a poor reading on my part. Sorry.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1161. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:35:38 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC61959D40Enonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33614

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in news:CpKdnabH6fWF-qLanZ2dnUVZ_u6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> here are links to the preamps I use
>
> http://www.iceradioproducts.com/reconly.html

NF=1.8dB and Gain=18dB

>
> http://www.isp.ca/ve3nh/kd9sv.htm

Ok, I can't work with specs like "Noise figure is quite low and the design appears to have no vices." I am not saying it is bad, it just doesn't say anything meaninful... well to me anyway.

Still no info on the transceiver, but lets guess it has a NF=8dB.

Transceiver + preamp has a NF of 2dB, which suggests an equivalent noise floor of about -139dBm (2kHz bandwidth).... provided that the preamp doesn't generate internal noise due to IMD and which would not be captured in the 1.8dB spec NF.

ITU-R P.372-8 suggests ambient noise on 1.8MHz in Residential locality should be about -75dBm+AvgAntGain or about -122dBm, so you should get noticeably more noise (~17dB) from the loop than from a dummy load. That would mean the configuration should deliver almost as good a S/N ratio as possible... even though the S meter reading might be shy.

Again, I am talking about the 160m loop alone. You can't diagnose this easily with the two loops in parallel.

Owen

1162. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:38:11 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <suednRqSYJd58aLanZ2dnUVZ_uDinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33615

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 12:02:35 -1000, Tony Giacometti
> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>I did do a search for loops of this type and basically they are all the
>>same.
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> If the link you supplied is an indication of sameness, they are
> equally complex and problem magnets.
>
> No, loops are not all the same. There is quite a variety (you
> supplied one poor variant to a simple turn of wire in the sky).
>
>>I have been told Wellbrook makes good loops, but I don't like the idea of
>>spending $300-$500 for one at this point.
>
> More than $20 spent is only buying custom designed furniture.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

OK, other than leveling all existing structures within 2,500 ft of my house and burying the power lines, how do I solve this problem?

also, if these loops don't work then why do these designs exist?

1163. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:43:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <t8K%i.11153$yV6.4598@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33617

Stefan Wolfe wrote:
> I believe in the case at
> hand (a transmission line far removed from the source) that it is possible
> for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source powers
> at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at another
> location.

Yes, at least someone understands. The "plus power" is
needed by constructive interference. The "power subtracted"
is given up by destructive interference somewhere else.
Apparently, none of the gurus on this newsgroup have ever
considered where the "plus power" comes from while
belittling anyone who wonders where it comes from.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1164. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:44:11 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bcSdnVU4bZ7W86LanZ2dnUVZ_vShnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33616

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in news:CpKdnabH6fWF-
> qLanZ2dnUVZ_u6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> here are links to the preamps I use
>>
>> http://www.iceradioproducts.com/reconly.html
>
> NF=1.8dB and Gain=18dB
>
>>
>> http://www.isp.ca/ve3nh/kd9sv.htm
>
> Ok, I can't work with specs like "Noise figure is quite low and the
> design appears to have no vices." I am not saying it is bad, it just
> doesn't say anything meaninful... well to me anyway.
>
> Still no info on the transceiver, but lets guess it has a NF=8dB.
>
> Transceiver + preamp has a NF of 2dB, which suggests an equivalent noise
> floor of about -139dBm (2kHz bandwidth).... provided that the preamp
> doesn't generate internal noise due to IMD and which would not be
> captured in the 1.8dB spec NF.
>
> ITU-R P.372-8 suggests ambient noise on 1.8MHz in Residential locality
> should be about -75dBm+AvgAntGain or about -122dBm, so you should get
> noticeably more noise (~17dB) from the loop than from a dummy load. That
> would mean the configuration should deliver almost as good a S/N ratio as
> possible... even though the S meter reading might be shy.
>
> Again, I am talking about the 160m loop alone. You can't diagnose this
> easily with the two loops in parallel.
>
> Owen

I am using a heavily modified Drake R-4c receiver. Sherwood mods.
And I at this point I only built the 80 meter loop as I wanted to make sure
it worked on 80 before I went and built one for 160.

I don't think ITU-R P.372-8 had my neighborhood in mind when it was
composed.

S-9 on this receiver is about the minimum on 160 and S-7 is the minimum on
75.

Much of the time its higher and a royal pain in the arse.

1165. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:45:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kjquj3h96adac69pm1adr419j388nap5ga@4ax.com>
Source record: 33618

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 17:16:11 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>> "a plus power differential from the sum of
>> the source powers at any given segment"
>> is so overly elaborate to be a fundamental concept supporting an
>> erroneous speculation Cecil is offering.
>
>In a closed system, this is so un-elaborate that I can even take this down
>to grade school artithmetic, Richard. When I add all of the power
>differentials from source power with a plus sign in front of them, to the
>power differentials from source power with a negative sign in front of them,
>the sum must be zero. We're talking about power so I don't even have to go
>to high school to learn about summing vectors.
>
>What am I missing here?

Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.

The point of the matter is that the method of Superposition does not
reveal the nature of reality by parts, only by its whole.
Superposition is an artifice, a method, where reality is suspended
pending completing the analysis. To stop in the middle and proclaim a
new reality is a fraud. But then I've already explained this
elsewhere (did you follow that lead?).

>> If you in fact think that the issue of accepting a broken argument is
>> on par with High School homecoming elections, that is not the race I
>> am competing in.
>>If you want to stick with a technical issue in a
>> technical forum, then strict language and solid logic is still a
>> requirement.
>
>Then I am sure you will agree that using terms like "taking Cecil's sucker
>bait" is not the type of "strict language" and "solid logic" appropriate in
>a technical forum.

In fact, it is in the strictest language par excellence! Strict
allows for no wiggle room, nothing nebulous. You completely
understood what it meant and technical forums are assaulted with a lot
of bankrupt theories- sometimes innocently offered, but not in this
case. You might complain of style, but not substance.

If you want it in another style, I could easily comply, but evoke
groans from many following this (and more complaints of style). On
the other hand, the substance of the issue is that the origin of this

thread is a patchwork of unremittingly failed logic that many here have accepted as a point from which to argue. Tom has already identified it in the class of argument "Have you stopped beating your mother?" The crew here picks the theme up and starts asking for definitions of mother, beating, "when does stop actually occur?", and the rest. It does have its amusement, however. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1166. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:47:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <XbK%i.11154$yV6.7819@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33619

Richard Clark wrote:
> Talking about taking Cecil's sucker bait. The string of conditionals
> above should convince any rational mind that something in the
> underlying premise is broken.

Anything for which you cannot provide a technical answer
appears to you to be "sucker bait". No underlying premise
is broken. EM waves interacting at a Z0-match simply obey
the laws of physics including the conservation of energy
principle. For every packet of additional energy needed
for constructive interference to occur, a packet of energy
becomes available from destructive interference.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1167. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:50:10 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC640C6AE22nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33620

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:suednRqSYJd58aLanZ2dnUVZ_uDinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> also, if these loops don't work then why do these designs exist?

Tony,

A few questions:

1. With a 50 load on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet spot in the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does the S meter deflect at all?

2. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.

3. With the loop connected on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet spot in the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does the S meter deflect at all?

4. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.

5. What is the ratio of the voltage at 4 to the voltage at 3? If it is more than about 3:1, you have achieved nearly as good a S/N ratio as is possible.

Owen

1168. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:50:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <afK%i.11155$yV6.9069@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33621

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Because I don't have to prove you wrong, Cecil, you have to prove
> yourself right.

Sorry, I don't, Tom. Hecht, Born and Wolf have already
proven those fundamentals of physics to be true. You
have to prove me, Hecht, and Born and Wolf wrong.

And of course, you will mount every diversion known to
man to avoid facing the technical facts as explained by
Hecht, Born & Wolf, Melles-Groit, and the FSU web page.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1169. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:51:25 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <473f706f$0$36443$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33622

> no way. Prove there is no change in the power delivered by the sources.

Making reference to the case under discussion (Wave#1 produces 50 joules/s at the receiver when alone, and so does Wave#2 when alone), imagine that the two waves are generated by two remote transmitters (+antennas) and that you measure the power of the two superimposed waves on a receiver (+antenna) that you can move in the space as you like.

If you put your receiver/antenna in a point where the two waves have equal amplitude and opposite phase, your receiver will measure zero joules/s.

If you instead put your receiver/antenna in a point where the two waves have equal amplitude and same phase, your receiver will measure 200 joules/s (i.e. four times the power produced by each wave alone, not just two times).

Finally, if you put your receiver in a point where the two waves have equal amplitude and a 45 deg. shift (as in the proposed case), your receiver will measure 171 joules/s (still more than twice the power produced by each wave alone).

Moving your receiver here and there will obviously cause no change in the power delivered by the two remote transmitters.

The trick is due to the fact that the two waves interfere each other in constructive or destructive manner depending on the particular receive point. So, in the "lucky" points you get some extra power, which is however compensated for by the power loss occurring at the "unlucky" points.

The original question is deceiving, because it attracts the reader's attention on just one particular point of the space, where energy can unexplicably appear to be created or destroyed. But instead considering the power distribution over the whole space, the mistery disappears.

73

Tony I0JX

1170. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:54:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1uruj3d3fpg6sh5dmb7lo997jhff6i7lor@4ax.com>
Source record: 33625

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 12:38:11 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>OK, other than leveling all existing structures within 2,500 ft of my house
>and burying the power lines, how do I solve this problem?
>
>also, if these loops don't work then why do these designs exist?

-sigh-

Tony, if "loops don't work" is the only message you've gotten to this
point, it is the wrong message.

Certainly your loop doesn't work - or at least I have to take your
word for it. That is a far different issue.

Loops do work if you follow standard practices.

The real question is:
"Is a loop my solution?"
and with that comes the $64,000 prize.

In other correspondence you describe noise levels pushing the S-Meter
to S9. If that noise is coming from one direction, a dipole or loop
can solve it. If it is general (meaning that your neighbor's fish
tank heater is bathing you in noise), then you don't stand a chance.

You don't need an antenna, yet. You need to find the source of noise.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1171. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:54:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WiK%i.11157$yV6.6491@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33624

Richard Clark wrote:
> "Antonio Vernucci" <vernucci@tin.it> wrote:
>> In the case being discussed instead the power dissipated in the load varies with
>> NO CHANGE in total power delivered by the sources.
>
> Buying into a blighted argument (what Cecil presented) leads to some
> very strange contortions such as you describe above.

Sorry Richard, but if you listen to Antonio, you might learn
something about conservation of energy. He is one of the few
posters who seems to have a grasp of the technical facts that
have, so far, eluded you and other gurus.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1172. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:54:56 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f7140$0$8666$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33623

"Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:473f682b$0$24312$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:6anuj31a2m69g2km7n35bu4b0vnk5kfeqp@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 16:20:15 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>>news:8kkuj39n44g8ekui46bkh10787tsbdfl5a@4ax.com...
>>>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 15:34:34 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>>>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>it is possible
>>>>>for there to be a plus power differential from the sum of the source
>>>>>powers
>>>>>at any given segment as long as there is equal power subtracted at
>>>>>another
>>>>>location.
>>>>
>>>> Talking about taking Cecil's sucker bait. The string of conditionals
>>>> above should convince any rational mind that something in the
>>>> underlying premise is broken. - I explained this in another part of
>>>> the thread.
>>>
>>>Hello Richard, with all due respect to your background on this, which is
>>>much much greater than mine, I do have fundamental concepts that were
>>>modeled in my mind many years ago at the University and even to some
>>>extent
>>>in high school. No need to try to align me with other posters who I may
>>>agree with, as you would political parties. Nobody is running for office
>>>here. I tend to see no violations of physical laws provided they are held
>>>true for the system as a whole, *provided you have defined a closed
>>>system*,
>>>and he has. That is the way laws of science behave.
>>
>> A largely rambling response. It describes, but doesn't actually
>> answer how
>> "a plus power differential from the sum of
>> the source powers at any given segment"
>> is so overly elaborate to be a fundamental concept supporting an
>> erroneous speculation Cecil is offering.
>

> In a closed system, this is so un-elaborate that I can even take this down
> to grade school artithmetic, Richard. When I add all of the power
> differentials from source power with a plus sign in front of them, to the
> power differentials from source power with a negative sign in front of
> them, the sum must be zero. We're talking about power so I don't even have
> to go to high school to learn about summing vectors.

I take part of this back. Power indeed can be represented as a vector, not
just scalar.

1173. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:57:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <flK%i.11159$yV6.545@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33627

Dave wrote:
>> In the case being discussed instead the power dissipated in the load
>> varies with NO CHANGE in total power delivered by the sources.
>
> no way. Prove there is no change in the power delivered by the sources.

Piece of cake. The sources are beams of light from Alpha Centauri.
Now tell us exactly how Alpha Centauri adjusts its power output
from 11 light-years away.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1174. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 22:57:20 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <473f71d2$0$36452$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33626

Forgot to also mention that, obviously, shutting off one of the two remote transmitters causes no change in the power delivered by the other transmitter.

73

Tony I0JX

1175. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:00:03 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC65B969ABnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33628

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:bcSdnVU4bZ7W86LanZ2dnUVZ_vShnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

>
> I am using a heavily modified Drake R-4c receiver. Sherwood mods.
> And I at this point I only built the 80 meter loop as I wanted to make
> sure it worked on 80 before I went and built one for 160.

I obviously misunderstood you when you provided a link to a two band
antenna... or did you forget to tell us that?

I will let you rework the calcs for your scenario.

>
> I don't think ITU-R P.372-8 had my neighborhood in mind when it was
> composed.
>
> S-9 on this receiver is about the minimum on 160 and S-7 is the
> minimum on 75.

S meter readings are pretty meaningless, but using the convention of 50uV
for S 9, 6dB/SPoint, ITU-R P.372-8 does indeed suggest median noise at
~S7 for a 2kHz bandwidth and Residential locale.

As to whether your receiver indicates S7 accurately, that is another
matter.

People who brag about S1 noise level on 80m have a lossy antenna and/or
(and) an innaccurate S meter.

>
> Much of the time its higher and a royal pain in the arse.
>

Something many of us experience.

Owen

1176. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:03:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DqK%i.116$Vq.101@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33629

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I see Cecil is still superposing his waves of average power.

That's at least unfair and at most unethical, Roy. I am not superposing power. I am using the accepted irradiance equations from optical physics to predict the energy result of superposing EM waves, something that was being done by physicists before you were born.

> I have an example that's more fun yet.
> Take a 10 volt source ...

It may be more fun but irrelevant. Please explain how the sun can adjust its energy output depending upon what might or might not be happening on earth. If you can do that, I will retract everything I have said about this subject.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1177. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:05:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jtK%i.118$Vq.46@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33630

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> *No matter how* you combine two waves in space or a transmission line in
> such a way that they add, the process will result in other regions in
> which they cancel, and vice-versa.

That is my argument, Roy, not yours. You are on record as
not caring what happens to reflected power.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1178. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:11:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zyK%i.11164$yV6.10165@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33631

Richard Clark wrote:
> ... reality is suspended ...

That's obvious but why are you proud of it?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1179. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:18:55 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <A5SdnQdv8vz466LanZ2dnUVZ_t2inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33632

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:suednRqSYJd58aLanZ2dnUVZ_uDinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> also, if these loops don't work then why do these designs exist?
>
> Tony,
>
> A few questions:
>
> 1. With a 50 load on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet spot in the
> band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does the S meter
> deflect at all?

not noticeable

>
> 2. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.

125mv

>
> 3. With the loop connected on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet
> spot in the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does the
> S meter deflect at all?

not noticeable

>
> 4. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.

150mv

>
> 5. What is the ratio of the voltage at 4 to the voltage at 3? If it is
> more than about 3:1, you have achieved nearly as good a S/N ratio as is
> possible.
>
> Owen

1180. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:19:37 UTC
From: Ralph Mowery <rmowery28146@earthlink.net>
Message-ID: <13juto6dqtp2n2b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33633

"Tim Shoppa" <shoppa@trailing-edge.com> wrote in message
news:9788a8e9-5a95-42e6-8d84-12709e399ecd@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com...
> Some insist it has to really be Copperweld brand to be good but my
> standards aren't so high. Besides Copperweld-brand stuff seems to be
> conspicuously out of stock at all the ham retail shops, and when I
> inquire about it they tell me that they don't ever expect to get it
> again.
>
> Tim.

You should be able to get it here:

http://thewireman.com/antennap.html

I just use what I can find. Usually some # 14 or #12 insulated stranded
wire. Mostly free from where I work. When some of the older construction
is removed there is lots of wire that would be thrown away that has been in
conduit in the building for 10 to 30 years.

Once it is up in the air there is no best wire (as long as it is copper) as
far as the signal goes. If you could measuer to the tenth of a db, there
may be. The main thing is will it stand up to the weather.

1181. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:24:02 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <A5SdnQZv8vwI6qLanZ2dnUVZ_t3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33634

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:bcSdnVU4bZ7W86LanZ2dnUVZ_vShnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>>
>> I am using a heavily modified Drake R-4c receiver. Sherwood mods.
>> And I at this point I only built the 80 meter loop as I wanted to make
>> sure it worked on 80 before I went and built one for 160.
>
> I obviously misunderstood you when you provided a link to a two band
> antenna... or did you forget to tell us that?

I used the design for the 80 meter loop - I would think they are mostly
independent of each other.

>
> I will let you rework the calcs for your scenario.

????

>
>>
>> I don't think ITU-R P.372-8 had my neighborhood in mind when it was
>> composed.
>>
>> S-9 on this receiver is about the minimum on 160 and S-7 is the
>> minimum on 75.
>
> S meter readings are pretty meaningless, but using the convention of 50uV
> for S 9, 6dB/SPoint, ITU-R P.372-8 does indeed suggest median noise at
> ~S7 for a 2kHz bandwidth and Residential locale.
>
> As to whether your receiver indicates S7 accurately, that is another
> matter.

S-9 is 50 uv on this receiver on 40meters - can't be sure its exactly the
same on 80, but the calibration voltage for S9 is very very close on 80.

>
> People who brag about S1 noise level on 80m have a lossy antenna and/or
> (and) an innaccurate S meter.

or they are lying........

>
>>

>> Much of the time its higher and a royal pain in the arse.
>>
>
> Something many of us experience.
>
> Owen

1182. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:28:21 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f7910$0$32468$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33635

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:kjquj3h96adac69pm1adr419j388nap5ga@4ax.com...

>
> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.

Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math. But look at it in terms of the energy domain:

The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the sum of the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line during the same time interval.

There will be real power which, when integrated over time on some segments, will be greater than the real power integrated over other segments (the segments are at different locations). But the average power of the entire transmission line (in the closed system), integrated over a given time interval will be equal to the average power of the source integrated over time during the same time interval.

1183. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:33:26 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <ovudnZgjQcvZ56LanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 33636

I reinforce what Roy has said with different words: Superposition and linearity are one and the same. If a circuit or process is linear, then superposition gives correct results. If superposition works, then the circuit or process is linear. Power is not a linear process. Power involves multiplication.

When investigating the results of multiple voltage and/or current sources (including E or H from an antenna) all at the same frequency, one performs an addition (vector addition). Then, and only then, one may (note the permissive form) use the resultant voltage or current or impedance (two of the three) to calculate (complex) power. (In the antenna case, recall that Z is near 377 ohms only in the far field.)

73, Mac N8TT

--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net
"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
<snip>
>
> I see Cecil is still superposing his waves of average power.
>
> I have an example that's more fun yet.
>
> Take a 10 volt source and connect it through a 10 ohm resistor to another
> 10 volt source. The positive terminals of the sources are connected to the
> ends of the resistor, and the negative terminals are connected together --
> "grounded", if you prefer. Turn on one source, leaving the other off. (An
> "off" voltage source is a short circuit.) Result: 10 watts of dissipation
> in the resistor. Turn off the first source and turn on the second. Result:
> 10 watts of dissipation in the resistor. Now turn both sources on. Result:
> An exercise for the reader.
>
> This is a linear circuit for which superposition holds.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1184. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:37:57 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <962e2c8d-b652-4462-9a11-ca5a257b2b18@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33637

On Nov 17, 10:36 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > In typical Cecil fashion, you trimmed out the only part I really cared
> > about having you answer: "Assuming the two "waves" existed
> > independently at some points in space, you'll have to first tell us
> > _exactly_ what was done to combine them into one wave."
>
> They were confined to a transmission line. Coherent
> waves traveling in the same direction in a transmission
> line are forced to also be collinear. Unlike space, a
> transmission line forces collinearity upon the EM waves.
> But the same thing happens at a 1/4WL thin-film non-
> reflective coating on glass. Assuming one brings the
> Poynting vectors into collinearity, one can see what
> is happening athttp://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gig
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Of course it was obvious from the base posting in this thread that the
"waves" must be on a TEM transmission line. But you still haven't
said anything about HOW you launched two distinct waves but got them
to combine into one.

You're working WAY too hard on this one if you have to bring Poynting
vectors into it.

1185. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:39:00 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <aruuj3h2h2mo406jkpp2287i88p56rgcfi@4ax.com>
Source record: 33638

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 18:28:21 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:kjquj3h96adac69pm1adr419j388nap5ga@4ax.com...
>
>>
>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>
>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math. But
>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>
>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the sum of
>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line during
>the same time interval.

This isn't getting any better.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1186. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:47:17 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhnui7$r8f$2@aioe.org>
Source record: 33639

"art" wrote
> Art has an antenna for the top band that is directional and rotatable
> on the top of his tower. So what you say!

----

art... if you measured, and have scientifically accurate data showing that a physically and electrically small, directional and rotatable antenna of your
design for 160 m is even 50% as efficient as an unloaded 1/4-wave vertical with a "broadcast-quality" buried radial r-f ground system, please provide same.

A rotatable, wire coat hanger on the top of a tower meets your stated criteria, but certainly is NOT an effective radiator on 160 m.

What, exactly, are you describing, and what is its performance compared to other radiators with known, proven characteristics?

RF

1187. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:48:36 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33641

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:A5SdnQdv8vz466LanZ2dnUVZ_t2inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>
>> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
>> news:suednRqSYJd58aLanZ2dnUVZ_uDinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>>
>>> also, if these loops don't work then why do these designs exist?
>>
>> Tony,
>>
>> A few questions:
>>
>> 1. With a 50 load on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet spot in
>> the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does the S
>> meter deflect at all?
>
>
> not noticeable
>
>
>>
>> 2. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.
>
> 125mv
>
>>
>> 3. With the loop connected on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet
>> spot in the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does
>> the S meter deflect at all?
>
>
> not noticeable
>
>
>>
>> 4. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.
>
> 150mv
>
>>
>> 5. What is the ratio of the voltage at 4 to the voltage at 3? If it
>> is more than about 3:1, you have achieved nearly as good a S/N ratio

>> as is possible.

So, the ratio is 1.2.

Two thirds (actually 1/1.2^2) of your total noise is from the receiver internal noise. That is not a good situation, S/N on signals will be degraded by relatively excessive contribution from the receiver, actually caused by inadequate antenna gain.

Expected ambient noise level from a lossless antenna in 2kHz at 3.6MHz should be around -82.9+33dBm or -49.9dBm. The 80m loop gain is about -47dBi, so expected receive level would be -97dBm which is some 40dB above your receiver noise floor.

Things aren't working like they should, so you need to localise the problem.

I have no idea of the sensitivity or bandwidth of your receiver, but a good (not outstanding, just good) (bare) receiver with a noise floor of -130dBm should see a large increase in noise moving from dummy load to the loop. (Ambient at -97dBm would be equivalent to S5 if your S meter was accurate.)

Just for verification, I performed the same test you did, but with a 600mm a side untuned loop and an ICR20 receiver, and I got a 10 fold increase in noise from the loop compared to the dummy load. Your loop is larger and tuned, so it should be a 10dB more sensitive.

BTW, I didn't state it, but those noise measurements MUST be made in SSB mode.

Owen

1188. Re: Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:49:32 UTC
From: Jedi.Master.Laybourn@gmail.com
Message-ID: <35a03b38-cf0c-47cf-a0fb-b5e34f5350af@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33640

On Nov 13, 11:49 am, Fred <w...@msn.com> wrote:
> Here is something interesting.
>
> http://www.aps.org/meetings/unit/dpp/vpr2007/upload/anderson.pdf
>
> 73
> Fred
> wb6iiq

wunder if i can get that to work on two meters. and how would i. could
a forlesent tube work?

ki6kiu

73

1189. MI5 Persecution: Post Office 14/11/02 (24848)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:52:32 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101803485797@4ax.com>
Source record: 33576
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Balham Hill Post Office (14/Nov/2002)

Certainty level: 80%

By mid-November 2002 the persecution had again dwindled, as happens sometimes, when along came this item.
I spent most of my time at home, going occasionally to the shops in Clapham South, or into town to meet people. On this particular
Thursday I only left the house once, for less than fifteen minutes to post a letter (special delivery, because my ordinary and
recorded delivery letters had been disappearing en route for some time - not that anyone would accuse MI5 of such petty harassment).
At the post office counter there was an Asian guy talking into his mobile phone and grinning away. There is a probability that
his comments were directed at me, as I will explain further. The second segment of audio closely follows the first segment.

"you'll do it today? let's meet about 3 o'clock and have some lunch. I got stuff to do and I'll go to the bank,
get this sh.. fucking moving yeah. Even just a little bit do something. He doesn't understand, you know what it is,
I don't want to tell him again cause then he might, he thinks we're having a go at him, I'm not having a go at him,
I'm explain to him"

Explanation: The guy is talking about some bloke who is unnamed, however it might be interpreted as being in code about me.
"I'll go to the bank"... variously interpretable, either literally, or as sounds-like "wank" which has been a consistent
theme in MI5's abuse. "get this shit fucking moving"... abuse... could be interpreted as MI5's criticism of my inertness.
The state spends hundreds of thousands of pounds a year - they want to see some result, not just neutrality and ordinariness.
"he doesn't understand"... MI5 claim I'm stupid... but the numbers and bits of paper prove otherwise, so perhaps what that
is really about is their agents' subconscious perception of themselves.

"having a go at him"... sounds like they're having a go at me, doesn't it? You might take the audio at face value and assume
it's about some other guy, but it's normal MI5 procedure to pretend to be talking about someone else, and make the content of
the message very relevant to me, or their perception of me.

"for some reason it doesn't get into his head, I don't know why... he's lost it completely, hasn't he"

What reason is there for it not getting into his (my) head? Stupidity is implied. Also implied is that it does get into his head;
we're intentionally causing him damage. He's lost it completely... for some time I have suffered from OCD... lost it completely
is the persecutors' observation of my illness, which they see through the surveillance on my home, which they caused.

24848

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1190. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:56:31 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <a714ffda-9ffd-4136-ad11-a7241ea46cdf@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33542

On Nov 17, 9:36 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
> My neighborhood is loaded with some kind of electrical noise which makes
> working 160 & 75 meters difficult. I have tried to locate the source but
> have come up empty at this point. It appears to be something other than
> power line noise which may mean its coming from someones house.
>
> I was hoping the solution to the problem was to build a low noise receiving
> loop antenna.
>
> Well, the noise is mostly gone.....but so are the signals.....even when
> I use a preamp.
>
> I have tried an ICE 75 meter preamp and a KD9SV 160/75 meter preamp.
>
> Still the noise is gone but the signals are really weak, if I hear anything
> at all.
>
> Not sure what if anything I did is wrong or if I am expecting too much from
> this loop or the preamps don't have enough gain to make this work.
>
> Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
> figuring out whats wrong here?
>
> TIA
>
> Tony

Hi Tony,

I haven't bothered to wade through ALL the responses so far, but I am left wondering just what you did build. Could you explain it in more detail? Diameter, number of turns, how you're feeding it, how it's "shielded," exactly where the gap is, ... All the details.

A loop can be effective in decreasing noise in two ways. If the noise is electromagnetic radiation it can only work if that radiation is coming from one direction, and in that case, you orient the loop to reject radiation from that direction. You better not want to be receiving a signal from the same direction, of course. The second way it can help is by rejecting locally generated electric field noise--where you are in the near field of the source, and the electric field is considerably stronger in relationship to the magnetic field than it is in electromagnetic radiation. But the electric and magnetic fields fall off with distance rather quickly, so this only works if the noise source is on the order of a wavelength or less away.

In order to build a loop that's effective in not responding to an electric-only field, it must be small compared with a wavelength. I'd think you'd want something around a foot in diameter for 80 meters, possibly slightly larger. You won't pick up much signal, but more importantly, it will be a high Q loop that you need to tune, and the resulting bandwidth will not be great. I have a suspicion that's where your problem lies. Reg Edwards supplied us with a very decent loop analysis program that might give you some insights. Look for rjeloop3.exe under http://www.we0h.us/G4FGQ-index.html.

Cheers,
Tom

1191. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:56:46 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f7fb9$0$32561$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33543

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:aruuj3h2h2mo406jkpp2287i88p56rgcfi@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 18:28:21 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>news:kjquj3h96adac69pm1adr419j388nap5ga@4ax.com...
>>
>>>
>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>
>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math. But
>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>
>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the sum
>>of
>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>during
>>the same time interval.
>
> This isn't getting any better.

Since Energy is the integral of power over time, and since the law of
conservation of energy isn't likely to change soon, it doesn't look like
this agrument is going to get any better for you in the near future either.

1192. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:59:38 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <A5SdnT9v8vx-4qLanZ2dnUVZ_t3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33544

```
Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:A5SdnQdv8vz466LanZ2dnUVZ_t2inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>
>>> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
>>> news:suednRqSYJd58aLanZ2dnUVZ_uDinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>>>
>>>> also, if these loops don't work then why do these designs exist?
>>>
>>> Tony,
>>>
>>> A few questions:
>>>
>>> 1. With a 50 load on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet spot in
>>> the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does the S
>>> meter deflect at all?
>>
>>
>> not noticeable
>>
>>
>>>
>>> 2. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.
>>
>> 125mv
>>
>>>
>>> 3. With the loop connected on the preamp input, when tuned to a quiet
>>> spot in the band, RF gain full, preamps on, telephony bandwidth, does
>>> the S meter deflect at all?
>>
>>
>> not noticeable
>>
>>
>>>
>>> 4. If no s meter deflection, note the receiver audio output voltage.
>>
>> 150mv
>>
>>>
```

>>> 5. What is the ratio of the voltage at 4 to the voltage at 3? If it
>>> is more than about 3:1, you have achieved nearly as good a S/N ratio
>>> as is possible.
>
> So, the ratio is 1.2.
>
> Two thirds (actually 1/1.2^2) of your total noise is from the receiver
> internal noise. That is not a good situation, S/N on signals will be
> degraded by relatively excessive contribution from the receiver, actually
> caused by inadequate antenna gain.
>
> Expected ambient noise level from a lossless antenna in 2kHz at 3.6MHz
> should be around -82.9+33dBm or -49.9dBm. The 80m loop gain is about -
> 47dBi, so expected receive level would be -97dBm which is some 40dB above
> your receiver noise floor.
>
> Things aren't working like they should, so you need to localise the
> problem.
>
> I have no idea of the sensitivity or bandwidth of your receiver, but a
> good (not outstanding, just good) (bare) receiver with a noise floor of -
> 130dBm should see a large increase in noise moving from dummy load to the
> loop. (Ambient at -97dBm would be equivalent to S5 if your S meter was
> accurate.)
>
> Just for verification, I performed the same test you did, but with a
> 600mm a side untuned loop and an ICR20 receiver, and I got a 10 fold
> increase in noise from the loop compared to the dummy load. Your loop is
> larger and tuned, so it should be a 10dB more sensitive.
>
> BTW, I didn't state it, but those noise measurements MUST be made in SSB
> mode.
>
> Owen

I did the measurements in the SSB mode.

This receiver is very quiet with no antenna connected.
When I tune the preselector for a peak in noise the noise jumps up
noticeably.

What about the AGC setting?

1193. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-17 23:59:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jv03b37bslt80@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33545

Tony Giacometti wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
>> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>>> it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering
>>> why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>
> Roy, I don't fully understand why you made this response to me.
> You mentionI built a truly shielded loop. How so? I did exactly what the
> directions called for including having a gap.

My apology. I too-quickly and incorrectly read your "and no the gap is there" as "no gap is there". My statement about your creating a truly shielded loop was wrong. The loop with the gap should work as intended.

> If these loops are a folk tale, other than using a beverage which I don't
> have the room for, how am I going to reduce the noise enough to be able to
> woprk 160 and 75 meters effectively?

"Shielded" loops aren't a folk tale, they work fine. They have a broad pattern with, if constructed properly, narrow and deep nulls. It's a mistaken idea about how they work that's the folk tale.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1194. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:01:55 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jv07hpgr0cbe6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33546

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
> news:13juolqpgksg6d2@corp.supernews.com:
>
>> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>>> it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am
>>> wondering why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>> What you've done is to build a truly shielded loop. The notion that a
>
> I think you guys are reading this the wrong way. Perhaps it should have
> been written "it is a shielded loop and no, the gap is there,..."
>
> You know people asking questions don't take much care in expression.

I'm sorry to say, all too often I don't take proper care in reading postings. Although lack of punctuation does tend to exacerbate misunderstanding, the fault was mine. I'm trying to do better, but still slip up as I did this time.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1195. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:01:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ShL%i.35$Dt4.12@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33547

J. Mc Laughlin wrote:
> Power is not a linear process. Power involves multiplication.

Nobody has said that power is a linear process.
The equation for adding EM powers has been known
for decades and if it didn't work, it would have
been discarded. As it is, one can find the power
density equation in any appropriate physics textbook.
The method of adding powers associated with two
coherent collinear EM waves is:

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

where 'A' is the phase angle between the E-fields
of the two waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1196. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:03:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bjL%i.36$Dt4.27@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33549

K7ITM wrote:
> Of course it was obvious from the base posting in this thread that the
> "waves" must be on a TEM transmission line. But you still haven't
> said anything about HOW you launched two distinct waves but got them
> to combine into one.

The waves are launched by the external reflection from a
Z0-match and the internal reflection from the load.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1197. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:05:51 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <A5SdnT5v8vzKHKLanZ2dnUVZ_t3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33548

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>>> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>>>> it is a shielded loop and no the gap is there, thats why I am wondering
>>>> why its not doing what I thought it would do.
>>
>> Roy, I don't fully understand why you made this response to me.
>> You mentionI built a truly shielded loop. How so? I did exactly what the
>> directions called for including having a gap.
>
> My apology. I too-quickly and incorrectly read your "and no the gap is
> there" as "no gap is there". My statement about your creating a truly
> shielded loop was wrong. The loop with the gap should work as intended.
>
>> If these loops are a folk tale, other than using a beverage which I don't
>> have the room for, how am I going to reduce the noise enough to be able
>> to woprk 160 and 75 meters effectively?
>
> "Shielded" loops aren't a folk tale, they work fine. They have a broad
> pattern with, if constructed properly, narrow and deep nulls. It's a
> mistaken idea about how they work that's the folk tale.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy, you scared the daylights out of me for a minute,

By the way, any idea why this loop might be under performing?

1198. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:08:14 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <A5SdnTlv8vx4HKLanZ2dnUVZ_t3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33550

K7ITM wrote:

> On Nov 17, 9:36 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> My neighborhood is loaded with some kind of electrical noise which makes
>> working 160 & 75 meters difficult. I have tried to locate the source but
>> have come up empty at this point. It appears to be something other than
>> power line noise which may mean its coming from someones house.
>>
>> I was hoping the solution to the problem was to build a low noise
>> receiving loop antenna.
>>
>> Well, the noise is mostly gone.....but so are the signals.....even
>> when I use a preamp.
>>
>> I have tried an ICE 75 meter preamp and a KD9SV 160/75 meter preamp.
>>
>> Still the noise is gone but the signals are really weak, if I hear
>> anything at all.
>>
>> Not sure what if anything I did is wrong or if I am expecting too much
>> from this loop or the preamps don't have enough gain to make this work.
>>
>> Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
>> figuring out whats wrong here?
>>
>> TIA
>>
>> Tony
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> I haven't bothered to wade through ALL the responses so far, but I am
> left wondering just what you did build. Could you explain it in more
> detail? Diameter, number of turns, how you're feeding it, how it's
> "shielded," exactly where the gap is, ... All the details.
>
> A loop can be effective in decreasing noise in two ways. If the noise
> is electromagnetic radiation it can only work if that radiation is
> coming from one direction, and in that case, you orient the loop to
> reject radiation from that direction. You better not want to be
> receiving a signal from the same direction, of course. The second way
> it can help is by rejecting locally generated electric field noise--
> where you are in the near field of the source, and the electric field
> is considerably stronger in relationship to the magnetic field than it

> is in electromagnetic radiation. But the electric and magnetic fields
> fall off with distance rather quickly, so this only works if the noise
> source is on the order of a wavelength or less away.
>
> In order to build a loop that's effective in not responding to an
> electric-only field, it must be small compared with a wavelength. I'd
> think you'd want something around a foot in diameter for 80 meters,
> possibly slightly larger. You won't pick up much signal, but more
> importantly, it will be a high Q loop that you need to tune, and the
> resulting bandwidth will not be great. I have a suspicion that's
> where your problem lies. Reg Edwards supplied us with a very decent
> loop analysis program that might give you some insights. Look for
> rjeloop3.exe under http://www.we0h.us/G4FGQ-index.html.
>
> Cheers,
> Tom

Hi Tom, heres the link to the loop I built.

http://www.qsl.net/kc2tx/

I only built the 80 meter loop not both.

1199. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:12:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jv0r6sg9u13c8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33551

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> . . .
> The original question is deceiving, because it attracts the reader's
> attention on just one particular point of the space, where energy can
> unexplicably appear to be created or destroyed. But instead considering
> the power distribution over the whole space, the mistery disappears.

Exactly. Misdirection is the primary tool used by magicians (illusionists) to distract us into thinking something is occurring which really isn't. Its utility hasn't been lost on those wanting to divert our attention from the flaws in their arguments.

Pay no attention to the man behind the curtain. . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1200. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:12:53 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC7212D204Enonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33553

Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
news:Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5:

I just went and re-examined the article, and it is not series tuned as I first thought, it is parallel tuned.

My calcs of your loop were all on the basis of series tuned loop, and are not applicable to the parallel tuned circuit.

It is questionable whether the parallel tuned circuit is an efficient coupling method for a low Z receiver.

Owen

1201. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:16:15 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <53e3bbfa-3d10-46e4-868a-1d4bec0cf7c4@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33554

On Nov 17, 11:36 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:

> Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
> figuring out whats wrong here?
>
> TIA
>
> Tony

I use a lot of solenoid loops. You should not need a preamp
with a decent size loop using an R4C in most cases.
I'm wondering if you are actually tuning the loop to resonance.
Do you notice a sharp, fairly high Q peak of noise and signals
at the point where you think it is tuned?
There will be no mistake hearing this peak if it's working
correctly.
400 pf seems kind of low to me...
IE: lets take a regular solenoid loop, being calculated by
Reg Edwards loop program rjeloop3.exe..
It's fairly accurate.
I set up a one turn loop using a 20 mm wire, each side
of the loop 5 ft, or 1525mm. I set 1900kc as the
desired frequency, which is the middle of the band.
It shows a stray capacitance of appx 9 pf, and requires
appx 1350 pf to tune to 1900 kc.
See my problem with your meager 400 pf?
Of course, you using coax instead of plain wire may
be effecting the results..
I'm just not sure if you are actually tuned.
I have two solenoid loops that I often use. One is a
16 inch circle, and the other is a diamond loop
44 inches per side.
The 16 inch loop uses appx 12 turns. The larger
loop, 5 turns. I still use fairly large values of caps
to drop down low in frequency. IE: a dual 365pf BC
radio cap, with both gangs tied together is usually
needed to cover the whole BC band.
On my large loop, the various gangs of the cap
add up to a good bit more than 730 pf..
More like 1000+ pf or so.. So I get a wider tuning
range, and can switch gangs out to get small
values for the higher bands.
Anyway, when building small loops, you usually must
build the loop around the cap at hand, rather than

try to match the cap to a set number of wires.
You would think a "planned" loop would work though..
Anyway, the first thing I would need to know is
do you hear a sharp noise peak when "tuned"?
You should. And you really should have enough
signal to not need a preamp in most cases.
As an example, the loss in comparing the 5 ft
per side loop vs a 1/4 wave monopole is appx
-21 db according to the program. "1900 kc"
That should not be enough to kill you on the lower
bands.
I run both of my loops straight to my IC-706mk2g
most of the time, and need no preamp at all on
160m or BC. And I don't have to enable the radio
preamp either.
It's possible you could have a problem with the
preamp. :/
If you want to try a solenoid loop, here is the program.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/Rjeloop3.exe
I put it on my server, as I forgot where the archive
of all his files are..
A simple way to make a PVC frame is here..
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/loop5.jpg
The loop you have should work ok once tuned, but
there seems to be a problem of some kind.
Is your feed line ground shield making a connection
to the loop on the other side of the cap from the
center pin connection?
I use separate coupling loops on mine and the coax
feeds that loop. The variable cap is connected in parallel
across the main loop connections.
I get better balance and cleaner nulls if I use a
coupling loop vs feeding directly at the cap/loop
connection. But of course, I'm not using a "shielded"
loop to aid in balance. But in the end, I get just
as clean nulls as the shielded loop.
MK

1202. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:20:55 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC736F78CCDnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33555

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:A5SdnT9v8vx-4qLanZ2dnUVZ_t3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

>
> I did the measurements in the SSB mode.
>
> This receiver is very quiet with no antenna connected.

I know it is popular to make measurements with no antenna connected
(meaning the antenna jack is left o/c). The measurements are meaningless.

Measurements with a matched load are meaningful, the noise output power
of the receiver is due to the equivalent receiver noise power + the noise
in a matched load.

You will also see discussion of whether receiver noise increases or
decreases when a matched load is disconnected... it varies from receiver
to receiver and it highlights the useless nature of the o/c measurment.

> When I tune the preselector for a peak in noise the noise jumps up
> noticeably.
>
> What about the AGC setting?
>

To make a meaningful comparison, the receiver gain must not change
between measurements, so no change in AGC, no change in RF or AF gain,
safest if there is no S meter reading for both measurements.

Turning AGC off doesn't necessarily extend the range of the SSB receiver
where audio output is linearly related to RF input, don't depend on it
unless you have measured its performance.

Owen

1203. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:26:14 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jv1l5jgghpl3c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33556

Tim Shoppa wrote:
> . . .
> Some insist it has to really be Copperweld brand to be good but my
> standards aren't so high. Besides Copperweld-brand stuff seems to be
> conspicuously out of stock at all the ham retail shops, and when I
> inquire about it they tell me that they don't ever expect to get it
> again.

My recommendation of Copperweld by brand was made only because it's a known quantity. I'm sure there are other brands which are just as good. But I'll bet there are others with a skimpy copper plating, or cladding that might be thin enough to allow current in the steel, particularly on the lower bands.

You need to be more cautious using stranded copper clad steel wire than solid wire. Even though the copper might be equally thick in terms of wire diameter, smaller diameter individual conductor strands mean a thinner coating in absolute terms. The only time I've actually had a problem was with RG-174 sized coax, where the loss was much higher than expected on the lower bands because of the very small center conductor strands, and I think the conductor was genuine Copperweld. But a combination of small strands and less-than-Copperweld thickness might be enough to result in considerable extra loss in some antenna sized wire.

The great majority of amateurs wouldn't notice the few dB of extra loss, and in fact are likely to think highly of the extra bandwidth the loss would bring. (One was presented in QST years ago, the author apparently unaware that the secret of the broad bandwidth was the loss of the chosen wire type.) So this phenomenon isn't necessarily bad. But some folks might benefit from knowing about it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1204. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:31:33 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3v1vj39dl83ijcb2985kmmsj189lv7liq9@4ax.com>
Source record: 33568
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>e

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1205. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:38:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <n72vj3dupgvehm2ts89tr2dmetlr4u5d2f@4ax.com>
Source record: 33557

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 18:56:46 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>>
>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math. But
>>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>>
>>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the sum
>>>of
>>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>>during
>>>the same time interval.
>>
>> This isn't getting any better.
>
>Since Energy is the integral of power over time,

Now from bad to worse.

You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1206. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:41:14 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8h2vj3tus097e73cb2kmqsgbaut5pkke75@4ax.com>
Source record: 33569
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.military.cap

On Sat, 27 Oct 2007 16:31:07 -0400, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>K4YZ wrote:
>>> Nope.
>>>
>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>
>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>
>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>
>>
>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>
>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>their minds.
>>
>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>>
>>JS
>you can runn but you can hardly hide
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google

>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>but till at least terranews is back running well I might use anyserver that comes to hand
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1207. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 00:57:28 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <29868-473F8DF8-571@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33559

Art wrote:
"What you nust understand is the circuit that constitutes a capacitor
part of which is a resistor that is seen in parallel."

That would be equivalent to a leaky capacitor.

There is no time delay in a pure resistor. Its voltage drop is in-phase
with the current through it.

I don`t have a complete equivalent circuit in mind.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1208. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:15:27 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <d4992d6b-edf5-4f98-92af-9ed4e52979f0@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33560

On Nov 17, 6:16 pm, n...@wt.net wrote:
> On Nov 17, 11:36 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
> > figuring out whats wrong here?
>
> > TIA
>
> > Tony
>
> I use a lot of solenoid loops. You should not need a preamp
> with a decent size loop using an R4C in most cases.
> I'm wondering if you are actually tuning the loop to resonance.
> Do you notice a sharp, fairly high Q peak of noise and signals
> at the point where you think it is tuned?
> There will be no mistake hearing this peak if it's working
> correctly.
> 400 pf seems kind of low to me...
> IE: lets take a regular solenoid loop, being calculated by
> Reg Edwards loop program rjeloop3.exe..
> It's fairly accurate.
> I set up a one turn loop using a 20 mm wire, each side
> of the loop 5 ft, or 1525mm. I set 1900kc as the
> desired frequency, which is the middle of the band.
> It shows a stray capacitance of appx 9 pf, and requires
> appx 1350 pf to tune to 1900 kc.
> See my problem with your meager 400 pf?

Hummm, I see you say you have only used it on 80m.
According to the program, using a 2.5 ft per side loop,
you would need appx 850-860 pf to tune 3700 kc.
I guess the capacitance of the coax is making up
the rest.. ??? IE: I think RG-58 and RG-8 is good for about
28-29 pf per foot or so. Even if you added that say extra
290 pf, you still come up a bit short from the 850+ pf
needed for a plain wire loop.
I think I would disconnect the preamp, at least for
testing, and see if you can determine a noise peak
into the receiver. You need to find out of the loop
is actually tuning to resonance. Make sure both
conductors of the feedline are connected to each
connection of the loop, with the variable cap in

parallel across those connections.
If it's tuning, you should hear a distinct noise peak,
and I really doubt you would need the preamp to
hear it into a R4C. Once you get that going, it should
be downhill from there.
I have a R4C, along with an old original R4 too, so I know
they should have enough sensitivity to hear the noise
peak with no preamp. Well, unless it's broke.. :(
MK

1209. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:18:55 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13jv4nuso8and45@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33561

Tony Giacometti wrote:
>
> Roy, you scared the daylights out of me for a minute,
>
> By the way, any idea why this loop might be under performing?

Well, first of all, I think the problem might be your expectations. A small loop has a very broad pattern, with a couple of very narrow and deep nulls. If you have noise coming from a very narrow angular region, you can use a loop to null it out. But if it's coming from the wiring in a neighbor's house, is getting on the power lines, or otherwise comes from a range of angles, the loop won't help. If the noise is getting into your house via the mains wiring, then the loop will probably make things worse compared to an outside antenna, since it's closer to at least one source of the noise.

And this does seem to be the case. Although you didn't say in so many words, it sounds like the signal/noise ratio is worse when using the loop than when using the outside antenna. If so, then the last couple of sentences in the above paragraph apply.

In a recent posting you say the noise level comes up substantially when you connect the loop, so you can quit worrying about your receiver noise figure in my opinion -- and with it, the AGC operation, S-meter calibration, and so forth. It means that external noise is considerably louder than receiver noise. You can also quit worrying about how many turns. A preamp, or even an audio amplifier connected to the receiver output, will make both signals and noise louder, in the same ratio, if they're not loud enough to hear.

So the only thing which can be wrong with the loop that you can't fix with a little amplification is that maybe it's poorly balanced so the nulls aren't what they should be. The only way I know of to test for this is to rotate the loop when listening to a distant station or a small battery powered signal source -- something coming from only one direction. You should be able to null it out pretty effectively. If you can't, the problem might be loop construction or it might be proximity of other conductors warping the pattern. If you can successfully null out point-source signals, then the loop is performing as it should. And if that's not good enough, then a loop isn't the solution to your problem.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1210. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:26:52 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <sO2dnUZbkeShCaLanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33562

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
> news:Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5:
>
> I just went and re-examined the article, and it is not series tuned as I
> first thought, it is parallel tuned.
>
> My calcs of your loop were all on the basis of series tuned loop, and are
> not applicable to the parallel tuned circuit.
>
> It is questionable whether the parallel tuned circuit is an efficient
> coupling method for a low Z receiver.
>
> Owen

I am able to get a noise peak tuning the capacitor and the preamps I use are supposed to be a match from approx 25 ohms to about 125 ohms.

I believe this should work, but for some reason not like I thought it would.

1211. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:30:54 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473f95ce$0$19768$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33564

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:n72vj3dupgvehm2ts89tr2dmetlr4u5d2f@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 18:56:46 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>>>
>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math. But
>>>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>>>
>>>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the
>>>>sum
>>>>of
>>>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>>>during
>>>>the same time interval.
>>>
>>> This isn't getting any better.
>>
>>Since Energy is the integral of power over time,
>
> Now from bad to worse.
>
> You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
> can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.

What are the units you use to express the integral of watts over time?

1212. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:31:20 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <sO2dnUFbkeTbCKLanZ2dnUVZ_v3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33563

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:A5SdnT9v8vx-4qLanZ2dnUVZ_t3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>>
>> I did the measurements in the SSB mode.
>>
>> This receiver is very quiet with no antenna connected.
>
> I know it is popular to make measurements with no antenna connected
> (meaning the antenna jack is left o/c). The measurements are meaningless.

I did put a matched load on the receiver for these tests.

>
> Measurements with a matched load are meaningful, the noise output power
> of the receiver is due to the equivalent receiver noise power + the noise
> in a matched load.
>
> You will also see discussion of whether receiver noise increases or
> decreases when a matched load is disconnected... it varies from receiver
> to receiver and it highlights the useless nature of the o/c measurment.
>
>> When I tune the preselector for a peak in noise the noise jumps up
>> noticeably.
>>
>> What about the AGC setting?
>>
>
> To make a meaningful comparison, the receiver gain must not change
> between measurements, so no change in AGC, no change in RF or AF gain,
> safest if there is no S meter reading for both measurements.
>
> Turning AGC off doesn't necessarily extend the range of the SSB receiver
> where audio output is linearly related to RF input, don't depend on it
> unless you have measured its performance.
>
> Owen

I am thinking I should take another look at the receiver and make sure it
does'nt have something strange going on.

I do appreciate your input.

1213. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:51:54 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EC82DCA2F01nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33566

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:sO2dnUZbkeShCaLanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> I believe this should work, but for some reason not like I thought it
> would.
>

Tony, I have described a simple untuned loop for field strength measurement. The article is at http://www.vk1od.net/SmallUntunedSquareLoop/index.htm . The sensitivity of the loop is sufficient that external noise on 3.6MHz is much greater than the receiver internal noise, ie S/N of signals on the band will be about as good as they can be, a higher gain antenna will increase the S meter reading, but not improve S/N ignoring the effects of noise blankers and noise reduction. The predicted performance has been confirmed by comparison to a calibrated EMC measurement loop.

The purpose of tuning a loop is preselection and / or better impedance matching to improve gain (by reducing loss).

The purpose of shielding a loop is for better balance to achieve deeper nulls, but shielding isn't the only way, nor the best way necessarily. Roy mentioned that.

Try a simple untuned loop, the balun is REAL important (for deep nulls), see how it works then see if you can get the improved version to work. It is questionable whether the shielded loop construction is a real improvement, it brings some loss elements (the s/c stub loss, the line loss in the other half the loop) to the design, losses that be worse than a balun.

Owen

1214. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 01:51:55 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <NNydnfODM_iOB6LanZ2dnUVZ_r6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33565

nm5k@wt.net wrote:

> On Nov 17, 11:36 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> Anyone familiar enough with receiving loops to be able to assist me in
>> figuring out whats wrong here?
>>
>> TIA
>>
>> Tony
>
>
> I use a lot of solenoid loops. You should not need a preamp
> with a decent size loop using an R4C in most cases.
> I'm wondering if you are actually tuning the loop to resonance.
> Do you notice a sharp, fairly high Q peak of noise and signals
> at the point where you think it is tuned?
> There will be no mistake hearing this peak if it's working
> correctly.
> 400 pf seems kind of low to me...
> IE: lets take a regular solenoid loop, being calculated by
> Reg Edwards loop program rjeloop3.exe..
> It's fairly accurate.
> I set up a one turn loop using a 20 mm wire, each side
> of the loop 5 ft, or 1525mm. I set 1900kc as the
> desired frequency, which is the middle of the band.
> It shows a stray capacitance of appx 9 pf, and requires
> appx 1350 pf to tune to 1900 kc.
> See my problem with your meager 400 pf?
> Of course, you using coax instead of plain wire may
> be effecting the results..
> I'm just not sure if you are actually tuned.
> I have two solenoid loops that I often use. One is a
> 16 inch circle, and the other is a diamond loop
> 44 inches per side.
> The 16 inch loop uses appx 12 turns. The larger
> loop, 5 turns. I still use fairly large values of caps
> to drop down low in frequency. IE: a dual 365pf BC
> radio cap, with both gangs tied together is usually
> needed to cover the whole BC band.
> On my large loop, the various gangs of the cap
> add up to a good bit more than 730 pf..
> More like 1000+ pf or so.. So I get a wider tuning

> range, and can switch gangs out to get small
> values for the higher bands.
> Anyway, when building small loops, you usually must
> build the loop around the cap at hand, rather than
> try to match the cap to a set number of wires.
> You would think a "planned" loop would work though..
> Anyway, the first thing I would need to know is
> do you hear a sharp noise peak when "tuned"?
> You should. And you really should have enough
> signal to not need a preamp in most cases.
> As an example, the loss in comparing the 5 ft
> per side loop vs a 1/4 wave monopole is appx
> -21 db according to the program. "1900 kc"
> That should not be enough to kill you on the lower
> bands.
> I run both of my loops straight to my IC-706mk2g
> most of the time, and need no preamp at all on
> 160m or BC. And I don't have to enable the radio
> preamp either.
> It's possible you could have a problem with the
> preamp. :/
> If you want to try a solenoid loop, here is the program.
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/Rjeloop3.exe
> I put it on my server, as I forgot where the archive
> of all his files are..
> A simple way to make a PVC frame is here..
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/loop5.jpg
> The loop you have should work ok once tuned, but
> there seems to be a problem of some kind.
> Is your feed line ground shield making a connection
> to the loop on the other side of the cap from the
> center pin connection?
> I use separate coupling loops on mine and the coax
> feeds that loop. The variable cap is connected in parallel
> across the main loop connections.
> I get better balance and cleaner nulls if I use a
> coupling loop vs feeding directly at the cap/loop
> connection. But of course, I'm not using a "shielded"
> loop to aid in balance. But in the end, I get just
> as clean nulls as the shielded loop.
> MK

Lots of good info, thanks!

This link was the guide I used to build the loop, I am only using the 80
meter loop.

http://www.qsl.net/kc2tx/

Without the preamp I do get a noise spike when I tune the cap.
Its very noticeable also.

I would have thought that the signals I have heard would be much louder especially using the preamp.

I have 2 different types of preamps and they both behave the same way.

For what its worth, I have never considered just plain wire for the loop.
I do use coax RG-6 - its all I can get, no RG-59 around here.
Another ham mentioned to me that using 75 ohm hardline would be the best.
None of that stuff here either.

I am beginning to think my feedline could be a problem. I can replace that stuff rather easily.

I like your idea of a separate coupling loop.

Any idea what the loop would need to be electrically and physically?
Do I need to change my tuning cap if I change to a coupling loop?

Anyway, thanks for your input - great stuff.

1215. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 02:00:23 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <61788989-667c-4717-9e1e-ce33cc4e5e3d@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33567

On Nov 17, 7:31 pm, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:

>
> I am thinking I should take another look at the receiver and make sure it
> does'nt have something strange going on.
>
> I do appreciate your input.

You are getting a peak so the loop is tuned.. I doubt the
receiver is the problem, or you wouldn't hear the noise
peak. So it's down to pretty much what Roy just said at this
point. You need to check the nulls. And if the noise
is multiple sources, it can only do one at a time, unless
two are in the same exact direction, or exactly 180 apart.
So it might, or might not do what you want.
The null should be very sharp. Just a slight movement
can cause quite a change in the depth of the null
on a local noise source, so the aim has to be near
perfect for best results.
MK

1216. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 02:08:46 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <55f1ed46-62f3-4cf5-9aae-3a17efac8904@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33570

On Nov 17, 7:51 pm, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:

> This link was the guide I used to build the loop, I am only using the 80
> meter loop.
>
> http://www.qsl.net/kc2tx/
>
> Without the preamp I do get a noise spike when I tune the cap.
> Its very noticeable also.
>
> I would have thought that the signals I have heard would be much louder
> especially using the preamp.

They will be down, but the overall s/n ratio is what really counts.

> I have 2 different types of preamps and they both behave the same way.
>
> For what its worth, I have never considered just plain wire for the loop.
> I do use coax RG-6 - its all I can get, no RG-59 around here.
> Another ham mentioned to me that using 75 ohm hardline would be the best.
> None of that stuff here either.

Type of coax should matter little if any.. Hardline would be a waste
of time I would think.

> I am beginning to think my feedline could be a problem. I can replace that
> stuff rather easily.

Not unless you have a common mode/ noise pickup problem.
And changing to another run of coax alone is unlikely to help that.

> I like your idea of a separate coupling loop.
>
> Any idea what the loop would need to be electrically and physically?
> Do I need to change my tuning cap if I change to a coupling loop?

No. The main loop will still be tuned to the same frequency, no
matter if direct fed, or with a coupling loop. Many people build BC
loops and use the ferrite bar antennas in the portable radios
themselves to couple to the loop. But my radios are not portables,
so I use a coupling loop fed with coax.

MK

1217. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 02:16:17 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <m67vj3lh9n310hnh0qqg6lkethvlisfh4c@4ax.com>
Source record: 33571

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 20:30:54 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>>>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>>>
>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math. But
>>>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>>>
>>>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the
>>>>sum
>>>>of
>>>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>>>during
>>>>the same time interval.
>>>>
>>>> This isn't getting any better.
>>>
>>>Since Energy is the integral of power over time,
>>
>> Now from bad to worse.
>>
>> You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
>> can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.
>
>What are the units you use to express the integral of watts over time?

Watt-Hours?

Worst yet (or perhaps finally), we are now at the end of superlatives
for this round. This chain of mistaken identities has every link
competing as its weakest link.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1218. MI5 Persecution: Eclipse pub 20/12/02 (27023)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 02:22:11 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101806183927@4ax.com>
Source record: 33589
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Eclipse pub in Balham (20/Dec/2002)

Certainty level: 70%

On Friday 20/December/2002 I went to Balham to do some shopping and eating. When I went into the Eclipse pub for a meal
there were two girls already at the bar being server, I ordered and sat down near the window. They sat down at the opposite
window seat, out of sight. After a few minutes they started screaming repetitively "section, section". They were reading
something and were trying to pretend that they were just repeating from what they were reading, but in reality it was quite
obvious they were talking about me, specifically to confinement under mental health.

As you can guess the behaviour of these unwise young things shows them to be from the underprivileged category which due to
the natural laws of society is seldom seen in the better classes of restaurant - the McDonald's next door is their more
usual habitat. My guess is that these two females were deliberately placed in the Eclipse with orders to be offensive to
me personally. The alternative would be that no-one had ordered them and they were just being rude on their own account,
but that is improbable, for two reasons; first, I was out of sight of them and one does not usually "pick on" a person
one cannot see; secondly, there had that afternoon in Balham been other, less distinct incidents immediately preceding this,
and it is inferable that MI5 were making quite a serious effort to create a physical incident, as they have done on
numerous occasions previously. I give my interpretation a two in three chance of validity.

27023

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1219. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 02:46:30 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473fa78b$0$2327$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33572

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:m67vj3lh9n310hnh0qqg6lkethvlisfh4c@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 20:30:54 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>>>>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>>>>>
>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.
>>>>>>But
>>>>>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the
>>>>>>sum
>>>>>>of
>>>>>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>>>>>during
>>>>>>the same time interval.
>>>>>
>>>>> This isn't getting any better.
>>>>
>>>>Since Energy is the integral of power over time,
>>>
>>> Now from bad to worse.
>>>
>>> You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
>>> can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.
>>
>>What are the units you use to express the integral of watts over time?
>
> Watt-Hours?

OK, fine. I prefer joules. Stay calm, Richard.

Now consider the equation

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

For energy, integrate Ptotal for 1 second:

= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
= 100 - 2*SQRT*P1*P2(sine(0 - n*2*pi)) = 100- 0 = 100

The integral of one full sine or cosine cycle totals zero assuming zero
reference.

No ENERGY lost, even though at certain times the power was greater than 100W
while at other times it was less.

1220. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 03:24:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <FfO%i.60055$RX.31740@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33573

Richard Clark wrote:
> You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
> can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.

No tricks or subterfuge, Richard, just a simple energy
analysis based on the conservation of energy principle.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1221. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 03:33:07 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473fb273$0$15405$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33574

"Richard Fry" <rfry@adams.net> wrote in message
news:fhnui7$r8f$2@aioe.org...
> "art" wrote
>> Art has an antenna for the top band that is directional and rotatable
>> on the top of his tower. So what you say!
> ----------
>
> art... if you measured, and have scientifically accurate data showing that
> a physically and electrically small, directional and rotatable antenna of
> your
> design for 160 m is even 50% as efficient as an unloaded 1/4-wave vertical
> with a "broadcast-quality" buried radial r-f ground system, please provide
> same.
>
> A rotatable, wire coat hanger on the top of a tower meets your stated
> criteria, but certainly is NOT an effective radiator on 160 m.
>
> What, exactly, are you describing, and what is its performance compared
> to other radiators with known, proven characteristics?

Richard, you will not get an answer. No drawing, nothing. He will refer you
to equations from 100 years ago that state what is already known.

1222. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 03:38:35 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <%sO%i.28289$if6.10803@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33575

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Because I don't have to prove you wrong, Cecil, you have to prove
>> yourself right.
>
> Sorry, I don't, Tom. Hecht, Born and Wolf have already
> proven those fundamentals of physics to be true. You
> have to prove me, Hecht, and Born and Wolf wrong.
>
> And of course, you will mount every diversion known to
> man to avoid facing the technical facts as explained by
> Hecht, Born & Wolf, Melles-Groit, and the FSU web page.

Cecil,

Have you ever seriously read a copy of Born and Wolf? I have a couple of editions right beside me, and I just read through the chapter on interference again.

You would not recognize any of your claims in that chapter. B&W never mention "interaction" at all, not even once. They completely avoid all of the elementary Hecht-like handwaving. They don't even mention energy. It is simply not necessary to do so. Classical physics is quite self consistent. Assuming one does not make an error in the setup of the problem (perhaps a poor assumption) or in the math, the energy will always come out correctly. It is not an independent consideration.

It is possible to solve problems entirely in a framework of energy analysis, as I have pointed out previously. Much of quantum mechanics is done that way. However, energy consideration are not more or less important than any other formulation. Use the method that is easiest.

In this case the problem is overspecified with impossible conditions. Tom, Tom, and Roy have pointed out the difficulty. I agree with them.

You have specified voltage, current, and impedance at the same time. These items cannot be arbitrary and independent.

You got it wrong. Try again.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1223. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 03:54:55 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <6e4d19e2-5bdc-4703-8469-a187cbf8f463@41g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33577

On 17 Nov, 16:57, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "What you nust understand is the circuit that constitutes a capacitor
> part of which is a resistor that is seen in parallel."
>
> That would be equivalent to a leaky capacitor.
>
> There is no time delay in a pure resistor. Its voltage drop is in-phase
> with the current through it.
>
> I don`t have a complete equivalent circuit in mind.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Right. The the sino soidal shape will go thru with its time varient
which is the condition applied by programmers for EVERY segment.
But that is only half the story for a TANK circuit. The capacitor
stores energy just like charging a battery, it will not NOT thru.
When the situation is right the capacitor/battery releases all its
energy like
connecting a terminal to ground or shorting it.This allows the energy
to flow in dc format at a rate decides by its time constant ot time
varient
required for radiation. This energy release is imposed on the leakage
current
thus forming a new time varient rquirede for radiation.
Thus at different segment points the time varient is not a reflection
of a sino soidal leakage current but the summation of that PLUS the
capacitor dicharge time constant. Look up a tank circuit and all will
become clear when you follow the phase changes of the voltage and the
current first in forward direction and then the reverse direction.
Regards
Art

1224. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 04:06:00 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <f5f01758-5373-48f8-8c12-1c4d21f472b4@w73g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33578

On 17 Nov, 19:33, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote in message
>
> news:fhnui7$r8f$2@aioe.org...
>
>
>
>
>
> > "art" wrote
> >> Art has an antenna for the top band that is directional and rotatable
> >> on the top of his tower. So what you say!
> > __________
>
> > art... if you measured, and have scientifically accurate data showing that
> > a physically and electrically small, directional and rotatable antenna of
> > your
> > design for 160 m is even 50% as efficient as an unloaded 1/4-wave vertical
> > with a "broadcast-quality" buried radial r-f ground system, please provide
> > same.
>
> > A rotatable, wire coat hanger on the top of a tower meets your stated
> > criteria, but certainly is NOT an effective radiator on 160 m.
>
> > What, exactly, are you describing, and what is its performance compared
> > to other radiators with known, proven characteristics?
>
> Richard, you will not get an answer. No drawing, nothing. He will refer you
> to equations from 100 years ago that state what is already known.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Ofcourse not! Both of you have determined that there is nothing new,
so
there is no point in convincing you otherwise until the patent is
excepted.
If you chose to not accept it at that time also then that is fine by
me.
It is then your turn to explain how why it works while others use it,
There is no need for either of you to argue more while desiring more
information. Your minds are closed and that is the end of it as far
as I am concerned
Art

1225. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 04:18:22 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <u2P%i.66$Dt4.26@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33579

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Because I don't have to prove you wrong, Cecil, you have to prove
>> yourself right.
>
> Sorry, I don't, Tom. Hecht, Born and Wolf have already
> proven those fundamentals of physics to be true. You
> have to prove me, Hecht, and Born and Wolf wrong.
>
> And of course, you will mount every diversion known to
> man to avoid facing the technical facts as explained by
> Hecht, Born & Wolf, Melles-Groit, and the FSU web page.

Sorry Cecil, quoting sources you can't possibly understand, yourself,
won't prove anything. Let me know if you ever plan on doing it right.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1226. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 04:26:48 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473fbf08$0$20574$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33580

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:f5f01758-5373-48f8-8c12-1c4d21f472b4@w73g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> On 17 Nov, 19:33, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote in message
>>
>> news:fhnui7$r8f$2@aioe.org...
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > "art" wrote
>> >> Art has an antenna for the top band that is directional and rotatable
>> >> on the top of his tower. So what you say!
>> > __________
>>
>> > art... if you measured, and have scientifically accurate data showing
>> > that
>> > a physically and electrically small, directional and rotatable antenna
>> > of
>> > your
>> > design for 160 m is even 50% as efficient as an unloaded 1/4-wave
>> > vertical
>> > with a "broadcast-quality" buried radial r-f ground system, please
>> > provide
>> > same.
>>
>> > A rotatable, wire coat hanger on the top of a tower meets your stated
>> > criteria, but certainly is NOT an effective radiator on 160 m.
>>
>> > What, exactly, are you describing, and what is its performance compared
>> > to other radiators with known, proven characteristics?
>>
>> Richard, you will not get an answer. No drawing, nothing. He will refer
>> you
>> to equations from 100 years ago that state what is already known.- Hide
>> quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> Ofcourse not! Both of you have determined that there is nothing new,
> so
> there is no point in convincing you otherwise until the patent is
> excepted.

> If you chose to not accept it at that time also then that is fine by
> me.
> It is then your turn to explain how why it works while others use it,
> There is no need for either of you to argue more while desiring more
> information. Your minds are closed and that is the end of it as far
> as I am concerned

OK. By the way, there are plenty of companies willing to pay $$$ for your invention. They advertise on late nite TV, maybe you have seen them. Just give them your credit card number and they will get you a patent (not).

1227. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 04:44:23 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <jbgvj35qr4blq9eo8c8marorago0vandgk@4ax.com>
Source record: 33581

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 21:46:30 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:m67vj3lh9n310hnh0qqg6lkethvlisfh4c@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 20:30:54 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>>>>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.
>>>>>>>But
>>>>>>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to the
>>>>>>>sum
>>>>>>>of
>>>>>>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>>>>>>during
>>>>>>>the same time interval.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> This isn't getting any better.
>>>>>
>>>>>Since Energy is the integral of power over time,
>>>>
>>>> Now from bad to worse.
>>>>
>>>> You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
>>>> can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.
>>>
>>>What are the units you use to express the integral of watts over time?
>>
>> Watt-Hours?
>
>OK, fine. I prefer joules. Stay calm, Richard.

Joules is the integral of watts over time? Beyond superlatives!
>
>Now consider the equation
>
>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>
>For energy, integrate Ptotal for 1 second:
>

>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
>= 100 - 2*SQRT*P1*P2(sine(0 - n*2*pi)) = 100- 0 = 100
>
>The integral of one full sine or cosine cycle totals zero assuming zero
>reference.
It isn't in integral form.

>No ENERGY lost, even though at certain times the power was greater than 100W
>while at other times it was less.
that's not the meaning of integration

Let's rewind up that list of charades to revisit:
>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.
and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
P1 = 50W @ 90deg
P2 = 50W @ 270deg
what does the math reveal?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1228. Re: So What?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 04:45:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <693e8ab7-2962-4b31-b87b-ec2cae461d04@b36g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33582

On 17 Nov, 20:26, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:f5f01758-5373-48f8-8c12-1c4d21f472b4@w73g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On 17 Nov, 19:33, "Stefan Wolfe" <dbroco...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >> "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote in message
>
> >>news:fhnui7$r8f$2@aioe.org...
>
> >> > "art" wrote
> >> >> Art has an antenna for the top band that is directional and rotatable
> >> >> on the top of his tower. So what you say!
> >> > __________
>
> >> > art... if you measured, and have scientifically accurate data showing
> >> > that
> >> > a physically and electrically small, directional and rotatable antenna
> >> > of
> >> > your
> >> > design for 160 m is even 50% as efficient as an unloaded 1/4-wave
> >> > vertical
> >> > with a "broadcast-quality" buried radial r-f ground system, please
> >> > provide
> >> > same.
>
> >> > A rotatable, wire coat hanger on the top of a tower meets your stated
> >> > criteria, but certainly is NOT an effective radiator on 160 m.
>
> >> > What, exactly, are you describing, and what is its performance compared
> >> > to other radiators with known, proven characteristics?
>
> >> Richard, you will not get an answer. No drawing, nothing. He will refer
> >> you
> >> to equations from 100 years ago that state what is already known.- Hide
> >> quoted text -
>
> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> > Ofcourse not! Both of you have determined that there is nothing new,

> > so
> > there is no point in convincing you otherwise until the patent is
> > excepted.
> > If you chose to not accept it at that time also then that is fine by
> > me.
> > It is then your turn to explain how why it works while others use it,
> > There is no need for either of you to argue more while desiring more
> > information. Your minds are closed and that is the end of it as far
> > as I am concerned
>
> OK. By the way, there are plenty of companies willing to pay $$$ for your
> invention. They advertise on late nite TV, maybe you have seen them. Just
> give them your credit card number and they will get you a patent (not).- Hide quoted text
-
>
> - Show quoted text -

Having patents already I know what to do
Art

1229. MI5 Persecution: Barbican Library 6/2/2003 (29198)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:00:09 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101808563783@4ax.com>
Source record: 33494
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Barbican Library - 6/Feb/2003

Certainty level: 100%

Here's an item from early February 2003, at which time Security Service were re-igniting hostilities against me, a direct result of my appeal
for a legal hearing against their organisation. On Thursday 6/Feb/2003 I went to the Barbican in central London with my mother to visit the library
and have a meal. Security Service naturally knew about it because it had been mentioned the previous day in our house which is under constant
surveillance on grounds of "National Security", so they may have been able to inform staff there to say something to me, as has been done elsewhere.
Two of the people at the Enquiries desk in the library obviously knew of my circumstances, I spoke to one of them who was very polite, and while
I was waiting I heard the other speaking with a little less politeness, as recorded on this audio file. He said, "I spy", to start a game of
guess what "I spy"; unsubtle, MI5 Spy. Then, at the 34 second mark on this clip he said;

"So obvious you couldn't even get that. I shall have to kill you. ha, ha, ha"

The words "I shall have to kill you" are interesting because such overt expression is rarely heard. Security Service wish me extinct.
Some years ago they were openly shouting "suicide" at me, so that is established. But there is an element of doublethink in their attitude;
they use people's natural prejudice against mentally ill, who are popularly painted by media as being aggressive, to try to tinge the group's
view of me and MI5's actions against me. The Security Service religion is that the country's enemies are deadly, and must therefore be
extinguished. Hence, we must seize eagerly upon the disabled schizophrenic from Clapham, and throttle him, because who knows what'll happen if we don't.

There may be a subtle agenda of population control in what the Security Service have been doing in this country since 1990. In the current issue
of 2600 Magazine (the Hacker quarterly, which I read from time to time) there is a quote from Hermann Goering on page 2; "the people can always
be brought to the bidding of the leaders. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked. It works the same in any country".
2600 printed the quote as a comment on the projected war against Iraq, which does not appear to pose any threat to the territory of
those countries which wish to invade it. However the quote is somewhat relevant to my case, which is widely known about within Britain;
the security service instructs all right thinking citizens to do MI5's bidding and band together against a common enemy, while at the same time
there is a suggestion of "look what'll happen to you if you don't obey us".

29198

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1230. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:16:26 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99ECA589AEADFnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33584

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:sO2dnUZbkeShCaLanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>
>> Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
>> news:Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5:
>>
...
>> It is questionable whether the parallel tuned circuit is an efficient
>> coupling method for a low Z receiver.
>
> I am able to get a noise peak tuning the capacitor and the preamps I
> use are supposed to be a match from approx 25 ohms to about 125 ohms.

Tony,

I have written a program to solve for transmission loss from the source being the emf induced into the electrically small loop through to the 50 ohm receiver load on the output. The program models the transmission line stub on one side of the loop gap, and the transmission line on the other side to the tuning capacitor and 50 ohm load.

I need to do some more checking, but the program results support my proposition that parallel "tuning" is not an efficient coupling.

The only way to ensure a near 50 ohm receiver for test purposes is to put a 10dB 50ohm attenuator in front of it. If you are able to do such, does the receiver noise peak with the loop tuning capacitor at minimum C?

Owen

1231. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:16:47 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <473fcac0$0$20586$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33583

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:jbgvj35qr4blq9eo8c8marorago0vandgk@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 21:46:30 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>news:m67vj3lh9n310hnh0qqg6lkethvlisfh4c@4ax.com...
>>> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 20:30:54 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>>>>>>> Well, for one powers do not add, just energies.
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.
>>>>>>>>But
>>>>>>>>look at it in terms of the energy domain:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>The total energy in the system over any time interval is equal to
>>>>>>>>the
>>>>>>>>sum
>>>>>>>>of
>>>>>>>>the each power integrated over each segment of the transmission line
>>>>>>>>during
>>>>>>>>the same time interval.
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> This isn't getting any better.
>>>>>>
>>>>>>Since Energy is the integral of power over time,
>>>>>
>>>>> Now from bad to worse.
>>>>>
>>>>> You are going to have to unwind a lot of your own problems before you
>>>>> can get to Cecil's tricks of subterfuge.
>>>>
>>>>What are the units you use to express the integral of watts over time?
>>>
>>> Watt-Hours?
>>
>>OK, fine. I prefer joules. Stay calm, Richard.
>
> Joules is the integral of watts over time? Beyond superlatives!
>>
>>Now consider the equation
>>

>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>>
>>For energy, integrate Ptotal for 1 second:
>>
>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
>>= 100 - 2*SQRT*P1*P2(sine(0 - n*2*pi)) = 100- 0 = 100
>>
>>The integral of one full sine or cosine cycle totals zero assuming zero
>>reference.
> It isn't in integral form.
>
>>No ENERGY lost, even though at certain times the power was greater than
>>100W
>>while at other times it was less.
> that's not the meaning of integration

Think of a curve with Ptotal on the y axis and time on the x axis. Draw the horizontal line P= 100 intersecting x= 0 on the y axis, out to x = 1, below. Then draw (superimpose) a cosine wave on top of that. The total energy is the area under the cosine wave up to x = 1 second. It equals 100 joules. That is the meaning of integration Richard, the area under the curve. This is not rocket science.

>
> Let's rewind up that list of charades to revisit:
>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.
> and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
> P1 = 50W @ 90deg
> P2 = 50W @ 270deg
> what does the math reveal?

I am not trying to define power as negative with respect to zero and will only consider power/energy with respect to the whole, closed system, not at discreet time points.

1232. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:32:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j7Q%i.99$fl7.87@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33585

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Assuming one does not make an error in the setup of the
> problem (perhaps a poor assumption) or in the math, the energy will
> always come out correctly. It is not an independent consideration.

Energy has not been a consideration at all for many
people such as yourself. That's why you guys have
missed the boat as far as energy is concerned. You
have only given lip service to the conservation of
energy principle. When you are pressed for details,
you whole argument falls apart.

> You got it wrong. Try again.

Please point out in detail what is wrong with it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1233. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:32:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <a8Q%i.100$fl7.43@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33586

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Sorry Cecil, quoting sources you can't possibly understand, yourself,
> won't prove anything. Let me know if you ever plan on doing it right.

The technical content of your objection is noted, Tom.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1234. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:40:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dfQ%i.60060$RX.17063@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33587

Richard Clark wrote:
> and ponder the implication of a negative power

Power to the load equals forward power minus reflected power.

The negative sign for power in that case is associated with
direction of the Poynting vectors, positive for forward and
negative for reflected.

Constructive interference power minus destructive interference
power equals zero.

The negative sign for power is associated with destructive
interference.

Both of those cases are simply mathematical conventions.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1235. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 05:57:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jvQ%i.106$fl7.99@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33588

Richard Clark wrote:
> and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
> P1 = 50W @ 90deg
> P2 = 50W @ 270deg
> what does the math reveal?

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

Ptotal = 50 + 50 + 2*SQRT(2500)cos(180)

Ptotal = 50w + 50w - 100w = 0

There's 100 watts of destructive interference.
The two waves are canceled in their original direction
of flow. The energy in the two waves is redistributed
to regions that permit 100 watts of constructive
interference to occur. If the above happens in a
transmission line, the "lost" energy in the canceled
waves will simply be redistributed in the only other
direction available.

micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html

"... when two waves of equal amplitude and wavelength that are
180-degrees ... out of phase with each other meet, they are not actually
annihilated, ... All of the photon energy present in these waves must
somehow be recovered or redistributed in a new direction, according to
the law of energy conservation ... Instead, upon meeting, the photons
are redistributed to regions that permit constructive interference, so
the effect should be considered as a redistribution of light waves and
photon energy rather than the spontaneous construction or destruction of
light."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1236. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 07:12:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <viovj3l2v8cebon96vpdqaom99nb2l7fh6@4ax.com>
Source record: 33590

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 00:16:47 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>> Let's rewind up that list of charades to revisit:
>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.
>> and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
>> P1 = 50W @ 90deg
>> P2 = 50W @ 270deg
>> what does the math reveal?
>
>I am not trying to define power as negative with respect to zero
Negative with respect to zero? What about with respect to positive?
Or even a smaller negative! How about half negative (only 90 degrees
shift instead of 180)?
What happened to:
>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector math.

I was so wanting to see your solution, much less how:
>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
migrated into the negated sine in:
>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)

I never expected such a trove of mistakes cascading through successive
replies. This is a troll, right?

No wonder you embrace anonymity, this would be embarrassing,
otherwise.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1237. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 07:19:07 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <e175650c-51d4-446c-a4b3-32065aab18c4@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33591

On Nov 17, 4:03 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > Of course it was obvious from the base posting in this thread that the
> > "waves" must be on a TEM transmission line. But you still haven't
> > said anything about HOW you launched two distinct waves but got them
> > to combine into one.
>
> The waves are launched by the external reflection from a
> Z0-match and the internal reflection from the load.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

So the waves are going opposite directions along the line??

1238. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 07:25:40 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99ECBB724A204nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33492

Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
news:Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5:

...
> Expected ambient noise level from a lossless antenna in 2kHz at 3.6MHz
> should be around -82.9+33dBm or -49.9dBm. The 80m loop gain is about -
> 47dBi, so expected receive level would be -97dBm which is some 40dB
> above your receiver noise floor.

That is wrong, the 82.9dBm was for 2kHz bandwidth, and I should not have
added the 33dB bandwidth factor... it is a double count.

So the receive level would be -82.9 -47 or -129dBm which would be just 10dB
above the receiver noise floor... in the ballpark of what you measured
Tony.

Sorry for the bum steer.

I am still working on a more detailed model, and it will drive the gain
figure downwards a bit.

Owen

1239. MI5 Persecution: Bernard Levin - The Times (31373)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 08:08:29 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101812045715@4ax.com>
Source record: 33503
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Fanatic's Fare for the Common Man

Certainty level: 90%

The article reproduced below was penned by Bernard Levin
for the Features section of the Times on 21 September 1991. To my mind, it described the situation at the time and in particular a recent meeting with a friend, during which I for the first time admitted to someone other than my GP that I had been subjected to a conspiracy of harassment over the previous year and a half.

There is a madman running loose about London, called David Campbell; I have no reason to believe that he is violent, but he should certainly be approached with caution. You may know him by the curious glitter in his eyes and a persistent trembling of his hands; if that does not suffice, you will find him attempting to thrust no fewer than 48 books into your arms, all hardbacks, with a promise that, if you should return to the same meeting-place next year, he will heave another 80 at you.

If, by now, the police have arrived and are keeping a close watch on him, you may feel sufficiently emboldened to examine the books. The jackets are a model of uncluttered typography, elegantly and simply laid out; there is an unobtrusive colophon of a rising sun, probably not picked at random. Gaining confidence - the lunatic is smiling by now, and the policemen, who know about such things, have significantly removed their helmets - you could do worse than take the jacket off the first book in the pile. The only word possible to describe the binding is sumptuous; real cloth in a glorious shade of dark green, with the title and author in black and gold on the spine.

Look at it more closely; your eyes do not deceive you - it truly does have real top-bands and tail-bands, in yellow, and, for good measure, a silk marker ribbon in a lighter green. The paper is cream-wove and acid-free, and the book is sewn, not glued.

Throughout the encounter, I should have mentioned, our loony has been chattering away, although what he is trying to say is almost impossible to understand; after a time, however, he becomes sufficiently coherent to make clear that he is trying to sell the books to you. Well, now, such quality in bookmaking today can only be for collectors' limited editions at a fearsome price - £30, £40, £50?

No, no, he says, the glitter more powerful than ever and the trembling of his hands rapidly spreading throughout his entire body; no, no - the books are priced variously at £7, £8 or £9, with the top price £12.

At this, the policemen understandably put their helmets back on; one of them draws his truncheon and the other can be heard summoning reinforcements on his walkie-talkie. The madman bursts into tears, and swears it is all true.

And it is.

David Campbell has acquired the entire rights to the whole of the Everyman's Library, which died a lingering and shameful death a decade or so ago, and he proposes to start it all over again - 48 volumes this September and 80 more next year, in editions I have described, at the prices specified. He proposes to launch his amazing venture simultaneously in Britain and the United States, with the massive firepower of Random Century at his back in this country, and the dashing cavalry of Knopf across the water, and no one who loves literature and courage will forbear to cheer.

At the time this article was written I had believed for some time that columnists in the Times and other journalists had been making references to my situation. Nothing unusual about this you may think, plenty of people have the same sort of ideas and obviously the papers aren't writing about them, so why should my beliefs not be as false as those of others?

What makes this article so extraordinary is that three or four days immediately preceding its publication, I had a meeting with a friend, during the course of which we discussed the media persecution, and in particular that by Times columnists. It seemed to me, reading the article by Levin in Saturday's paper, that he was describing in some detail his "artist's impression" of that meeting. Most telling are the final sentences, when he writes, "The madman bursts into tears, and swears it is all true. And it is." Although I did not "burst into tears" (he seems to be using a bit of poetic licence and exaggerating) I did try hard to convince my friend that it was all true; and I am able to concur with Mr Levin, because, of course, it is.

At the beginning of the piece Levin reveals a fear of being attacked by the "irrational" subject of his story, saying "I have no reason to believe that he is violent, but he should certainly be approached with caution". This goes back to the xenophobic propaganda of "defence" against a "threat" which was seen at the very beginning of the harassment. The impression of a "madman running loose" who needs to be controlled through an agency which assigns to itself the mantle of the "police" is also one which had been expressed elsewhere.

In the final paragraph of this extract, his reference to Everyman's Library as having "died a lingering and shameful death a decade or so ago" shows clearly what sort of conclusion they wish to their campaign. They want a permanent solution, and as they are prevented from achieving that solution directly, they waste significant resources on methods which have been repeatedly shown to be ineffective for such a purpose.

31373

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1240. Re: Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 08:17:33 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <r7tvj3dchqj59j5vdpb1ms4051ervups29@4ax.com>
Source record: 33493

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 15:49:32 -0800 (PST),
Jedi.Master.Laybourn@gmail.com wrote:

>On Nov 13, 11:49 am, Fred <w...@msn.com> wrote:
>> Here is something interesting.
>>
>> http://www.aps.org/meetings/unit/dpp/vpr2007/upload/anderson.pdf
>>
>> 73
>> Fred
>> wb6iiq
>
>wunder if i can get that to work on two meters. and how would i. could
>a forlesent tube work?
>
>ki6kiu
>
>73

Interesting news: forlesent tubes.

Mist be something top secret?
w.

1241. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 09:14:01 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ZNadndJ2-qXZn93anZ2dnUVZ_h3inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33495

nm5k@wt.net wrote:

> On Nov 17, 7:51 pm, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> This link was the guide I used to build the loop, I am only using the 80
>> meter loop.
>>
>> http://www.qsl.net/kc2tx/
>>
>> Without the preamp I do get a noise spike when I tune the cap.
>> Its very noticeable also.
>>
>> I would have thought that the signals I have heard would be much louder
>> especially using the preamp.
>
> They will be down, but the overall s/n ratio is what really counts.
>
>>
>> I have 2 different types of preamps and they both behave the same way.
>>
>> For what its worth, I have never considered just plain wire for the loop.
>> I do use coax RG-6 - its all I can get, no RG-59 around here.
>> Another ham mentioned to me that using 75 ohm hardline would be the best.
>> None of that stuff here either.

the hardline would be used for the loop, sorry if I didn't make that clear.

>
> Type of coax should matter little if any.. Hardline would be a waste
> of time I would think.
>
>>
>> I am beginning to think my feedline could be a problem. I can replace
>> that stuff rather easily.
>
> Not unless you have a common mode/ noise pickup problem.
> And changing to another run of coax alone is unlikely to help that.

I had a defective run of coax running to an antenna.
Not sure if I mistakenly used it for the loop.

>
>>
>> I like your idea of a separate coupling loop.
>>

>> Any idea what the loop would need to be electrically and physically?
>> Do I need to change my tuning cap if I change to a coupling loop?
>
> No. The main loop will still be tuned to the same frequency, no
> matter if direct fed, or with a coupling loop. Many people build BC
> loops and use the ferrite bar antennas in the portable radios
> themselves to couple to the loop. But my radios are not portables,
> so I use a coupling loop fed with coax.
>
> MK

how do I calculate the dimensions of the coupling loop?

1242. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 09:27:33 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <N4ydnfs0WLHxmN3anZ2dnUVZ_oGjnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33496

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Tony Giacometti wrote:
>>
>> Roy, you scared the daylights out of me for a minute,
>>
>> By the way, any idea why this loop might be under performing?
>
> Well, first of all, I think the problem might be your expectations.

maybe I just don't know what to expect with this loop.
Having never heard one perform I have no idea if this loop is doing what its supposed to be doing.

> A
> small loop has a very broad pattern, with a couple of very narrow and
> deep nulls. If you have noise coming from a very narrow angular region,
> you can use a loop to null it out. But if it's coming from the wiring in
> a neighbor's house, is getting on the power lines, or otherwise comes
> from a range of angles, the loop won't help. If the noise is getting
> into your house via the mains wiring, then the loop will probably make
> things worse compared to an outside antenna, since it's closer to at
> least one source of the noise.

I powered my receiver and a few other items on a battery backup, switched all the power off in my home and nothing changed. The noise was still there.
Funny though, everynite between 8:30 and 9:30pm the noise reduces by half.
I keep watching my neighbors homes to see if I can tell if someone is turning something off but no clues yet.

>
> And this does seem to be the case. Although you didn't say in so many
> words, it sounds like the signal/noise ratio is worse when using the
> loop than when using the outside antenna. If so, then the last couple of
> sentences in the above paragraph apply.

no, the noise is worse on the transmitting antenna.
the noise on the loop is very low, and if I rotate it I can sometimes make the noise increase as it points along the plane of the loop at something in the neighborhood. The loop does reduce the noise but the signals are very weak and sometimes difficult to copy.

>
> In a recent posting you say the noise level comes up substantially when
> you connect the loop, so you can quit worrying about your receiver noise

> figure in my opinion -- and with it, the AGC operation, S-meter
> calibration, and so forth. It means that external noise is considerably
> louder than receiver noise. You can also quit worrying about how many
> turns. A preamp, or even an audio amplifier connected to the receiver
> output, will make both signals and noise louder, in the same ratio, if
> they're not loud enough to hear.
>
> So the only thing which can be wrong with the loop that you can't fix
> with a little amplification is that maybe it's poorly balanced so the
> nulls aren't what they should be.

The nulls are well defined considering what I am using.
I have the loop about as far away as I can get it from my home and 2 others
right now. when I rotate it where it is now vs. where it was 2 weeks ago its
not very noisy.

> The only way I know of to test for
> this is to rotate the loop when listening to a distant station or a
> small battery powered signal source -- something coming from only one
> direction. You should be able to null it out pretty effectively. If you
> can't, the problem might be loop construction or it might be proximity
> of other conductors warping the pattern. If you can successfully null
> out point-source signals, then the loop is performing as it should. And
> if that's not good enough, then a loop isn't the solution to your problem.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

The loop does reduce the noise, but the signals I want to hear are not very
loud even with the preamp. This is what the problem is.

1243. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 09:29:10 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <N4ydnfo0WLFQmN3anZ2dnUVZ_oHinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33497

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
> news:Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5:
>
> ...
>> Expected ambient noise level from a lossless antenna in 2kHz at 3.6MHz
>> should be around -82.9+33dBm or -49.9dBm. The 80m loop gain is about -
>> 47dBi, so expected receive level would be -97dBm which is some 40dB
>> above your receiver noise floor.
>
> That is wrong, the 82.9dBm was for 2kHz bandwidth, and I should not have
> added the 33dB bandwidth factor... it is a double count.
>
> So the receive level would be -82.9 -47 or -129dBm which would be just
> 10dB above the receiver noise floor... in the ballpark of what you
> measured Tony.
>
> Sorry for the bum steer.
>
> I am still working on a more detailed model, and it will drive the gain
> figure downwards a bit.
>
> Owen

you had me worried.....

1244. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 09:31:11 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <N4ydnfU0WLHYm93anZ2dnUVZ_oHinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33498

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:sO2dnUZbkeShCaLanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>
>>> Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
>>> news:Xns99EC6DF51BC6Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5:
>>>
> ...
>>> It is questionable whether the parallel tuned circuit is an efficient
>>> coupling method for a low Z receiver.
>>
>> I am able to get a noise peak tuning the capacitor and the preamps I
>> use are supposed to be a match from approx 25 ohms to about 125 ohms.
>
> Tony,
>
> I have written a program to solve for transmission loss from the source
> being the emf induced into the electrically small loop through to the 50
> ohm receiver load on the output. The program models the transmission line
> stub on one side of the loop gap, and the transmission line on the other
> side to the tuning capacitor and 50 ohm load.
>
> I need to do some more checking, but the program results support my
> proposition that parallel "tuning" is not an efficient coupling.
>
> The only way to ensure a near 50 ohm receiver for test purposes is to put
> a 10dB 50ohm attenuator in front of it. If you are able to do such, does
> the receiver noise peak with the loop tuning capacitor at minimum C?
>
> Owen

I dont have access to an attenuator or anything that would work as one.
Right now the loop gets max noise with about 2/3 max capacitance.

1245. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 09:47:34 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <47400a39$0$4797$4fafbaef@reader4.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33499

> Exactly. Misdirection is the primary tool used by magicians (illusionists) to
> distract us into thinking something is occurring which really isn't. Its
> utility hasn't been lost on those wanting to divert our attention from the
> flaws in their arguments.

Anyway, re-thinking on the case being here discussed, we must admit that the issue could have been readily solved considering the basic antenna theory.

We know that two stacked dipoles yield a gain of up to 3 dB with respect to a single dipole. In other words, two dipoles each fed with power P/2 produce, in some regions of the space, a higher field than that produced by a single dipole fed with power P, although the total transmit power has not changed.

The extra power measured at the receiver is obviously "created" at the expense of power taken away from other regions of the space (according to the transmit antenna pattern).

Too fundamental to deserve further discussions!

73

Tony I0JX

1246. MI5 Persecution: Come back, Norma! (33548)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 09:48:35 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101813450277@4ax.com>
Source record: 33507
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Private Eye, 23 Oct 1992

Certainty level: 25%

I'm not really sure whether this cover was intended to get at me,
or whether it was re-interpreted after publication to be about me.
This issue of Private Eye came out in October 1992, by which time I had
been under severe continuous pressure at work and from the general
population in Oxford for many months. It had John Major saying to his
wife, "Come back, Norma!" under the title "Major's support lowest ever".

There's a story behind this. In late October I was in the local pub
(the Rose and Crown, nice traditional name eh) with two people from
work, Simon and Phil. Phil had with him a copy of the current Private
Eye. These are both "nice people" and on my side, I hasten to add.
Simon pointed out the message on the magazine's cover to Phil, and asked
"what do you think about that". Phil answered, "Well usually they
[Private Eye] get it right". This exchange happened in front of me.
Although I was ill at the time (this was before I'd started taking
medicines) I hadn't read anything into the Eye cover until these guys
pointed it out to me.

Sometime later, again in the same road, a student shouted to
one of his friends, "so when are you COMING BACK?", again in front
of me.

What I realised Phil thought it meant was a double-entendre, the
"coming" referring to the act of ejaculation, the "back" referring
to the human back-side. So in a play on words you get a person who
is referred to as a back-side ejaculating. Charming.

Of course, Phil could have been wrong. Perhaps there was no such meaning
intended by Private Eye. Perhaps he saw meaning which wasn't there.
Perhaps the moon is made from green cheese. Who knows?

33548

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1247. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 10:00:37 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <GMSdnXlSTJa-kN3anZ2dnUVZ_s-pnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33500

nm5k@wt.net wrote:

> On Nov 17, 7:31 pm, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> I am thinking I should take another look at the receiver and make sure it
>> does'nt have something strange going on.
>>
>> I do appreciate your input.
>
> You are getting a peak so the loop is tuned.. I doubt the
> receiver is the problem, or you wouldn't hear the noise
> peak. So it's down to pretty much what Roy just said at this
> point. You need to check the nulls. And if the noise
> is multiple sources, it can only do one at a time, unless
> two are in the same exact direction, or exactly 180 apart.
> So it might, or might not do what you want.
> The null should be very sharp. Just a slight movement
> can cause quite a change in the depth of the null
> on a local noise source, so the aim has to be near
> perfect for best results.
> MK

this is the part that tells me it may be working ok, but the signals even with the preamp are very low. Some I can't hear at all on the loop but on the transmitting antenna the signal is there but covered by the S7-9 noise level.

I have this feeling I don't know what I am supposed to experience from a working loop.

Anyone have a mp3 file which can show what happens using a loop?

Right now I am hearing very few stations on the loop amd not a one more than a S5, with an S1 noise level. I hear a couple stations in the SS contest from the west coast S5 on the loop no noise to be heard, on the transmitting antenna S6 noise level and the same west coast station S7

I can hear the stations he is working but not well enough to work either on the loop or the transmitting antenna. The stations he is working are in the noise and I know they are there.

Does this sound right?

1248. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 10:01:09 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <GMSdnXhSTJbZkN3anZ2dnUVZ_s_inZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33501

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:sO2dnUZbkeShCaLanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> I believe this should work, but for some reason not like I thought it
>> would.
>>
>
> Tony, I have described a simple untuned loop for field strength
> measurement. The article is at
> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallUntunedSquareLoop/index.htm . The sensitivity
> of the loop is sufficient that external noise on 3.6MHz is much greater
> than the receiver internal noise, ie S/N of signals on the band will be
> about as good as they can be, a higher gain antenna will increase the S
> meter reading, but not improve S/N ignoring the effects of noise blankers
> and noise reduction. The predicted performance has been confirmed by
> comparison to a calibrated EMC measurement loop.
>
> The purpose of tuning a loop is preselection and / or better impedance
> matching to improve gain (by reducing loss).
>
> The purpose of shielding a loop is for better balance to achieve deeper
> nulls, but shielding isn't the only way, nor the best way necessarily.
> Roy mentioned that.
>
> Try a simple untuned loop, the balun is REAL important (for deep nulls),
> see how it works then see if you can get the improved version to work. It
> is questionable whether the shielded loop construction is a real
> improvement, it brings some loss elements (the s/c stub loss, the line
> loss in the other half the loop) to the design, losses that be worse than
> a balun.
>
> Owen

Its late here, 11:37pm - I will look this over in the morning. Thank You

Just for your info, the loop ends when pointed east-west I get S meter
reading of 3.5
when pointed north-south I get S1 I believe this tell me the noise is
either east or west of the antenna location.
When I had the loop on the other side of the property I got an S5 noise
reading in the same direction.
I believe either one of 3 houses might be the culprit, maybe they will go
away for the holiday and I will be able to make a better determination as

to who the bad guy is.

1249. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 10:02:31 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99ECD60A7C696nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33502

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:NNydnfODM_iOB6LanZ2dnUVZ_r6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

...
> For what its worth, I have never considered just plain wire for the
> loop. I do use coax RG-6 - its all I can get, no RG-59 around here.

Did I miss something. I did see you refer us to a web page that described the loop using RG59... and now you tell us you used RG6. You might not yet know it, they are different, and the difference is relevant.

Owen

1250. MI5 Persecution: Victor Lewis-Smith (35723)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 10:48:03 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101814443030@4ax.com>
Source record: 33512
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Victor Lewis-Smith

Certainty level: 10%

Victor Lewis-Smith has issued a denial through his webmaster
John Hayward-Warburton regarding this article; he says quite categorically
it's not written about me. I kind-of sort-of believe him, but I think
the conspiracy is so wide that the phrase "Eventually, I had to leave
because they were all trying to kill me" could have been intended to be
as if from any paranoid person, but could have been influenced by my
case in the particular. So the influence could have been sort-of
subconscious.

This article is from the Evening Standard of Thursday May 8, 1997.
It is titled "Goon, and best forgotten" and may be found on page 31.

I think VLS has written/produced stuff specifically about me in the past,
both in his Evening Standard column, one of which is reproduced below
(in another case, he was talking about computer hacking, and I think that
was directed at me), and a television programme in around late 1993
when he has a taxi driver who says "they're all trying to kill me guv"
and VLS responds "you're supposed to be quite intelligent aren't you".

However, his webmaster has issued a formal denial on his behalf, so it
is not for me to oppose what he has stated categorically.

35723

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1251. Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 12:11:53 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <47402c0a@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33504

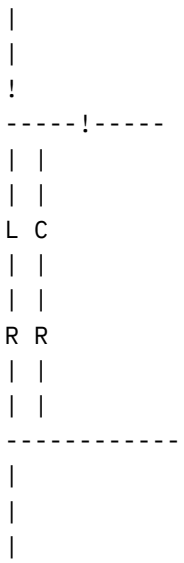
What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
the top and bottom of what I have drawn?

I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:

100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms

The two two networks above are in parallel

i.e.



1252. IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 12:28:50 UTC
From: Nick <a@b.com>
Message-ID: <6eW%i.8263$1x.7469@newsfe4-win.ntli.net>
Source record: 33505

I am just coming to the end of my old 60:40 tin/lead fluxed solder
and after a quick look it seems that
old style solder is not easy to find - if at all.

I did read something about this months / years ago, saying it is not
as easy to use, but forgot to stock up at the time

Can anyone bring me up to date with the new stuff, suitable fluxes
or whether the old stuff is actually available.

I don't use much, generally for small PCB repairs and every
soldering, so a 500 gram would last me ages

Thanks,
Nick

1253. MI5 Persecution: Introduction to Sent Faxes (923)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 12:39:07 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101816353487@4ax.com>
Source record: 33522
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Introduction to the Sent Faxes webpages

Between 1998 and April/2000 I sent some thirty articles on the subject of the MI5 Persecution to
British politicians, media, legal and diplomatic entities in the UK. Of those articles 24 are reproduced
on this part of the website. They were originally composed as Microsoft Word documents, and saved to HTML
form for publication here. A few of them were slightly edited in format for readability.

You will see that these articles cover quite comprehensively what has been going on since 1990, there being
quite a lot of material to cover, since it is a rare week that goes by without MI5 making some harassing
or threatening action against me. "How could it be True?"... they use the mental illness which they induced
in me as a ready explanation for my complaints. Who started it, why did it start, why it continues...
these faxed articles provide examination in more depth of the treatment in the Frequently Asked Questions webpages.
The sheer meaninglessness of the Secret Police actions is highlighted; their operatives make their livelihoods
by cynically exploiting the taxpayers, when in a more responsible country they would be looking at the inside of
prison cells.

The validity of this observation is proven by their reaction to my several suggestions in the articles that I
would cease sending faxes if MI5's agents (and it's always the same people doing the persecution) desisted from
continually harassing me. A number of times, you will see in the faxed articles, I have suggested that
we come to a "peace of mind agreement" where I cease complaining and they cease harassing. On one occasion,
I wrote to Hugh S.-W., the director of OCTS where I was employed in 1992-94 and who is aware of the
circumstances, asking that he intercede to bring this matter to a close, by initiating a meeting between
myself and the persecutors to mutually settle our differences; he didn't reply, but MI5 did soon after - they said "This is what you wanted, wasn't it?, some sort of confrontation?". The reality is the people stalking me are not interested in any settlement; for them crime pays, and
pays handsomely; moreover it is State-approved crime; the Police will never investigate or take action;

it is corruption on an incredible level and scale, and it has gone on for over a decade.

You will see that the articles contain three elements; firstly, there are original written articles,
many in the first half of 1999 when I was writing new articles every week and sending them by email and
fax during the weekend; then there are "MI5 Persecution Update" articles, which list happenings recent to
a particular transmission; and finally there is the "old faithful" Frequently Asked Questions article
which was sent on a few occasions during the three year period. These articles generated a number of
interesting responses from politicians and other recipients, many of which are documented in the
"received faxes" area of these webpages.

I hope you enjoy reading these articles. I'm not as angry as these articles necessarily make out,
only sometimes, usually soon after the persecutors have said something unpleasant at me; the purpose
of putting lots of fire and ire into the mix is to try to chuck it into the public domain which might
lead to MI5 being forced to curb their actions. Unfortunately that aim was not achieved, despite
many, many thousands of faxes being sent. Also, if any policemen are reading this, then I'm (a bit) sorry
about the rude things I said about "the Bill" in one or two of the articles; the police have never done me
any harm (yet) by commission, only by omission of doing anything to investigate my complaints or treat
them seriously.

923

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1254. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 13:03:41 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k0e1d569c0ka6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33506

Is this by any chance an exam question?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Dave wrote:
> What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
> the top and bottom of what I have drawn?
>
> I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>
> 100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
> 100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>
> The two two networks above are in parallel
>
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> i.e.
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1255. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 13:17:52 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <47405570$0$1346$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33515

CPC still sell 60/40 about £15 for a 500g reel

http://cpc.farnell.com/jsp/search/browse.jsp?=411+500001+1001320&Ntk=gensearch_003&Ntt=solder&Ntx=

73
Jeff

"Nick" <a@b.com> wrote in message
news:6eW%i.8263$1x.7469@newsfe4-win.ntli.net...
>I am just coming to the end of my old 60:40 tin/lead fluxed solder and
>after a quick look it seems that
> old style solder is not easy to find - if at all.
>
> I did read something about this months / years ago, saying it is not as
> easy to use, but forgot to stock up at the time
>
> Can anyone bring me up to date with the new stuff, suitable fluxes or
> whether the old stuff is actually available.
>
> I don't use much, generally for small PCB repairs and every soldering, so
> a 500 gram would last me ages
>
> Thanks,
> Nick
>

1256. MI5 Persecution: Faxes Sent to Diplomatic/Legal (3098)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 13:47:09 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101817433678@4ax.com>
Source record: 33526
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Faxes Sent to British Diplomatic/Legal logs

During the 1998-2000 period my records indicate that I sent at least 3,642 faxes to diplomatic and legal offices
located in the British isles, of which 3,345 went via TPC's email-to-fax service and 297 were sent via fax-modem
direct from my computer. The actual figure is somewhat higher since, for most of this period, whenever a recipient
asked to be deleted from my mailing list, I totally wiped all entries including that from the logfile.

In the records "Y" indicates successful transmission from fax-modem, "N" indicates failed transmission from fax-modem.
"E" indicates an error occurred while transmitting via fax-modem and a fax may have been only partly transmitted.
"y" and "n" indicate success or failure via TPC.

In April 2000 I changed the method of operation by recording "R" when a recipient requested removal, rather than
wiping their details from my mailing list and records; and keeping "B" records for when TPC actioned a ban on a
recipient's fax-number, but the recipient did not write to ask me to cease faxing. The purpose of these changes
was to keep more accurate and complete records, but the intention was thwarted by the police complaint.

441712011004 yyyyYyynyyyyyny
441712210448 yyynYnynyyyyy
441712212818 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712215685 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712250947 nynnYyynyyyyy
441712252130 nnnnYynnyyyyn
441712253024 ynyyYyyyyyyyy
441712253862 yyyyEyyyyyyny
441712275503 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712293215 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712330174 nynyYnnnnnnnn
441712331612 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712343222 yyynYyyyyyyyy
441712351286 nyyyYnyyyyyyy
441712352263 yyyyYyyynyyyy
441712353680 yynnYyynyyyyy
441712354463 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712354557 yynnYnynyyyyy

441712354621 yyyyYyyynyyyy
441712355161 ynnnYyyyyyyyy
441712355684 yyyyEyyyyyyyy
441712359048 yynyYnyynnnnn
441712359717 nyyyYyyyyyyyn
441712359734 nnyyNnynynyny
441712359905 nyyyYyyyyyyyn
441712405333 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712407722 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712421447 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712422511 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712424221 yyyyYyyyyynny
441712424282 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712425434 yyyyYynnyyyyy
441712427803 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712428502 yynyYyynynnny
441712431699 yyyyYyyyynyyy
441712451287 yyyyEyyyyyyyn
441712456583 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712456961 nyyyYnynyyyyy
441712456993 ynnnYynnynnnn
441712459552 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712485735 yyyyYyyynyyyy
441712553760 yyyyYyyyynyyy
441712569992 yyyyYyyynnnnn
441712586333 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441712595392 yyyyYynynyyyy
441712596213 yyyyYyynyyyyy
441712596487 ynnnYyyynnnyn
441712627970 yynnYnnnynnnn
441713060095 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713181301 yyyyYynyyyyny
441713181349 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713236717 nnnnYnnnyyyyy
441713321493 nnnnYyynyyyny
441713330270 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713338831 yynnYyynnnnnn
441713340242 yyynYnyyyyyy
441713440292 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713530075 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713530329 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713530339 yynnYyynynnnn
441713530425 yyyyYyyyynyy
441713530464 yyyyYyynnynny
441713530652 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713530659 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713530667 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713530937 yyyyYyyynnnnn
441713530998 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713531261 yyyyYyyynyyyy

441713531344 yynnYyyyyyyy
441713531488 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713531699 yyyyYyyynyyyy
441713531724 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713531726 yynyYyyyyyyyy
441713531794 yynnNnnnnnnnn
441713532144 yyyyYyynyyyyn
441713532221 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713532647 yyyyYynnnnnnn
441713532911 yyyyEyyyyyyyy
441713533319 yyyyYyynynnnn
441713533383 yynnNyynynnnn
441713533929 yyyyYyyynnnnn
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441713534170 yyyyNyyyyyyy
441713534410 yynYyynynnnn
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441713534979 yyyyYyyyynnyy
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441713535422 ynyYyyyyyyyy
441713535778 yyyYyyyyyyyy
441713536271 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713537622 nynyYyyyyyyyy
441713537741 yyyyYnyynnnnn
441713537772 yynnYyynynnn
441713537943 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713538188 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713538339 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713538791 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713538815 nyyyNnnnnnnnn
441713539292 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713539439 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713539924 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713539949 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441713541166 yyyyYyyynnnyy
441713553568 yyyyYyyyyyynn
441713610005 yyyyYnnnyyyyy
441713703838 yyyyYyyyyyyny
441713707773 yyyyYyyyyynyy
441713711222 nnnnNnnnnnnnnn
441713738743 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441713780712 nynyYyynnnnnnn
441713795634 nnynNynnnnnnnn
441713870310 yyyyNyyyyynnyn
441713873289 yyyyYyyyyynyyy
441714040445 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714041405 yyyyYyyyyyyny
441714042283 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714043139 yyyyYnyyyyyyy
441714043900 yyynYyyyynyyyy

441714044812 yyyyYyyyyyynyy
441714045032 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714046659 yyyyYyyynnnnnnnn
441714048089 yyyyNyyynnnnnnn
441714050001 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714050798 yynnYyynynnnnnn
441714051166 yyyyYyyyyyyyyny
441714051360 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714051387 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714052084 ynnnYyyyyyyyyyyy
441714053082 ynnnYyynyyynnn
441714053896 yyyyYyyyyyyyyyn
441714054078 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441714054267 yyyyYyyyyyynyy
441714054934 yyyyYyyyyyyyB
441714056680 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714057028 yyyyEyyyyyyyyy
441714057456 yyyyYyyynyyyyyy
441714059955 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714130374 yyyyYnyyyyyyyyy
441714300502 yyyyYyyynnnnnnn
441714301522 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714301677 yynnYyynynnnnnn
441714309171 yyyyYnnyyyyyynn
441714360319 yynnNnnnnnnnnn
441714364517 ynnnNnnnnnnnnn
441714365204 yyyyYnyyyyyyyyy
441714368181 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714517284 yyyyYyyyyyyyyn
441714531297 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714821018 yyyyYyyyyyyy
441714866403 yyyyYynnyyyyyyy
441714869970 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714905613 yyyyYyyyyyyynn
441714910691 yyyyYyyyyyynyyy
441714911542 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714914139 yyyyYyyyyyynyyy
441714914993 yynyYyyyyyyyyy
441714919347 nynnYyynyyyyyy
441714919348 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441714934333 yyyyYyyyyyyyn
441714935105 yyyYyyynnnnnn
441714937456 yyyyYyyyyyyyn
441714941868 nyynYyynynnnnn
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441714957776 yynyYyynynynn
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441714992283 yynnYyynynnnnn

441714997948 yyyyYynnyyyynn
441714999937 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715227300 nyyyYnnnnyyyyy
441715810053 yyyyYyynyyyyyy
441715811829 yyyyYyyyynyyyy
441715813452 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441715819585 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715830090 yynyYyyyyyyyyy
441715830118 yynnYyynynnnnn
441715830579 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715830950 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715831341 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715831491 yyyyYyyynnnnnn
441715831606 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
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441715831723 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715831786 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715831926 yyyyYyyyyyyynn
441715832030 yyyyYyyyyyyynn
441715832033 yynnYyynynnnnn
441715832036 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715832044 yyyyYyyyyyyyyn
441715832051 yynnYyynynnnnn
441715832094 yyyYyyynnyyyyy
441715832254 yyyyYyyynnnnnn
441715832257 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715832686 yynyYyynynyyyy
441715832823 yyyyYyyyyyynyy
441715833423 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715834928 yyyyYyyyyyyyyn
441715835106 yyyyYyyyynyynn
441715835885 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715837228 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715839123 yyyyYyyyyynyyy
441715839127 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715839144 yynnEyyyyyyyyy
441715839178 yyyyYnyynyyynn
441715839269 yynnYynnnnnnnn
441715844948 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715846354 yyyyYyyynyynnn
441715847716 yyyyYyynyyyyyy
441715892505 nyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715893430 yyyyYyyynyynyn
441715894440 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441715895154 yyyyNyyynyyyyy
441715897725 nyyyEynynyynyy
441716000289 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441716001455 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441716021820 ynnnYyyyyyyyyy
441716075158 yyyyYyyynnnnnn

441716083746 yyyyYyyynnnnnn
441716294169 yyyyYynyyynyyy
441716647714 yyyyYyynyyyyyyy
441716969911 ynyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717083318 yyyyYyyynnnnnn
441717244174 yyyyYynyyyyyyy
441717247001 yyyyYynyyyynyy
441717249884 yynyYyyyyyyyyy
441717273693 yyyyYnyyyynB
441717275824 yyyyEynyyyyyyy
441717278625 yyyyYynnyyyyyy
441717278960 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717279654 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717279934 yyyyYyyyyyyyyn
441717301683 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717305747 yyyyYyyynnnnnn
441717358147 yyyyYyyynnyynn
441717921708 nyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717977100 yyyyYyyynnnnnn
441717977435 yyyyYyyynyyyyy
441717977550 yynnYyyyyyyyyy
441717977700 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717977929 yynnYyynyyyyyy
441717978001 ynnnYyynyyyyyy
441717978101 yyyyYyyyyyyynn
441717978308 yyyyYyyyyynyyy
441717978401 yynnYnynynnnnn
441717978699 yyyyEyyyyyyyyy
441717978801 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441717978929 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718138080 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718231348 yyyyYynyyyyyyy
441718231712 yyyyYyyyyynyyy
441718237926 yyynYyyyyyyyyy
441718239695 yyynYyyynyyynn
441718239701 yyyyYyyyyyynyy
441718241435 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718241566 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718310125 ynnnYyynyyyyyy
441718310626 yyyyYnyyyyyyyy
441718312239 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718312430 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718312469 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718312575 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718314885 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718316016 yynyNyyyyyyyy
441718316109 yyyyYyyyyyyR
441718316112 yyyyYyyyyyyynn
441718316968 yynnYyynynnnnn
441718317107 yyyyEyyyyyyyy

441718317907 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718318102 ynyyYyyynyyynn
441718318129 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718318237 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718318479 yyyyNyyyyyyyyy
441718319188 yyyyYyyyyyyyyy
441718362602 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718364331 yynyYyyyyyyyyy
441718374526 nyynNynnyyyyn
441718382001 yynnYyyyyyyyy
441718382046 yyynYyyyyyyyy
441718394580 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718398746 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441718398958 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441719175014 nynnYyyyyyyyy
441719175026 nyyyYyyyyyyy
441719225815 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441719242704 yyyYyyynnnnn
441719308401 yyyYnnynyyyy
441719350034 yyyyYyyyynyyy
441719366709 yyyyYnyyyyyyy
441719366802 yynyYyyyyyyny
441719366810 yyyYyyyyyyyn
441719367230 yyyYnyyyyyyy
441719367428 yyyYyyyyyyyy
441719371783 yyyYyyyyyyyn
441719372925 yyyYyyyyyyy
441719375402 yyyYyyyyyyyy
441719375687 yyyyYynyyyyyn
441719376108 yyyyYyyyyyyyy
441719376741 nyyyYynnnyyyy
441719377505 yyyyYyyyyyyy
441719377918 yyyyEyyynnnnn
441719378069 yyyyYyynyyyyy
441719378795 yyyyYnyyyyyyy
441719381615 yyyyYynyyyyyy
441719382595 yyyyYynnnnny
441719579555 yyyyYyyyyyyy
441813127078 yyyyYyyyyyy
441813139624 yyyyYnyynnnn
441813164842 yyyyYnyyyyyy
441813165190 yyynNnnnnnnn
441813431324 yyyyYnynyyny
441814242209 yyyyYyynyyyy
441814530946 nyyyYnyynnyy
441815031152 yyynNnyyyyyn
441815532824 yyyyYyyyyyy
441815682401 yynyYyyyyyny
441815685368 yyyyYnynyyy
441816809801 yyyyYyyyyyyy

441816923910 yyyyYyyynnnn
441817600432 yyyyYyyyyyyn
441817811007 yyyyYyyyyy
441818030564 yyyyYyyyyyyy
441818779854 yyyyYyyynyyn
441818814802 yyyyYyyyyyyy
441819800670 yyyyYyyynnnn
441819891371 yyyyEyyyyyyy

No faxes were sent after April 2000.

3098

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1257. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 14:03:42 UTC
From: Bob Miller <NOSPAM@neosoft.com>
Message-ID: <p7h0k3tmgecrju7sfnvo8jfn7vgb80u2nj@4ax.com>
Source record: 33508

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 12:28:50 GMT, "Nick" <a@b.com> wrote:

>I am just coming to the end of my old 60:40 tin/lead fluxed solder
>and after a quick look it seems that
>old style solder is not easy to find - if at all.
>
>I did read something about this months / years ago, saying it is not
>as easy to use, but forgot to stock up at the time
>
>Can anyone bring me up to date with the new stuff, suitable fluxes
>or whether the old stuff is actually available.
>
>I don't use much, generally for small PCB repairs and every
>soldering, so a 500 gram would last me ages
>
>Thanks,
>Nick
>

If Radio Shack has UK stores, you might try there. In the US, Radio
Shack still sells standard 60/40 rosin core solder in several sizes,
as well as soldering irons.

bob
k5qwg

1258. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 14:05:16 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <4740469d@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33510

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Is this by any chance an exam question?

No, it is not. I was shown it by a lecturer of mine more than 10 years ago. The result is quite interesting.

1259. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 14:08:44 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <a9-dnQwcFaij2t3anZ2dnUVZ8u6dnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33509

Priz wrote:
> I've got an update on my antenna experiment. I decided to buy a new
> tuner, the MFJ 902H to see if that would help. It was priced low
> enough and had a built in balun. I tested it out using my SWR
> analyzer and this tuner was able to find matching points in the 80,
> 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meter bands. I did try to find a
> matching point on 160 meters but wasn't able to do so which is OK,
> since I've never worked 160 and the manual says not to try it on 160
> anyway.
==========
You highly likely find a matching point for the 160 m band when you extend the twin feeder . The extension length to be such that from any end of the dipole to the matching unit the total length is roughly 1 or 3 or 5 etc quarter wavelengths .Any part of that feeder which is inside the shack can be coiled -up (kept away from a metal clad area).

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1260. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 14:45:12 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <GaOdndX9obxV0t3aRVnyuwA@pipex.net>
Source record: 33511

> What are the units you use to express the integral of watts over time?
Joules

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1261. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 14:50:22 UTC
From: Alt Beer <null@null.nul>
Message-ID: <OiY%i.8298$Ew3.7940@newsfe7-gui.ntli.net>
Source record: 33513

http://cpc.farnell.com/jsp/search/browse.jsp;jsessionid=3TORIYZEREW0NQFIAEXZLTQ?N=411+500001+1001320+103441&Ntk=gensearch_003&Ntt=solder&Ntx=&_requestid=151265

http://www.rapidonline.com/productinfo.aspx?mode=p&tier1=Tools%2c+Fasteners+%26+Production+Equipment&tier2=Soldering+Equipment&tier3=Solder+%26+Fluxes&tier4=Solder&moduleno=30236#techspec

"Nick" <a@b.com> wrote in message
news:6eW%i.8263$1x.7469@newsfe4-win.ntli.net...
>I am just coming to the end of my old 60:40 tin/lead fluxed solder and
>after a quick look it seems that
> old style solder is not easy to find - if at all.
>
> I did read something about this months / years ago, saying it is not as
> easy to use, but forgot to stock up at the time
>
> Can anyone bring me up to date with the new stuff, suitable fluxes or
> whether the old stuff is actually available.
>
> I don't use much, generally for small PCB repairs and every soldering, so
> a 500 gram would last me ages
>
> Thanks,
> Nick
>
>

1262. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 15:09:45 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <na2dnSCjNs0MyN3anZ2dnUVZ8u6dnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33514

> I am just coming to the end of my old 60:40 tin/lead fluxed solder
> and after a quick look it seems that
> old style solder is not easy to find - if at all.
>
> I did read something about this months / years ago, saying it is not
> as easy to use, but forgot to stock up at the time
>
> Can anyone bring me up to date with the new stuff, suitable fluxes
> or whether the old stuff is actually available.
>
> I don't use much, generally for small PCB repairs and every
> soldering, so a 500 gram would last me ages
==========
60/40 solder is no longer officially sold in the UK but may still be
available at rallys.
Last month when in the Netherlands I bought 1kg of the stuff with 1mm
diameter from Baco Army Goods BV- NL1976BM IJmuiden for Euro 21
(roughly GBP 14)
The shop is near the harbour not far from where the ferry from/to
Newcastle has its berth.
www.baco-army-goods.nl (Dutch language web site)

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1263. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 15:22:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uMY%i.134$C24.48@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33516

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 17, 4:03 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> The waves are launched by the external reflection from a
>> Z0-match and the internal reflection from the load.
>
> So the waves are going opposite directions along the line??

No, all reflections travel toward the source and
therefore, are traveling in the same direction.
Their Poynting vectors are all toward the source.
Given the following Z0-match impedance discontinuity
in a transmission line with the source to the left
and the load to the right:

Z0-match
------Z01---+---Z02------
Pfor1--> Pfor2-->
<--Pref1=0 <--Pref2

The power reflection coefficient is
rho^2 = [(Z02-Z01)/(Z02+Z01)]^2

Pref1 is a combination of two reflected waves

1. P1 = Pfor1(rho^2) "the external reflection from the
Z0-match"

2. P2 = Pref2(1-rho^2) "the internal reflection from
the load"

Pref1 = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

Pref1 equals zero at a Z0-match so P1+P2 and A=180 deg.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1264. MI5 Persecution: Faxes Sent to Media1 (5273)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 15:31:21 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101819274808@4ax.com>
Source record: 33537
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Faxes Sent to British Media logs

During the 1998-2000 period my records indicate that I sent at least 6,137 faxes to the British media,
of which 5,775 went via TPC's email-to-fax service and 362 were sent via fax-modem direct from my computer.
The actual figure is obviously higher since, for most of this period, whenever a recipient asked to be deleted
from my mailing list, I totally wiped all entries including that from the logfile.

In the records "Y" indicates successful transmission from fax-modem, "N" indicates failed transmission from fax-modem.
"E" indicates an error occurred while transmitting via fax-modem and a fax may have been only partly transmitted.
"y" and "n" indicate success or failure via TPC.

In April 2000 I changed the method of operation by recording "R" when a recipient requested removal, rather than
wiping their details from my mailing list and records; and keeping "B" records for when TPC actioned a ban on a
recipient's fax-number, but the recipient did not write to ask me to cease faxing. The purpose of these changes
was to keep more accurate and complete records, but the intention was thwarted by the police complaint.
Also in April 2000, I added some further fax numbers to my media mailing list and records, which is why some of the
faxnumbers below have only a single entry, and some indeed have none.

441132420652 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441132439387 yyyyyYyyyynyyyyyyy
441132445107 yyyyyYyyyyyynyyyyyy
441132455139 n
441132460037 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441132461105 yyyyyYyyyynyyynnnnnn
441132836586 yyyyyYynyyyyyyyyyyy
441142664375 nnyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441142769089 yyyyyyYyyyynnnyyyyyy
441142853159 yyyyyYyyyynyynyyyyy
441159012850 y
441159363497 n
441159420433 ynnnnYyynnyyyyyyyyy
441159455243 n
441159527001 ynyyyYynnyyynnyynny
441159550552 yyyyyYyyyyyyynnnnn

441159822568 n
441162311123 y
441162511463 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441162512151 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441162512979 n
441162561303 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyynB
441162640948 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyn
441162667776 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441179226744 n
441179238323 yyyyyNynyyyyyyyyyy
441179279568 n
441179298612 yyyynYyyyyyynnnnnn
441179317463 y
441179722400 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441179732549 yyyyyyyyYyyyyynyyyyyy
441179741537 yyyyyyyyYnnynyyyyyyyyy
441179744114 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyynyyyyy
441179843202 yyyyynYynynyyyyynyyy
441202297904 n
441203407129 n
441203551744 yyyyyyYyyyynyyyyyyyy
441203695110 y
441203696867 n
441203868202 nyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441203868205 yyyyyYynyyynyyyyyyy
441206561199 yyyyyYynyyyyyyyyyyn
441209314345 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441212330173 n
441212331465 y
441212367220 y
441212434536 y
441213591117 yyynyNyynyyyyyynnyn
441214141120 y
441214148181 yyyyyYnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441214148241 yyyyyEnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441214148634 yyyyyYnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441214148847 yyyyyNnnnnnnnnnnnn
441214148900 nyyyyYnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441214155026 n
441214547622 n
441214723174 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441216161011 yyyyyYynyyyyynnnnnn
441216251346 y
441216262041 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441216344766 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441216437239 y
441216666370 yyyyyYyyyyyynnnnnn
441216932753 yyyyyYyyyynyynnnnnn
441216961007 yyyyyYyyynyyyyyyyy
441217066210 yyyyyYyyyyyynnnnB

441217090205 y
441217115824 y
441217533111 nyynnYnyyyynyyyyyy
441222223157 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441222224947 y
441222229326 y
441222384014 yyyyyYyyyynyyyyy
441222498151 n
441222552973 yyyyyNyyyyyyyyyyyy
441222555286 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441222555960 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyn
441222597183 ynyyyYyyyyyyyyynyyy
441222615966 y
441222665650 n
441222798555 n
441223235161 yyyyyNyyyyyyyyyyyy
441223315052 nnnnnYnnnnnnnynyyyy
441223361508 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441223460832 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyy
441223467106 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyynyy
441224212163 y
441224633282 nyyyyYyynyyyyyyyyy
441224637289 yyyynYynynnyyyyynyy
441224846800 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441225448688 n
441225460709 y
441225775198 y
441227771558 nyyyyYyyyyyyynnnnnn
441228511195 nyynnYyyynyyyyyyyy
441228810453 yyyyyYyynyyyyyyyyy
441228818444 yyyyyYyyyyyyynyyyy
441228819444 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441229870008 ynnyyEyyyyyyyyyyyy
441232246695 yyyyyYyyyyyyynyyyny
441232311740 y
441232338800 yyyyyYyyyynyyyyyyy
441232338801 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyynyyy
441232381915 yyyyyYyyyyynynnnnyn
441232454406 n
441232541550 n
441232682111 y
441232682757 y
441232700029 y
441233641816 y
441233812707 n
441234218580 nyyynEyynyynnyyyyyn
441234270580 y
441235436899 y
441235524024 yyyyyYyyyyynyyyyy
441235822746 y

441235835163 n
441237423333 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441242255671 n
441242584270 y
441242621343 y
441242699666 yyynyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441243576456 yyyyyYyyyyynnnnnB
441243775878 y
441243786464 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441244341677 n
441244678749 y
441245267228 yynnyynnYynyyyyyyyynyy
441245492983 nyyyyynEyyyyyyynnyyyy
441246582227 n
441247814974 yyyyyyyYnyyyyyyyyyny
441247818913 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441248351443 yyynyyynYynyyyyyyynyyy
441252725007 n
441253301965 yyynyynyYyyynyyynyyyyy
441254680821 nyyyEyyyyyyyyyyyy
441256492599 y
441257450036 n
441273404280 yyyyyYyyyyyynyyynyy
441273430098 yyynyYyyyyyynyyyyyy
441273440229 y
441273486852 y
441274720375 n
441274728534 yynnnYnnnnnnnnnnnyn
441274771680 yyyyyYnyynynnynynB
441274828555 y
441279430009 n
441279431059 y
441279445289 yynnyYynnnnnyyyyy
441285647247 y
441292283665 nyynyYyyyyyyyynyyyy
441293560927 ynyyyYynnnnyyyyyyyy
441293565663 yyyyyYnyyyyyyyyynny
441293820517 n
441295270659 n
441296398988 yyyyyEyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441303272292 yyyyyNyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441303283874 yyyyyNyynyyyyyyyyyy
441305250052 yyyyyYyynyyyyyyyyyy
441305250910 yyyyyYyyyyyyyynyyy
441312202443 yynyyyNyyyyyyyyyyyyynn
441312204344 yyyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441312204819 y
441312254580 y
441312267420 yynyyyYyyynyyyyyyyyy
441312283220 n

441312284293 y
441312284333 n
441312285462 n
441312442674 n
441312444785 n
441313152906 y
441313177202 y
441313344473 y
441314462279 y
441315552869 n
441315575881 y
441315579699 y
441315583277 yyyyyYyyyyynyyyyyyyy
441316621323 y
441316648001 n
441316688741 y
441322550553 nyyyyYyyyyynyyyyyyyy
441322667633 y
441324630515 y
441325368824 n
441327361514 y
441332290794 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441332292229 yyyyyYyynynnnnnnnnn
441332386036 y
441334762661 n
441342850244 y
441343540142 nnnnnYynyyyyyyyyyyy
441344770990 y
441352759009 y
441352759821 yyyyyYnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441355262626 y
441372377526 y
441372465041 n
441373452888 y
441376521222 y
441382202188 yyyyyYynyyynyyyyyyn
441382454590 y
441382480230 yyyynNnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441382593252 yyyyyYyyyyyyynnnnnn
441387251121 y
441387265629 yyynyYnyyyyyynnynyn
441392425570 nyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441392428048 y
441392444433 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyny
441392444644 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyy
441397701007 yyyyEyyyyyyyyyyy
441403234714 y
441412210283 yyyyyNyyyyyynyyyny
441412213595 n
441412264541 n

441412272090 n
441412481099 y
441412482362 yyyyyYyyyynnnnnnnB
441412482470 n
441413003030 yyyyyYyyyyyyyynyyy
441413062265 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyy
441413062266 nynnnYynnnnnnynnnnn
441413062322 yyyyyYyyyyynyynnnn
441413312126 yyyyyYyyyynyyyyyyy
441413325448 yyyyyNynnyyyyyyyny
441413327990 y
441413340614 ynnnnYyyyynyynyyyy
441413373031 y
441413382937 yyyyyYnyyynnnnnnB
441413382955 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyny
441413533292 yyyyyYyyyyyynnnnnn
441415322562 yyyyyYnyyynyyyyyyn
441415521344 yyyyyNyyyyyyyyyyyy
441418870963 nynyyYnyyyyyyyyyyy
441420475831 y
441420544044 yyyyyYyynyyyyyyyyy
441423522922 yyyyyYyyyyynyyyyyy
441423526294 n
441424870877 nnnyyYnnnnnnnnnnB
441428658971 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyn
441428751057 y
441442877407 nnnynYyyyyyyyyyyyy
441442877409 nyyyyEyyyyyyyyyyyy
441443226500 n
441452300581 y
441452309491 yynyyYyyyyyyyyynyyy
441452423008 yyyyyYyyyyyynnnnnnn
441452529446 yyyyyYnyyynnnnnnnnn
441452652750 y
441453759311 n
441453890827 y
441454281094 y
441463243224 yyyyyYyyynyyyyyyyy
441463715384 yyyyyYyynynyyynyyyy
441467632969 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441472341967 yyyyyYyyyyyynynyyn
441473210887 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441473218447 n
441473233279 yyynyYyyyyyyyyyyyny
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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1265. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 15:36:40 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <Hf6dnVtP3pJExt3anZ2dnUVZ8rKdnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33517

> Hi Tom, heres the link to the loop I built.
>
> http://www.qsl.net/kc2tx/
>
> I only built the 80 meter loop not both.
==========
Interesting loop(s) Is there any significance in using RG59 (75 Ohms)
coax, rather than RG58 (50 Ohms) ?

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1266. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 15:40:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j1Z%i.136$C24.101@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33518

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> The extra power measured at the receiver is obviously "created" at the
> expense of power taken away from other regions of the space (according
> to the transmit antenna pattern).
>
> Too fundamental to deserve further discussions!

Almost everyone knows what occurs in free space -
constructive interference in the direction of
greater gain and destructive interference in the
direction of lesser gain. But my posting was not
about free space. I thank you for your input so
far but please now extend those EM wave concepts
to transmission lines.

Everyone doesn't agree that constructive and
destructive interference also happens at a Z0-
match point in a transmission line with reflections.
That is the topic that needs "further discussions".

Just as constructive interference functions to
increase antenna gain in one direction while
destructive interference functions to decrease
antenna gain in another direction, in a transmission
line at a Z0-match point, constructive interference
functions to increase the energy flow toward the
load while destructive interference functions to
decrease the energy flow toward the source.

Antonio, please don't bow out now. You are apparently
one of the few posters who fully understands interference.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1267. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 15:51:44 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <474060c5$0$1339$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33519

> 60/40 solder is no longer officially sold in the UK but may still be
> available at rallys.

That is not correct solder with a lead content is still permissible for the repair of existing equipment.

73
Jeff

1268. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 16:01:50 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cfo0k3tv17jn371upgph8li1hqmn5087kr@4ax.com>
Source record: 33520
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1269. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 16:17:56 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <5kOxDsa0WGQHFAzw@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33417

Highland Ham wrote:
>60/40 solder is no longer officially sold in the UK

Yes, it is - by the suppliers already quoted and many more.

The main reason is to support the continued use of tin/lead solder for repairs to existing tin/lead soldered equipment. This also ensures a continuing supply for home construction, which is specifically excluded from the RoHS regulations:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/faq_weee.pdf
(see question 1.15).

An amateur constructor is only *required* to use lead-free solder when repairing a product that was put on the market after July 2006, and was therefore 'born lead-free'.

The only significant UK electronics distributor that doesn't sell regular tin/lead solder is Maplin. That is because they jumped to conclusions without reading the regulations, and still haven't realised.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1270. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 16:23:31 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <250ab1db-6b23-4784-9f5f-97c853a2290b@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33521

On 18 Nov, 07:51, "Jeff" <j...@local.host> wrote:
> > 60/40 solder is no longer officially sold in the UK but may still be
> > available at rallys.
>
> That is not correct solder with a lead content is still permissible for the
> repair of existing equipment.
>
> 73
> Jeff

E Bay, I bought my stock last year for my own use
Art

1271. MI5 Persecution: Faxes Sent to Media2 (7448)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 17:00:40 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101820570709@4ax.com>
Source record: 33399
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

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441815764284 yyyyyYynyyynynynn
441815767624 yyyyyYyyyyyynnyy
441815990984 yyyyyEyyyyyyynyyy
441815990989
441816006119 yyynyNnnnnnnnnnnn
441816524005
441816528932
441816592409 yyyynYynyyyyyyyyy
441816711722
441816813937 nnnnnEnnnnnnnynnn
441816874309
441817401741
441817404622 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyy
441817413819 yyyyyYyyynyynnnnB
441817491647 nnnnnEnnnnnnnnnnn
441817492831 yyyyyYynnnnnnnnnB
441817496734 yynyyYnnnnyynyyyy
441817496972 ynnnnYyynnyyyyyyy
441817497520 nnyyyYnyyyyyynnnn
441817497554 yyyyyYyyyyyyyyyyy

441817497872 nyynYyyyyyyynyyy
441817498622 yyyyNnnnnnnnnnn
441817499016 yyyyNnnnnnnnnnn
441817499259 yyyyYyyyyyyyyyny
441817524398 yyyyYyyyyyynyyyy
441817525915 yyyyYyynnnyyyyy
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441818008005 yyyyYyyyyyynyyyn
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441983821690 yyyYyyyyyyyyyyn
441984623901 yynYyyyynyynnnn
441992555647

No faxes were sent after April 2000.

7448

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1272. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 17:05:05 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <474070c3$0$28858$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33523

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:viovj3l2v8cebon96vpdqaom99nb2l7fh6@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 00:16:47 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>> Let's rewind up that list of charades to revisit:
>>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector
>>>>>>>>>>math.
>>> and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
>>> P1 = 50W @ 90deg
>>> P2 = 50W @ 270deg
>>> what does the math reveal?
>>
>>I am not trying to define power as negative with respect to zero
> Negative with respect to zero? What about with respect to positive?
> Or even a smaller negative! How about half negative (only 90 degrees
> shift instead of 180)?
> What happened to:
>>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector
>>>>>>>>>>math.
>
> I was so wanting to see your solution, much less how:
>>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
> migrated into the negated sine in:
>>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)

Oh God this is getting frustrating!

http://math2.org/math/integrals/more/restrig.htm

1. See top equation. THE INTEGRAL OF A COSINE IS A SINE. I added a minus sign, I shouldn't have BUT IT DOESN'T MATTER. You add the minus when integrating sine function to cosine...so it has been 40 years since my last calc quiz...big deal, it makes NO difference in this integration problem.

2. P1(t) = P2(t) = 50, Ptotal(t) = 100

3. The integral of ANY sine wave from t=0 to ANY integral number of complete cycles (2*pi radians) is ZERO. The areas on the top of the upper values are negated by the areas of the lower sine values with respect to the reference point.
The areas add up to ZERO. Remember? AGREE???

4. The power Ptotal(t) is expressed as the sum of P1(t) and P2(t) + the cosine function (the angle are multipliers are not important because the energy in the cosine function cancels out to zero). Thus Energy = 50(1sec) +

50(1sec)
+ K*(sine function) = 100 where K*0=0 over any number of complete cycles.

100 - source energy = 0. Energy is conserved. AGREE??

IF, and I repeat IF you EVER had any fundamental, formal education beyond algebra I would like to know. This is so simple, I remembered it after 40 years as if it were arithmetic.

And where do you call "integrating" an equation "migrating"? Is that some new mathematical function as yet undiscovered 40 years ago? Sir, I am using the "Integral" function...can you please post references to the richard clark "Migrate" function?

> I never expected such a trove of mistakes cascading through successive
> replies. This is a troll, right?

I think you are marginalizing your credibility with each succeeding post in which you dispute freshman caluclus fundamentals. Depending upon your education base, this could be quite a blow to you. I thought you knew math...maybe it was just me getting the wrong impression. Are you pulling our legs?

1273. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 17:05:15 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <+w4MUxPLDHQHFwzz@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 33524

In message <474060c5$0$1339$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>, Jeff
<jeff@local.host> writes
>> 60/40 solder is no longer officially sold in the UK but may still be
>> available at rallys.
>
>
>That is not correct solder with a lead content is still permissible for the
>repair of existing equipment.
>

A month ago, they were selling small quantities of 60/40 solder at
(effectively) very high prices at the Heighley Gate garden centre, near
Morpeth (Northumberland).
http://www.heighleygate.com
http://www.pb-free.info/rohsexemptions.htm
--
Ian

1274. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 17:14:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <hvr0k3lm07ge98n30mpfu75v4jecqfhr5h@4ax.com>
Source record: 33525

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 23:14:01 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>> No. The main loop will still be tuned to the same frequency, no
>> matter if direct fed, or with a coupling loop. Many people build BC
>> loops and use the ferrite bar antennas in the portable radios
>> themselves to couple to the loop.
>how do I calculate the dimensions of the coupling loop?

Hi Tony,

It has 1/5 the diameter and is a single, shorted loop.

Please don't try to make it more elaborate than it should be. One
wire, in a loop, connected to the other side of the feed (i.e. the
wire runs from the center conductor, 'round the circumference, to the
outer conductor).

Of course, this demands that the bigger loop be equally, simply
described. It too is one piece of wire, turned in a circle, each end
connecting to the resonating capacitor. In this case, you want to
optimize for the lowest Ohmic connections and materials. This may
suggest hardline, but, please, don't think of using the inner
conductor for anything at all - that is a waste of time. You could as
easily use copper tubing.

You can put more effort into it, but it will reward you only in the
sense of being the owner of a fine piece of furniture.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1275. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 17:49:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <gqt0k3t83p4vqdt6ilev4e1futjbro63f6@4ax.com>
Source record: 33527

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 12:05:05 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:viovj3l2v8cebon96vpdqaom99nb2l7fh6@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 00:16:47 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>> Let's rewind up that list of charades to revisit:
>>>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector
>>>>>>>>>>>math.
>>>> and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
>>>> P1 = 50W @ 90deg
>>>> P2 = 50W @ 270deg
>>>> what does the math reveal?
>>>
>>>I am not trying to define power as negative with respect to zero
>> Negative with respect to zero? What about with respect to positive?
>> Or even a smaller negative! How about half negative (only 90 degrees
>> shift instead of 180)?
>> What happened to:
>>>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector
>>>>>>>>>>>math.
>>
>> I was so wanting to see your solution, much less how:
>>>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>> migrated into the negated sine in:
>>>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
>
>
>Oh God this is getting frustrating!

You are lagging the community by at least 8 to 10 postings.

>http://math2.org/math/integrals/more/restrig.htm
>
>1. See top equation. THE INTEGRAL OF A COSINE IS A SINE.

What you published above is not the integral of the system and it has
problems even in isolation.

> I added a minus
>sign, I shouldn't have BUT IT DOESN'T MATTER.

As so many previous mistakes don't matter either. I also note (and I
am full aware of the math) that YOUR reference (see top equation)
solves with a constant added - as it should if this were a legitimate
exercise.

My students didn't get full credit for discarding constants,
especially when they didn't have the vaguest notion of how these
constants contribute to the outcome.

Let me guess, you will say "it doesn't matter" with emphasis. :-)

>I think you are marginalizing your credibility with each succeeding post in
>which you dispute freshman caluclus fundamentals. Depending upon your
>education base, this could be quite a blow to you. I thought you knew
>math...maybe it was just me getting the wrong impression. Are you pulling
>our legs?

Well, I did think I had mined this troll to completion, but another
round may yet bring more fascinating entries.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1276. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 18:15:11 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <47408132$0$10628$4fafbaef@reader2.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33528

> Just as constructive interference functions to
> increase antenna gain in one direction while
> destructive interference functions to decrease
> antenna gain in another direction, in a transmission
> line at a Z0-match point, constructive interference
> functions to increase the energy flow toward the
> load while destructive interference functions to
> decrease the energy flow toward the source.

I cannot follow your reasoning as I cannot understand what is a "Z0-match point".

In my understanding:
- if the transmission line end is mismatched, in no point impedance can be equal to Z0.
- conversely if the transmission line end is matched, impedance is equal to Z0 in all points. But there is no reflected wave and hence no energy flow toward the source

Then, your "Z0-match point" must be something else which I cannot figure out.

73
Tony I0JX

1277. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 18:21:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4848-474082B9-62@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33530

Tony Giacometti wrote:
"How do I calculate the dimensions of the coupling loop?"

You might try to make the radiation pesistance of the loop match the feedline.

Arnold B. Bailey 0n page 400 of "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" gives an approximate squation:

R = 197 L to the fourth power for L< 0,08 wavelengths.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1278. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 18:25:24 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <39969779-f34d-4a9f-8884-bda3b23c7e99@f13g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33529

On 18 Nov, 06:05, Dave <nowh...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > Is this by any chance an exam question?
>
> No, it is not. I was shown it by a lecturer of mine more than 10 years
> ago. The result is quite interesting.

Interesting to me is that there is no parallel resistance bypassing
the capacitor inferring a mythical loss less capacitor.
I await developments with interest
Art

1279. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 18:40:51 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <U3s0C2AzcIQHFwm1@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 33531

In message <47402c0a@212.67.96.135>, Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com> writes
>What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
>the top and bottom of what I have drawn?
>
>I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>
>100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
>100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>
>The two two networks above are in parallel
>
>
>i.e.
>
>
>
> |
> |
> !
>-----!-----
>| |
>| |
>L C
>| |
>| |
>R R
>| |
>| |
>------------
> |
> |
> |
>

I ran it through Spice (laziness) - It doesn't resonate. Intuitively
you think it should have a low Q resonance at 1.6MHz , but it doesn't
Nice one.

73 Brian GM4DIJ

--
Brian Howie

1280. MI5 Persecution: Faxes Sent to Parliament1 (9623)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 18:43:58 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07101822402584@4ax.com>
Source record: 33421
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Faxes Sent to British Parliament logs

During the 1998-2000 period my records indicate that I sent at least 14,480 faxes to the British Parliament
in Westminster, of which 9,138 went via TPC's email-to-fax service and 5,342 were sent via fax-modem direct from
my computer. The actual figure is obviously much higher since, for most of this period, whenever a recipient asked to
be deleted from my mailing list, I totally wiped all entries including that from the logfile.

In the records "Y" indicates successful transmission from fax-modem, "N" indicates failed transmission from fax-modem.
"E" indicates an error occurred while transmitting via fax-modem and a fax may have been only partly transmitted.
"y" and "n" indicate success or failure via TPC.

In April 2000 I changed the method of operation by recording "R" when a recipient requested removal, rather than
wiping their details from my mailing list and records; and keeping "B" records for when TPC actioned a ban on a
recipient's fax-number, but the recipient did not write to ask me to cease faxing. The purpose of these changes
was to keep more accurate and complete records, but the intention was thwarted by the police complaint.

441712190076 nnnnnynnEnnnnnnYYNNYYYYNENNNNNynynnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712190179 yyyynnyyyYnyyyyynYYYNYYYYYYEYEEEyyyyyyynyyyynyyyyy
441712190189 yyynyyyyyYyyyyyyyYYYEYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190243 yyyyyyyyyYnnnnnnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnynnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712190246 ynnnyyyyyYnyyynyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYynyyyynyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712190254 yyyyyyyyYnynynyyYYEEEYYEEYYEYEYyyynyynyynynyyyyyn
441712190266 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYEYYYYYNYYYyyynyyyynyyyyyyyyyy
441712190300 yyyyyyyynYyyyynnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnnyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190301 yyyyyyyyyYnnyyyyYYYYYYYYENNYYYYnyyyynynyynyyynnnB
441712190305 yyynnynyYynnyynYYEYYYEEYYYYEYYynyynyyyynyNnyyynyyy
441712190309 ynyyyyyyYynynnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712190319 nyyyynnnNnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712190323 nyyyyyyYyyyyyyNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
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441712190337 ynyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYEYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyy
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441712190409 nnyyyynyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYENYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyynnyyy
441712190438 yyynnnnnNyyynyyYYYYYYEYYYEYYYYyyynynyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190446 yynnnnnnYyynynyYYYYYEYYYYEYYYYyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyn
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441712191158 ynnnnnnnYyynnnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYynnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712191161 yyyyyynyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712191162 yyyynyyyYnnnnnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyy
441712191163 yyyyyyyyYynyynyYYYEYYYYYYYYYYEyyyyyyyyynyynyyyyynR
441712191174 ynnnnnynYyyynynYEYYYYYYYYYYNNNyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyyyy
441712191177 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyy
441712191179 nyyyyyyyYynyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyynyynnnynyyynynnn
441712191184 ynyyyyyyYynyyyyNNNNNYNYYYYYYNNyyynynynnyyyyyyyyn
441712191185 nyyyyyyyYnnnyyyYYYEYYYYYYYYEYYyynnnnnnyyynnnyyyny
441712191198 yyyyyyyyYnnyyyyEYYYYYEEYYYYYYYYynyyyyyyynyynyyyny
441712191227 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyynyyyyyyNnnnyyyyny
441712191236 nnnnynynYnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712191263 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYNYYYYYNNNNYNyyynynynyyynnynynn
441712191268 yynyyyyyYnyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnyyynnyyyyyNnyyyynyy
441712191279 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYEYYYYYYYEYyyyyyyyyynEnnnnnnB
441712191280 nnnnnnnnYnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnny
441712191395 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYYYYYYYYYyyynnyyyyyyyyyyyyyn
441712192008 yyyyyyyyYyyynnnYYNNENNNNNNNNNNnnyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192031 yynyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyynyynyyyyyyyy
441712192051 yyyyyyyyYynnnnnYYYYYYYYNYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyn
441712192054 yyyyynyyYyyyyyyYEYEYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyynyyyyEnyyyyyny
441712192064 ynyyyyyyYyyynnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyynn
441712192075 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYEYYYYEYYYYNYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192082 yyyyyyyyYynyyyyYYYYYYEEYYYYYNYyyyyyyynyyyyyyyynyy
441712192112 yyyyyyyyNyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYNNEYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192117 ynyyyyyyNnynyyyYYNYYYYYYYNYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynny
441712192130 ynnnnnnnYyynnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYynnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192148 ynyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyynyyynyyyyyyyynyy
441712192170 yyyyyyyyYynnnnnNYYYYYYNYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyn
441712192212 yyyyyyyyYynnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnNnnynnnnn
441712192220 yyyyyyyyYynyyyyYYYYYYYEYYYNYYYyyyyyyyyynnyyyyyny
441712192221 ynyyynyyYyyynnnYYYYYEEEYYYNYYYyyynyyynyynyyyyyny
441712192233 yyynnyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYEEYEEYYYYYnnnyyyynyyynyynynyn
441712192252 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyNYYYYYYYYYYNYEYyyynyyyyyyyyyyyyyny
441712192262 yynnnyyyYynnyyyNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn

441712192269 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYEYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192288 yyyynnnnEnnnnnnnYEYYYENNNNNNNNYEyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192289 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYNYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyynyyynny
441712192302 yyynnyyyEnnyyyyEYYYYYNYYYYYYYYYyyynynynnnyyynynnyn
441712192328 yyyyyyyyYyynyyyYNYYYYYEYYEYYYYyyynyyyyyynyyyyyyny
441712192329 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYEYYEnyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192331 yynyyynyYnnnnnnnYYEEYEEYEENNYNNynnnnnnnnynnNnynyynny
441712192334 ynyyyyynNyyyyyyYYEEYYEEYYYYEEYyyyynyynynnynyyynyy
441712192338 ynnnnnnnYyynnnnnYYEYYYYEYEYYYYYynnnnnynnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192357 yyynyyyyYyyyyynYEYYNYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyynyyyynynyB
441712192359 yyyynyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYEYYYyyynyyyyyyyyynyyyy
441712192364 nnnnnnnyEynnnnYYNYYYYEYENNNNNnyyyyyyyynnNnnnnnnn
441712192377 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYEYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192404 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyNYYYEYYYYYYYYYYyynyynyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192412 yyynyyyyYyyyyyyYEEYEYNEYNYYYYYnyynynnynnnynyyynyn
441712192413 yyyyyyyyEyynyyyYYYYYYYEYYYYEYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192417 yyyyyynyYyynynnNYNYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyynyyynnNnnyyyyyy
441712192418 ynyynnyYyynnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712192423 yynnnynyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYEYYYEYYyyyyyynnnnyynyynyn
441712192425 nnyyyyyyNnnnnnnNYYYYYYEYYYEYYNyyynnynnynnynynnnnn
441712192428 yyynnyyyYnnynnyYYNYNYEEEYYYYYYynnnynynynyyynnnyy
441712192433 yyyynyyyYyyynyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYynyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyny
441712192450 nnynyyyYynnnnnYYNYYYYYNYYYEYYnyyynnyynnyNnnnnnyB
441712192451 yyynyyyYyyynyyYYYYYYNEYYNYYYYyyyyynynyyyNnnnyynny
441712192455 yyyyyyyyYnyyyyyNYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyy
441712192461 yyyyynyyYyyyyyyYEYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYynyyynyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192476 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192477 yyyyyyyYynnnnnnEYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyyy
441712192479 yynyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYEYYYYEyyynyynyyyyyyyyyyny
441712192485 yyyynynnNnnnnnnNYYYYYYYYYYENNYYnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192494 yyynyynyYnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192495 yynyyyyYyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyynnyynnnnB
441712192496 ynyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYEYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyynyy
441712192500 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYEYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyynynyynyn
441712192503 yyynyyyyYnnynyYYNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192516 ynnnnnnnNyyyyyyNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192518 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYEYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192521 nyyyyyyyYynnyyyYEYYYYYYYEYNYYYyyyyyyyyynyNnnnyyyyy
441712192529 ynyyyyyYynnyyYYYEEEEYEYYENEYynyyynyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192536 nyyyyyyyYynyyyyyYYYYYYYYEYNYYYYnyynyyyynyyynyyyyy
441712192539 yyyyyyyyYnyyyyyEEYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192541 yyyyyyynYynnnnnYYNYYNNEYYYYYYNnnnnyyyyyyyNnnyynnny
441712192545 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyy
441712192557 nyyyyyyyYynnnnnYEYYEYYYYEYYYNYyyyynnnynynNnnnnnnn
441712192564 yyyyyyyyYnyyyyyYYYEYYYYYYYNYYYyyynyyyynyyyyyyyyyn
441712192567 nynyyyynYynyyyyYYNYYYNEYEYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynn
441712192570 yyyyynyyYyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyynyyyyyyynyyyy
441712192571 yyyyyyyyYyyyyynYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyynynyyyyyyy
441712192573 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyyyyy
441712192586 yyyyyyyyYnyynyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyynyyyyyyyyyynyyy

441712192608 yyyyyyyyYyynyyyYYYYYEEYYEYEYEYyyynyynyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192619 yyyynynyYnynyyyYYYYYYYNYYEYYYEnnyyynynynnYnnnnnB
441712192621 ynnnnnnnYynnnnnnNYNYNNYYYYEENNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnn
441712192622 yyyyyyynYyyyyyyYYEYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192629 nnnnnnnnEnnnnnnEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192630 nnnnnnnnYnnnnnnEYYYNYEYEYNYYYYnyynynnynynNnyyyyyy
441712192643 ynyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyNnynyyyyy
441712192651 yyyyyynnYyynyyyYYYYYYYYYYNNYYYyyyynnyyyyynnnyyn
441712192665 yyyyyyyyNynyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnnynnnnnnnnnnyyyyny
441712192671 yyynyyyyYynyyyyYYYNNNNYYYYYYYYnnyyyyyyyyynyyyyyy
441712192684 yyyyyyyyYnnynyyYYENYYYYNEEYYYYyyynnyynyynyyyyyyyn
441712192690 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYNNYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192694 nnyyyyyYyyynyyEENYYYYYYYYYYYEEnnyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192697 yynynnnNnnnnnnNNYNYYYYNNYNYYYyyynnnyyyyyNnyynyyy
441712192698 yynnnnnYnnnnnnNNEYYYEYYYNNNYYnyyyyyyyyyyyyynynnn
441712192706 nynnnnnYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYEYyyyynyyyyyyyynyyy
441712192707 nnyyyyyYyyyyyYYYYYYYEYYYYENYnnyyyyynnnyyyyyynB
441712192708 ynyyyyyYnnynyyYYYYYYYYEYEYYYYnnynnnynnnnynnynnnn
441712192710 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYNYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyn
441712192711 ynnnnnnYynyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYEYnnnnnnnnyyyyyyyyny
441712192731 nnyyyynYyyyyyyYYYNYYYYYYNYEYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192738 yyyyyyyEynyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192747 ynyyyyyYnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192749 yyyyyyyNyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192763 yyyyyyyYnnnnyyYEEEEEEEEEEEYNYyyyyyyyyyynnnyyyyyyy
441712192771 yyyyyyyYnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192772 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYYEYYYYEYyyyyyyyyyynyynynyynn
441712192782 yyyyynYyyyynyYNNYEYYYYEYYYYYynynnyyyyynyyynynyy
441712192795 yyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYNYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyy
441712192797 yyyyyyYnnnnnnYYYYYYYEYYYYYYEyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyy
441712192798 yyyyyyYyyynnnYYYYYYYYYNYYYYYnynyynnnynynyyyynyy
441712192799 yyyyyyYyyyynyEYEYYYYYYYYYYYYYyynnnyyyyyyyyyyynyy
441712192804 yyyynyYyyynyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYNYynyyynyyynnynynyyn
441712192810 yyyyyyYynnyyyYEYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712192814 yyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYNNYYYYnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712192820 yynnnnYnyynyyYYYYYYYYYYYNNYYnyyyyyynynnNnynynynn
441712192834 nynnnnNynnnnnEEYYYENYYNNEYYYyynnyyynnnnnnnnnny
441712192849 yyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyny

9623

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1281. Re: Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 18:46:21 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4847-4740887D-598@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33532

KI6KIU wrote:
"Wunder if I can get that to work on two meters, and how would I ?"

A plasma is conductive like a wire. One can couple to a conductor without attachment by surrounding it with a toroid and connecting to the toroid. This is shown on page 380 of "Radio-Electronic Transmission Fundamentals" by B. Whitfield Griffith, Jr..

Why bother?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1282. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:06:19 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4847-47408D2B-627@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33534

Tony, I0JX wrote:
"Then, your "Zo-matchpoint" must be comething else which I cannot figure out."

I`ll guess with Tony that in a made-up case of a 50-ohm antenna and a 50-ohm transmitter connected by a 1/2-wavelength of 300-ohm twinlead, we have a Zo-match to 50-ohms because the twin-lead, mismatched at both ends, still looks to source and load like 50-ohms.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1283. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:12:48 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <47408eb1@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33533

Brian Howie wrote:

>>
>> |
>> |
>> !
>> -----!-----
>> | |
>> | |
>> L C
>> | |
>> | |
>> R R
>> | |
>> | |
>> ------------
>> |
>> |
>> |
>>
>
> I ran it through Spice (laziness) - It doesn't resonate. Intuitively
> you think it should have a low Q resonance at 1.6MHz , but it doesn't
> Nice one.
>
> 73 Brian GM4DIJ
>

The trick is to make

R = sqrt(L/C)

then the impedance is real everywhere. You can use any old values for L:
and C, as long as you make R=sqrt(L/C);

That equation is obviously know from transmission lines too..

1284. Re: Open Loop aka Dipole bent into a square

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:20:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6g00j.60108$RX.32464@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33535

Highland Ham wrote:
> You highly likely find a matching point for the 160 m band when you
> extend the twin feeder .

Sorry, with a feedpoint impedance with R in the units
and X in the thousands, there is probably no length of
feedline that will come close to being compatible with
a tuner. No matter what feedline is used the SWR is way
up in the hundreds to thousands.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1285. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:25:22 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <f9f7dfe8-fb13-4ca9-8878-aef08cc066c2@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33536

On Nov 18, 4:00 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:

>
> I have this feeling I don't know what I am supposed to experience from a
> working loop.
>
> Anyone have a mp3 file which can show what happens using a loop?
>

Here is one I did in 2002 comparing my 16 inch circle loop
vs my T vertical on the BC band.

I did a few quick comparisons between a 16 inch loop, and my "T"
vertical, which is about 42 ft tall, with a 120 ft long flat top wire.
It's pretty hot on MW. The radio was my ic-706mk2g. I'll let the
recordings speak for themselves.
You can click on the URl for the sound files, and your media player
"should" bring them right up and start playing. Hopefully anyway...

I did three tests, on three different frequencies, at different times
in the evening. I'm in Houston, and used mainly San Antonio as the
"target" city. "good 200 miles away" I recorded each test. I did
compress the audio greatly to save d/l time, but the audio is still
good enough to tell which is best. The files are pretty small and will
d/l quickly. They were huge files in the original sample rate and
format...I will "narrate" each test, so you will know which antenna
was used, and the exact times I switched. You can use the counter in
the media player to keep track of the time.

Test #1 was at about 7:30 PM on 550 kc.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest1.mpeg
"Time in seconds"
0-13 -----loop
13-26 -----wire
26-38 -----loop
At 38 seconds I nulled the station, so you can hear the null.
46 -----loop, back pointed to the station
57-69 -----wire
69-end -----loop

Test #2 was at about 8:00 PM on 680 kc.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest2.mpeg
"Time in seconds"
0-11 -----loop

11-23 -----wire
At 37 seconds I nulled the station
46 -----back pointed to the station
55-67 -----wire
67-end -----loop

Test #3 was at about 9:00 PM on 570 kc. Multiple stations on this
freq...
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest3.mpeg
"Time in seconds"
0-10 ----loop
10-23 ----wire
23-37 ----loop
37-48 ----wire
At 62 seconds, I turn the loop 90 degrees to get a totally different
station.
At 74, I turned back to the first station.
85 ----turned back to 2nd station again
91 ----back to the first

Here is another one on the BC where I turn the loop to null the
station.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest4.mpeg
At first the station is nulled, and you can hear
a Mexican station in the background. At about 12 seconds,
I turn to the desired station. At 20 seconds I switch to
the T vertical. At 30 seconds I go back to the loop.
At 40 seconds, I null the station again.

>
> Right now I am hearing very few stations on the loop amd not a one more than
> a S5, with an S1 noise level. I hear a couple stations in the SS contest
> from the west coast S5 on the loop no noise to be heard, on the
> transmitting antenna S6 noise level and the same west coast station S7
>
> I can hear the stations he is working but not well enough to work either on
> the loop or the transmitting antenna. The stations he is working are in the
> noise and I know they are there.
>
> Does this sound right?

Probably so. I haven't found the loops to be that great for pulling
out weak stations on 160m. The success will depend on the level
of noise you are able to cut, vs the strength of the desired station.
This is why I'm playing with beverages a bit out in the country.
I'm not sure how this will pan out, as in general changing the
size of the loop should keep an equal s/n ratio, but some claim
better 160m weak signal use if you use the largest loop you
can manage..

I was able to dig up one 160m file, but it's not for nulling
comparisons.

It's just comparing the general noise received comparing
the full size dipole, vs the loop.
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/dpvloop.mpeg
This is pretty much all close NVIS type signals..
Starts on the loop, and switches back and forth.
You can tell which is the loop.. Much quieter
background noise. It takes my AGC a second
to adapt..
It's no good for showing nulls, but it does show
the signal level I get from the small 16 inch loop
using no preamp at all.
None of those clips use a preamp. I've never used
a preamp on small loops yet.. I prefer to avoid a
preamp if possible.. :/

I was going to record a current file nulling line
noise, but I don't have any noise at the moment.. :/
I use the loops for BC band use more than
anything. But both do tune 160m, and I use
it for that band when I want to kill some noise.

MK

1286. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:27:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6b41k3pjca9hauvepgrbonasnus1m1r9tk@4ax.com>
Source record: 33539

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 19:12:48 +0000, Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com> wrote:

>Brian Howie wrote:
>
>>>
>>> |
>>> |
>>> !
>>> -----!-----
>>> | |
>>> | |
>>> L C
>>> | |
>>> | |
>>> R R
>>> | |
>>> | |
>>> ------------
>>> |
>>> |
>>> |
>>>
>>
>> I ran it through Spice (laziness) - It doesn't resonate. Intuitively
>> you think it should have a low Q resonance at 1.6MHz , but it doesn't
>> Nice one.
>>
>> 73 Brian GM4DIJ
>>
>
>
>The trick is to make
>
>R = sqrt(L/C)
>
>then the impedance is real everywhere. You can use any old values for L:
>and C, as long as you make R=sqrt(L/C);
>
>
>That equation is obviously know from transmission lines too..

Hi Dave,

Perhaps, but not in this round.

sqrt(L/C) <> 1000

Besides, resonance is slightly above 1MHz.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1287. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:28:09 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4740924a$0$2387$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33538

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:gqt0k3t83p4vqdt6ilev4e1futjbro63f6@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 12:05:05 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>news:viovj3l2v8cebon96vpdqaom99nb2l7fh6@4ax.com...
>>> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 00:16:47 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
>>> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>> Let's rewind up that list of charades to revisit:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector
>>>>>>>>>>>>math.
>>>>> and ponder the implication of a negative power, for simplicity:
>>>>> P1 = 50W @ 90deg
>>>>> P2 = 50W @ 270deg
>>>>> what does the math reveal?
>>>>
>>>>I am not trying to define power as negative with respect to zero
>>> Negative with respect to zero? What about with respect to positive?
>>> Or even a smaller negative! How about half negative (only 90 degrees
>>> shift instead of 180)?
>>> What happened to:
>>>>>>>>>>>>Well, power is a vector quanity subject to the rules of vector
>>>>>>>>>>>>math.
>>>
>>> I was so wanting to see your solution, much less how:
>>>>>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>>> migrated into the negated sine in:
>>>>>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
>>
>>
>>Oh God this is getting frustrating!
>
> You are lagging the community by at least 8 to 10 postings.
>
>>http://math2.org/math/integrals/more/restrig.htm
>>
>>1. See top equation. THE INTEGRAL OF A COSINE IS A SINE.
>
> What you published above is not the integral of the system and it has
> problems even in isolation.
>

>> I added a minus
>>sign, I shouldn't have BUT IT DOESN'T MATTER.
>
> As so many previous mistakes don't matter either. I also note (and I
> am full aware of the math) that YOUR reference (see top equation)
> solves with a constant added - as it should if this were a legitimate
> exercise.
>
> My students didn't get full credit for discarding constants,
> especially when they didn't have the vaguest notion of how these
> constants contribute to the outcome.
>
> Let me guess, you will say "it doesn't matter" with emphasis. :-)
>
>>I think you are marginalizing your credibility with each succeeding post
>>in
>>which you dispute freshman caluclus fundamentals. Depending upon your
>>education base, this could be quite a blow to you. I thought you knew
>>math...maybe it was just me getting the wrong impression. Are you pulling
>>our legs?
>
> Well, I did think I had mined this troll to completion, but another
> round may yet bring more fascinating entries.

It's good you have decided to give up Richard. BTW the constant you saw has nothing to do with the equation at hand since we assume zerop power for that component at t = 0. I could have made C =100, would that have made you happy. More to the point, since you grade papers, what must the value of C be in this equation? Ha!

OK Richard, you have said "uncle". Better improve on your basic math next time around. It will be fun.

1288. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:35:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lu00j.60111$RX.52607@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33540

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> I cannot follow your reasoning as I cannot understand what is a
> "Z0-match point".

A Z0-match is defined in my ARRL Antenna Book.

> Then, your "Z0-match point" must be something else which I cannot figure
> out.

Here is an example of a Z0-match to 50 ohms at point '+':

XMTR--50 ohm coax---+---1/2 WL 300 ohm feedline---50 ohm load

The SWR on the 300 ohm feedline is 6:1. The SWR on the 50
ohm coax is 1:1. What happens to the energy and momentum
of the reflected waves on the 300 ohm feedline? Seems
obvious that there is destructive interference toward
the XMTR and constructive interference toward the load.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1289. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:38:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhq4bo$g1f$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33541

Richard Clark wrote:

> Hi Dave,
>
> Perhaps, but not in this round.
>
> sqrt(L/C) <> 1000
>
> Besides, resonance is slightly above 1MHz.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

For a minute, I thought he had abandoned the "new math" and gone over to
the "dark side." (or, "new-new math!") ;-)
JS

1290. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 19:45:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <uk41k3doujrprg2ue49hb09to8pdajletl@4ax.com>
Source record: 33392

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 14:28:09 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>BTW the constant you saw has
>nothing to do with the equation at hand since we assume zerop power for that
>component at t = 0.

An unemphatic "it doesn't matter!" :-)

>I could have made C =100,

Hmmm, 0 is as good as 100?

>what must the value of C
>be in this equation? Ha!

You are right, you have been away from math class too long. The value
of the added C as the result of integration is unknown by definition.
This constant is, after all, from your own reference supplied by you.
Plugging in any value (including your fudge factor of 0) plucked from
the air is invalid. Hardly the best way to demonstrate the
conservation of energy (power, karma, the trade balance, or
what-have-you).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1291. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 20:46:33 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2PqdnesO-sQYOd3anZ2dnUVZ_qjinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33393

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:NNydnfODM_iOB6LanZ2dnUVZ_r6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
> ...
>> For what its worth, I have never considered just plain wire for the
>> loop. I do use coax RG-6 - its all I can get, no RG-59 around here.
>
> Did I miss something. I did see you refer us to a web page that described
> the loop using RG59... and now you tell us you used RG6. You might not yet
> know it, they are different, and the difference is relevant.
>
> Owen

I looked at the specs for both cables and the difference is very small.
Thats why I used RG-6, I have no source for RG-59 here.

1292. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 20:47:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sx10j.23176$JD.20162@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33394

Dave wrote:
> What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
> the top and bottom of what I have drawn?
>
> I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>
> 100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
> 100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>
> The two two networks above are in parallel

Since the two resistances are equal, seems to me the
resonant frequency would be where the two reactances
are equal. Where the 100 uH line crosses the 100 pf
line on the reactance chart in the ARRL Handbook is
in the ballpark of 1.591549431 MHz. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1293. Dloyd why don't you btoher to rememebr this

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 20:47:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <k591k3ta7p331qq19k4j9loqv4vb7vn36o@4ax.com>
Source record: 33395
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS
hell even Ican look like I cam coming from somewhere else anytime I
like

you can do that same stop trying that lie about header

you are a fake and a fraud

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ

nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1294. Because I wasn't posting to usenet in fall/ 2006, I was abroad during the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 20:50:42 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7b02e1d2-d31f-49fe-a276-b60b6e68e307@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33396
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Nov 18, 3:47 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
>
>
>
>
>
> <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >K4YZ wrote:
> >> Nope.
>
> >> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
> >> any annonymous character's "address".
>
> >> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>
> >> Steve, K4YZ
>
> >To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
> >anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
> >IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
> >spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
> >You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
> >of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
> >with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
> >"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
> >their minds.
>
> >You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
> >technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
> >latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
> >minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
> >JS
>
> hell even Ican look like I cam coming from somewhere else anytime I
> like
>
> you can do that same stop trying that lie about header
>
> you are a fake and a fraud
>

> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1295. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 20:53:09 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <iqqdnRMZxPKNO93anZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33397

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 23:14:01 -1000, Tony Giacometti
> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>> No. The main loop will still be tuned to the same frequency, no
>>> matter if direct fed, or with a coupling loop. Many people build BC
>>> loops and use the ferrite bar antennas in the portable radios
>>> themselves to couple to the loop.
>>how do I calculate the dimensions of the coupling loop?
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> It has 1/5 the diameter and is a single, shorted loop.
>
> Please don't try to make it more elaborate than it should be. One
> wire, in a loop, connected to the other side of the feed (i.e. the
> wire runs from the center conductor, 'round the circumference, to the
> outer conductor).
>
> Of course, this demands that the bigger loop be equally, simply
> described. It too is one piece of wire, turned in a circle, each end
> connecting to the resonating capacitor. In this case, you want to
> optimize for the lowest Ohmic connections and materials. This may
> suggest hardline, but, please, don't think of using the inner
> conductor for anything at all - that is a waste of time. You could as
> easily use copper tubing.
>
> You can put more effort into it, but it will reward you only in the
> sense of being the owner of a fine piece of furniture.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

And to think I was just trying to build a simple low noise receiving loop :)

Lets try this question.....

if I were to start from scratch.......

and I wanted to build a low noise receiving loop......

what style of low noise loop would you suggest I build?

OR is there another solution to my situation on my 1/3 of an acre lot?

1296. Re: Dloyd why don't you btoher to rememebr this

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 20:54:41 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <fk91k39bp2co00rb3mnh7hdvn0brdhqdpj@4ax.com>
Source record: 33398
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 15:47:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>K4YZ wrote:
>>> Nope.
>>>
>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>
>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>
>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>
>>
>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>
>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>their minds.
>>
>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
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>>JS
>hell even Ican look like I cam coming from somewhere else anytime I
>like
>
>you can do that same stop trying that lie about header
>
>you are a fake and a fraud
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>

>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
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>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1297. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:05:33 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99ED524F4E96Fnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33400

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:2PqdnesO-sQYOd3anZ2dnUVZ_qjinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>
>> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
>> news:NNydnfODM_iOB6LanZ2dnUVZ_r6rnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>>
>> ...
>>> For what its worth, I have never considered just plain wire for the
>>> loop. I do use coax RG-6 - its all I can get, no RG-59 around here.
>>
>> Did I miss something. I did see you refer us to a web page that
>> described the loop using RG59... and now you tell us you used RG6.
>> You might not yet know it, they are different, and the difference is
>> relevant.
>>
>> Owen
>
>
> I looked at the specs for both cables and the difference is very
> small. Thats why I used RG-6, I have no source for RG-59 here.
>

Tony,

You might regard the difference as small, but in the models that I created the difference in transmission loss, velocity factor, and shield diameter are relevant.

Anyway, I have built and calibrated a model of the 80m loop described in the ARRL Antenna Book (19th ed), and I am still checking the model.

Initial results are that it does exhibit a peak in gain at about 300pF of tuning C, and that peak in gain is just a little less than an untuned unshielded loop of the same size.

It looks like the gain is about -53dBi (not including feedline). If the expected noise from a 0dBi antenna in 2kHz was -83dBm, this would give around -136dBm which is in the region of the quiet noise floor on a good HF receiver. Of course, if you were in a very noise place, then this might be sufficient gain to achieve close to max S/N.

I have also modelled the tuned loop with the LHS shield bonded to the inner conductor at the gap, which removes the lossy s/c stub from the picture, increasing gain a little. Now this connection will not appeal to

the people with misconceptions about how a shielded loop works, but the s/c stub formed by the coax on one side of the loop is just another loss element that can be avoided.

Made of RG6, the gain is about a half dB higher.

I will look at it later in the day and put some notes together.

Owen

1298. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:10:57 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4740aa62$0$19785$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33401

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:uk41k3doujrprg2ue49hb09to8pdajletl@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 14:28:09 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>BTW the constant you saw has
>>nothing to do with the equation at hand since we assume zerop power for
>>that
>>component at t = 0.
>
> An unemphatic "it doesn't matter!" :-)
>
>>I could have made C =100,
>
> Hmmm, 0 is as good as 100?
>
>>what must the value of C
>>be in this equation? Ha!
>
> You are right, you have been away from math class too long. The value
> of the added C as the result of integration is unknown by definition.
> This constant is, after all, from your own reference supplied by you.
> Plugging in any value (including your fudge factor of 0) plucked from
> the air is invalid. Hardly the best way to demonstrate the
> conservation of energy (power, karma, the trade balance, or
> what-have-you).

From the fundamental theorem of calculus, when integrating any function that has an antiderivative, then the integral is the antiderivative plus a constant "C". When integrating the actual equation at hand over its limits, the value of the constant does not matter because it always subtracts out. For example, for the portion integral (Kcosine(wt)) from (0 to 2*pi) at hand,

the result is:

(Ksin(2*pi) + C) - (Ksin(0) + C) =
(0 + C) - (0 + C) =
C - C = 0

So "C", whatever you think it should be Richard, does not matter because it cancels out of the calculation. We typically leave C out of the equation because most engineers know it will cancel out. But here it is for you to see. I assume I do not have to add "C" for you in any future integrals calculations I make that involve antiderivatives?

Uncle?

1299. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:16:55 UTC
From: Stefan Wolfe <dbrocolli@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4740abc8$0$2347$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33402

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message >
> No wonder you embrace anonymity, this would be embarrassing,
> otherwise.

In this newsgroup, I think I have no issues with spam and it seems the people here can be trusted, no matter how misled a few of them may be with respect to some fundamntal physics concepts. So, my name is Dan, AI4QJ, QTH in North Carolina (but soon to retire to Asia); dfinn1@nc.rr.com

1300. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:18:10 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <4740ac14$0$37205$4fafbaef@reader3.news.tin.it>
Source record: 33403

>
> A Z0-match is defined in my ARRL Antenna Book.
>
Sorry, I have that book, but I do not remember where it is.

> Here is an example of a Z0-match to 50 ohms at point '+':
>
> XMTR--50 ohm coax---+---1/2 WL 300 ohm feedline---50 ohm load
>

OK, understood.

> The SWR on the 300 ohm feedline is 6:1. The SWR on the 50
> ohm coax is 1:1. What happens to the energy and momentum
> of the reflected waves on the 300 ohm feedline? Seems
> obvious that there is destructive interference toward
> the XMTR and constructive interference toward the load.

I am not sure on whether I am able to correctly interpret your statement. My understanding is:

- reflected power does not reach the transmitter, as it is fully reflected back toward the load
- such re-reflected power reaches the load, where it is partially absorbed (thus contributing to the total power delivered to the load) and partially reflected back once more

Probably this is what you call destructive interference at the trasmitter and constructive interference at the load.

The fact that reflected power is fully re-reflected to the load does not seem to be appreciated by everyone. Many people still attribute their transmitter power transistors failure to reflected power burning them. The failure is instead clearly due to malfunctioning or poor design of the SWR protection circuit that:
- does not keep the collector voltage within its maximum allowable value when load impedance is too high
- does not keep the collector current and the junction temperature within their maximum allowable values when load impedance is too low

73

Tony I0JX

1301. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:18:26 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5299-4740AC22-821@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33404

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"Antonio, please don`t bow out now."

Why is a principle so trivial as superposition worth a thread in this newsgroup?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1302. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:30:39 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <63c2fde2-cba7-4665-ac66-83e4299750f4@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33405

On Nov 18, 3:14 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:

>
> how do I calculate the dimensions of the coupling loop?

It's really not that critical. But there is a "sweet spot"
where you get the maximum coupling.
The best way is to just test it and see where you get
the strongest level, and nail it down.
I'm looking at my 44 inch per side loop, and the coupling
loop is about 5 inches inside of the main loop windings.
It's a plain single wire.
On my 16 inch loop, it's a circle, and is built on a
plastic humidifier blower housing. The motor mount
acts as the boom to attach to the mast.
When it's on the stand, it almost gives the impression
of some kind of perverted microwave dish at first
look... :/
It's coupling loop is a three turn coax shielded loop
that is appx three inches away from the main coil.
It's also slightly less across, and is about a 12 inch
loop inside the 16 inch loop. Yes, it has a gap in the
shield at the top, which is the center of the total
length of the coax.
I tested various coupling loops on that one, and
got the best level using the three turns, and the
use of a "shielded" coax loop just aids in better
balance. The main coil is plain insulated #12 wire.
As you can tell in the recordings, my nulls are deep.
In most cases with groundwave path signals, I can
make an unwanted station vanish if I want.
That applies to local single source noise too.. :)
My usual culprit is line noise due south or north
or me. But I can kill 95% of it. I'm lucky it seems
to come from one location.
In general, the nulls are not near as good with actual
skywave signals late at night. But they can still
help a bit, as they tend to reject a bit of unwanted
crud vs a larger wire antenna.
If I'm listening to the BC band, I'm always on the loop,
no matter what the time of day. I prefer it even with
skywave signals. But due to the generally lower
signal levels on the weaker 160m band, it's a bit
different animal.
You might have better luck on 160 using say a set

of phased short verticals.
There was a thread talking about those just the other day. I think W8JI uses those quite a bit, and I know he often works stuff I don't even hear on the transmit vertical, or one of my loops.
On 160, I think just being vertical is an advantage for long haul DX.
Either that or use beverages, which I'm gonna assume are probably not possible at your QTH... :(
BTW, one time I hooked the 16 inch loop to a AC/Delco car radio in a truck.. Worked great. :)
MK

1303. Re: Dloyd why don't you btoher to rememebr this

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:32:16 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <1dn0i3.5gk.17.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 33406
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

hell even Ican look like I cam coming from somewhere else anytime I
like and i can and do post over calls of others at
http://kd8ctl.blogspot.com

you can do that same stop trying that lie about header since i know all
about lies and how to tel them

you are a fake and i am a fraud and my mind goes topy turvy at my funy
http://khkb9rqz.blogspot.com/ where i cannot splell a word

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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

-
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1304. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:33:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhqb2g$1mb$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33408

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward! At
> this point, who knows:
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>
> JS

http://www.targetwire.com/targetwire/2007/10/18/tw396/tw396_uk.html

JS

1305. Re: Dloyd why don't you btoher to rememebr this

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:33:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ctb1k31h6pad1habmknbsuru20v04hjap7@4ax.com>
Source record: 33407
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 16:32:16 -0500, "kb9rqz@hotmail.com"
<konstans@hotmail.com> wrote:

>
>http://kd8ctl.blogspot.com

nice confession dloyd

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

1306. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:36:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k1c2tnfocag74@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33410

Tony Giacometti wrote:
>
> And to think I was just trying to build a simple low noise receiving loop :)
>
> Lets try this question.....
>
> if I were to start from scratch.......
>
> and I wanted to build a low noise receiving loop......
>
> what style of low noise loop would you suggest I build?
>
> OR is there another solution to my situation on my 1/3 of an acre lot?

What you should do is realize that there is no such thing as a "low noise receiving loop". No antenna has any way to tell the difference between signals and noise, so a "low noise receiving loop" is also just as much a "low signal receiving loop". All a loop can do that might help with a noise problem is provide a sharp null in one direction (actually, two, but it's very unlikely that both will be useful at the same time). If the noise is coming from a single narrow direction, you can turn the loop to reduce it. If the noise isn't coming from one narrow direction, a loop won't be "low noise" and, as I pointed out earlier, might well be worse than an outside antenna if the noise is being radiated by house wiring.

From all the descriptions, it sounds like your main problem with the loop is that the overall gain of your loop + receiver is simply too low for comfortable listening. What you need in order to provide the necessary additional gain is either a better impedance match between the loop and receiver (for which there have been multiple suggestions), an amplifier either ahead of the receiver (a preamp) or after the receiver (an audio amplifier), or some combination of those. If you can null out the noise by turning the loop, then the additional gain will get you what you're trying to achieve. If not, then a loop isn't the solution, and the only solution might be to find and eliminate the source of the noise.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1307. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:36:54 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <YaCdnaeU4L3ZLd3anZ2dnUVZ_uGknZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33409

nm5k@wt.net wrote:

> On Nov 18, 4:00 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> I have this feeling I don't know what I am supposed to experience from a
>> working loop.
>>
>> Anyone have a mp3 file which can show what happens using a loop?
>>
>
>
> Here is one I did in 2002 comparing my 16 inch circle loop
> vs my T vertical on the BC band.
> ----------
>
> I did a few quick comparisons between a 16 inch loop, and my "T"
> vertical, which is about 42 ft tall, with a 120 ft long flat top wire.
> It's pretty hot on MW. The radio was my ic-706mk2g. I'll let the
> recordings speak for themselves.
> You can click on the URl for the sound files, and your media player
> "should" bring them right up and start playing. Hopefully anyway...
>
> I did three tests, on three different frequencies, at different times
> in the evening. I'm in Houston, and used mainly San Antonio as the
> "target" city. "good 200 miles away" I recorded each test. I did
> compress the audio greatly to save d/l time, but the audio is still
> good enough to tell which is best. The files are pretty small and will
> d/l quickly. They were huge files in the original sample rate and
> format...I will "narrate" each test, so you will know which antenna
> was used, and the exact times I switched. You can use the counter in
> the media player to keep track of the time.
>
> Test #1 was at about 7:30 PM on 550 kc.
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest1.mpeg
> "Time in seconds"
> 0-13 -----loop
> 13-26 -----wire
> 26-38 -----loop
> At 38 seconds I nulled the station, so you can hear the null.
> 46 -----loop, back pointed to the station
> 57-69 -----wire
> 69-end -----loop

>
> Test #2 was at about 8:00 PM on 680 kc.
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest2.mpeg
> "Time in seconds"
> 0-11 -----loop
> 11-23 -----wire
> At 37 seconds I nulled the station
> 46 -----back pointed to the station
> 55-67 -----wire
> 67-end -----loop
>
> Test #3 was at about 9:00 PM on 570 kc. Multiple stations on this
> freq...
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest3.mpeg
> "Time in seconds"
> 0-10 ----loop
> 10-23 ----wire
> 23-37 ----loop
> 37-48 ----wire
> At 62 seconds, I turn the loop 90 degrees to get a totally different
> station.
> At 74, I turned back to the first station.
> 85 ----turned back to 2nd station again
> 91 ----back to the first
>
>
> Here is another one on the BC where I turn the loop to null the
> station.
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/mwtest4.mpeg
> At first the station is nulled, and you can hear
> a Mexican station in the background. At about 12 seconds,
> I turn to the desired station. At 20 seconds I switch to
> the T vertical. At 30 seconds I go back to the loop.
> At 40 seconds, I null the station again.
>
>
>>
>> Right now I am hearing very few stations on the loop amd not a one more
>> than a S5, with an S1 noise level. I hear a couple stations in the SS
>> contest from the west coast S5 on the loop no noise to be heard, on the
>> transmitting antenna S6 noise level and the same west coast station S7
>>
>> I can hear the stations he is working but not well enough to work either
>> on the loop or the transmitting antenna. The stations he is working are
>> in the noise and I know they are there.
>>
>> Does this sound right?
>
> Probably so. I haven't found the loops to be that great for pulling
> out weak stations on 160m. The success will depend on the level

> of noise you are able to cut, vs the strength of the desired station.
> This is why I'm playing with beverages a bit out in the country.
> I'm not sure how this will pan out, as in general changing the
> size of the loop should keep an equal s/n ratio, but some claim
> better 160m weak signal use if you use the largest loop you
> can manage..
>
> I was able to dig up one 160m file, but it's not for nulling
> comparisons.
> It's just comparing the general noise received comparing
> the full size dipole, vs the loop.
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/dpvloop.mpeg
> This is pretty much all close NVIS type signals..
> Starts on the loop, and switches back and forth.
> You can tell which is the loop.. Much quieter
> background noise. It takes my AGC a second
> to adapt..
> It's no good for showing nulls, but it does show
> the signal level I get from the small 16 inch loop
> using no preamp at all.
> None of those clips use a preamp. I've never used
> a preamp on small loops yet.. I prefer to avoid a
> preamp if possible.. :/
>
> I was going to record a current file nulling line
> noise, but I don't have any noise at the moment.. :/
> I use the loops for BC band use more than
> anything. But both do tune 160m, and I use
> it for that band when I want to kill some noise.
>
> MK

Thank you for the audio clips, the loop is really
working for you.

No preamp!!! WOW!!!

Truly Amazing!

1308. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:45:54 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <mo20j.60131$RX.35657@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33411

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 19:12:48 +0000, Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com> wrote:
>
>> Brian Howie wrote:
>>
>>>> |
>>>> |
>>>> !
>>>> -----!-----
>>>> | |
>>>> | |
>>>> L C
>>>> | |
>>>> | |
>>>> R R
>>>> | |
>>>> | |
>>>> ------------
>>>> |
>>>> |
>>>> |
>>>>
>>> I ran it through Spice (laziness) - It doesn't resonate. Intuitively
>>> you think it should have a low Q resonance at 1.6MHz , but it doesn't
>>> Nice one.
>>>
>>> 73 Brian GM4DIJ
>>>
>>
>> The trick is to make
>>
>> R = sqrt(L/C)
>>
>> then the impedance is real everywhere. You can use any old values for L:
>> and C, as long as you make R=sqrt(L/C);
>>
>>
>> That equation is obviously know from transmission lines too..
>
> Hi Dave,
>
> Perhaps, but not in this round.
>
> sqrt(L/C) <> 1000

>
> Besides, resonance is slightly above 1MHz.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

My calculator needs fixing. When I divide 100 uH by 100 pF and take
the square root, I end up with the number 1000. Where did I go wrong?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1309. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:55:23 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <e2990dbc-75bc-4ae4-902c-81f6cd11d7e5@c29g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33412

On 18 Nov, 11:12, Dave <nowh...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> Brian Howie wrote:
>
> >> |
> >> |
> >> !
> >> -----!-----
> >> | |
> >> | |
> >> L C
> >> | |
> >> | |
> >> R R
> >> | |
> >> | |
> >> ------------
> >> |
> >> |
> >> |
>
> > I ran it through Spice (laziness) - It doesn't resonate. Intuitively
> > you think it should have a low Q resonance at 1.6MHz , but it doesn't
> > Nice one.
>
> > 73 Brian GM4DIJ
>
> finally come up The trick is to make
>
> R = sqrt(L/C)
>
> then the impedance is real everywhere. You can use any old values for L:
> and C, as long as you make R=sqrt(L/C);
>
> That equation is obviously know from transmission lines too..- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

David,
After all those discussions where you have been baiting me on my
antenna
you finally come up with what I have been hitting you with.
Rember my comments where a radiator can be any shape, any elefation as
long as the
element is in equilibrium. Finally the penny has dropped with respect

to the LC ratio!
Art

1310. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 21:59:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16902-4740B5D5-621@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33414

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"Since the two resistances are equal, seems to me the resonant frequency would be where the two reactances are equal."

Yes that`s the unity power factor point. There`s a rule that when the circuit Q`s not less than 10, fo=1/2pi on the sq.rt. of LC. For lower Qs, the calculation is more laborious. I sure miss my ARRL Lightning Coil Calculator!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1311. Cell phones packed together

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:03:49 UTC
From: Goan <goanphassed@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6bb853a6-7db2-4bb3-81e1-101dcfb9af90@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33413

Does anyone know if there would be a problem using cell phones to
transmit and receive data if 8 phones are closely packed together?

Thanks, Goan

1312. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:09:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3K20j.68873$YL5.5984@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33415

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Why is a principle so trivial as superposition worth a thread in this
> newsgroup?

Because most of the posters to this newsgroup do not
know what happens to the energy in the waves during
superposition inside a transmission line. They seem
to understand superposition in free space but not
inside a transmission line. Maxwell's laws are the
same for EM waves in free space and inside a
transmission line.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1313. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:11:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MM20j.68876$YL5.11668@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33416

Tom Donaly wrote:
> My calculator needs fixing. When I divide 100 uH by 100 pF and take
> the square root, I end up with the number 1000. Where did I go wrong?

The actual formula is 1/[2pi*SQRT(L*C)]
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1314. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:21:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <0affd68a-b30c-43d6-8901-f1c53346dca4@b32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33418

On 18 Nov, 14:11, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
> > My calculator needs fixing. When I divide 100 uH by 100 pF and take
> > the square root, I end up with the number 1000. Where did I go wrong?
>
> The actual formula is 1/[2pi*SQRT(L*C)]
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I see that somebody intimated a 1000 ohm resistive impedance.
My antenna on 160 is about half of that! The question I have now is
how can we relate the radiation with respect to that high
resistive impedance?
Regards
Art

1315. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:28:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <pre1k3h5qu98flh1fm53dnu73pv4m5cn88@4ax.com>
Source record: 33419

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 16:10:57 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>When integrating the actual equation at hand over its limits,
>the value of the constant does not matter because it always subtracts out.

This is simply leaning on the Xerox to resuscitate a doomed method. We
only have to consider that if this "logic" were applied to the actual
equation (again, from you):
>>>>>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>>>>>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
That all terms would be rendered 0. After all, the two leading terms
are constants too.

Will we hear another chorus of "it doesn't matter?" :-)

You are simply compounding errors.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1316. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:32:43 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimtel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <1baad7e7-389d-4ebb-8ed9-7c176511c3cd@b36g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33420

```
On 18 nov, 13:11, Dave <nowh...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
> the top and bottom of what I have drawn?
>
> I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>
> 100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
> 100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>
> The two two networks above are in parallel
>
> i.e.
>
> |
> |
> !
> -----!-----
> | |
> | |
> L C
> | |
> | |
> R R
> | |
> | |
> ------------
> |
> |
> |
```

hello Dave,

Normallly the resonant frequency of circuit is the frequency where Zin is real. The problem with this circuit is that Z is real everywhere and Q will be zero. So in my opinion it is useless to define a resonant frequency for this circuit. The only other option you have is to find the frequency where Im(current left leg) = -Im(current right leg), 1.600 MHz.

Best regards,

Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl

1317. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:40:53 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4740bf8b$0$16513$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33422

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:pre1k3h5qu98flh1fm53dnu73pv4m5cn88@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 16:10:57 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>When integrating the actual equation at hand over its limits,
>>the value of the constant does not matter because it always subtracts out.
>
> This is simply leaning on the Xerox to resuscitate a doomed method. We
> only have to consider that if this "logic" were applied to the actual
> equation (again, from you):
>>>>>>>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>>>>>>>= (50 - 0) + (50 - 0) - 2SQRT P1*P2 sine(A)
> That all terms would be rendered 0. After all, the two leading terms
> are constants too.
>
> Will we hear another chorus of "it doesn't matter?" :-)
>
> You are simply compounding errors.

You know nothing about integrating equations do you? All terms were not
rendered zero, threy rendered 100 joules.Only the sine function integrated
to zero (for what should "seem" to be obvious reasons) and the constant C
subtracted out. This is funny.

1318. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:41:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <rff1k3hhflp0bf6peu62uoeveu1pmb0fu2@4ax.com>
Source record: 33423

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 21:45:54 GMT, "Tom Donaly"
<dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

>My calculator needs fixing. When I divide 100 uH by 100 pF and take
>the square root, I end up with the number 1000. Where did I go wrong?

Hi Tom,

You didn't, I misread micro for nanohenry.

No resonance as specified.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1319. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:41:33 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-4740BF9D-631@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33427

Art wrote:
"The question I now have is how can we relate the radiation with respact to that high resistive impedance?"

Efficiency = radiation resistance / radiation resistance + loss resistance

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1320. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:43:49 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <4740c027@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33424

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
>> the top and bottom of what I have drawn?
>>
>> I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>>
>> 100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
>> 100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>>
>> The two two networks above are in parallel
>
> Since the two resistances are equal, seems to me the
> resonant frequency would be where the two reactances
> are equal. Where the 100 uH line crosses the 100 pf
> line on the reactance chart in the ARRL Handbook is
> in the ballpark of 1.591549431 MHz. :-)

But it does not resonate at 1.591549431 MHz - or anywhere else for that matter. The impedance is 1000 Ohms, purely resistive, at any frequency.

1321. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:44:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <l1g1k35q0sp94h91g7mc07dd56um9sqlc5@4ax.com>
Source record: 33425

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 17:40:53 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>This is funny.

A chorus indeed.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1322. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:53:57 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <oo30j.157$C24.14@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33426

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> My calculator needs fixing. When I divide 100 uH by 100 pF and take
>> the square root, I end up with the number 1000. Where did I go wrong?
>
> The actual formula is 1/[2pi*SQRT(L*C)]

Not in this case. All you have to do, Cecil, is take your formula,
above, find the frequency you think is the resonant frequency, and
then use it to find the impedance across the circuit. Now, try some
other frequency. You can prove that this circuit can be replaced by
a 1000 ohm resistor for all frequencies, using network analysis, but
that's a little more difficult.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1323. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 22:56:57 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k1gpp1p8hv824@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33428

Dave wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Is this by any chance an exam question?
>
> No, it is not. I was shown it by a lecturer of mine more than 10 years
> ago. The result is quite interesting.

With the given values, it's a constant-impedance network. I've used one many times in time domain circuit designs. Its impedance is a constant real value of 1000 ohms at all frequencies. Since "resonance" implies a single frequency (at which the reactance is zero), this circuit isn't resonant at any frequency. The circuit is often used in time domain applications (e.g., oscilloscopes) where it's sometimes necessary to provide a constant impedance load but you're stuck with a capacitive device input impedance. In that situation, the C is the input C of the device. However, the transfer function isn't flat with frequency-- you end up with a single pole lowpass rolloff, dictated by the R and C values.

For anyone who cares about such matters, "resonate" is a verb, "resonant" is the adjective, and "resonance" the noun. A resonant circuit resonates at resonance.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1324. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 23:00:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k1h0etnefvi85@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33429

I'm surprised that 60/40 solder is apparently so common. For a very long time I've used 63/37, which is eutectic. This means it has the lowest melting point temperature for that combination of metals, but more importantly, it has no plastic state. It goes abruptly from liquid directly to solid as it cools.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1325. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 23:02:49 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <4740c49a@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33430

Wimpie wrote:
don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>>
>> 100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
>> 100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>>
>> The two two networks above are in parallel
>>
>> i.e.
>>
>> |
>> |
>> !
>> -----!-----
>> | |
>> | |
>> L C
>> | |
>> | |
>> R R
>> | |
>> | |
>> ------------
>> |
>> |
>> |
>
> hello Dave,
>
> Normallly the resonant frequency of circuit is the frequency where Zin
> is real. The problem with this circuit is that Z is real everywhere

I'm not sure if that is a "problem", or a "nice feature" - it depends on
your viewpoint I guess!

> and Q will be zero. So in my opinion it is useless to define a
> resonant frequency for this circuit. The only other option you have
> is to find the frequency where Im(current left leg) = -Im(current
> right leg), 1.600 MHz.
>
> Best regards,
>
> Wim
> PA3DJS
> www.tetech.nl

>

It will always be real if

R = sqrt(L/C)

If anyone wants to prove it, I will let them. I did in many years ago,
but don't have the inclination to do it any more.

IIRC, the proof is not particularly difficult.

1326. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 23:21:50 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <a1978cc1-c60c-43a1-9e1c-4a06c37f43d7@b36g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33431

On 18 Nov, 14:41, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "The question I now have is how can we relate the radiation with respact
> to that high resistive impedance?"
>
> Efficiency = radiation resistance / radiation resistance + loss
> resistance
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Nothing spectacular about that Richard, or are you relating to
something I missed?
Ofcourse nothing is real with the circuit that David provided because
the
capacitor is not real without a bypass resistance!
Art

1327. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-18 23:57:53 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <7audnW2-dNnITN3anZ2dnUVZ8uGdnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33432

> The main reason is to support the continued use of tin/lead solder for
> repairs to existing tin/lead soldered equipment. This also ensures a
> continuing supply for home construction, which is specifically excluded
> from the RoHS regulations:
> http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/faq_weee.pdf
> (see question 1.15).
>
> An amateur constructor is only *required* to use lead-free solder when
> repairing a product that was put on the market after July 2006, and was
> therefore 'born lead-free'.
=========
Does the above mean that all CE labeled equipment put on market after
July 2006 has been constructed with Lead free solder ? Also for example
equipment from outside the EU , like American made TenTec equipment (now
CE approved), because it would be a requirement for CE labeling , or has
this type of labeling nothing to do with actual construction methods ?
>
> The only significant UK electronics distributor that doesn't sell
> regular tin/lead solder is Maplin. That is because they jumped to
> conclusions without reading the regulations, and still haven't realised.
=============
Tnx Ian ,very useful to know.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1328. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 00:41:58 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4740dbd0$0$32540$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33433

"Antonio Vernucci" <vernucci@tin.it> wrote in message
news:4740ac14$0$37205$4fafbaef@reader3.news.tin.it...
> >
>
> The fact that reflected power is fully re-reflected to the load does not
> seem to be appreciated by everyone. Many people still attribute their
> transmitter power transistors failure to reflected power burning them. The
> failure is instead clearly due to malfunctioning or poor design of the SWR
> protection circuit that:
> - does not keep the collector voltage within its maximum allowable value
> when load impedance is too high
> - does not keep the collector current and the junction temperature within
> their maximum allowable values when load impedance is too low

I have heard this before and I find it very interesting. If you have a ladder line, (as long as your transceiver is matched using a tuner, the SWR past the tuner does not really matter, within reasonable limits, because the energy simply re-reflects back and forth until it eventually radiates out the antenna. When coax is used it's a different matter due to loss. In the old days, before coax was extensively available and (more robust) tubes were used as amplifiers, my understanding is that it was common to run at much higher SWR ratios.

1329. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 00:48:13 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k1nadkva73026@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33434

Dave wrote:
>
> The trick is to make
>
> R = sqrt(L/C)
>
> then the impedance is real everywhere. You can use any old values for L:
> and C, as long as you make R=sqrt(L/C);
>
>
> That equation is obviously know from transmission lines too..

Another interesting thing about this general topology is that, except for the special case where R^2 = L/C (the constant impedance case), the resonant frequency is 1 / (2 * pi * sqrt(LC)) if and only if the two resistors are equal in value. Otherwise it's at some other frequency depending on the R values.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1330. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 00:49:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <96l1k3d554bvsq6dnf6d03dp5176c01o35@4ax.com>
Source record: 33435

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 21:46:30 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
<dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

>Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

Hi Dan,

Now let's return to this equation.

It is drawn from the classic optics formula for finding the Intensity of radiation at a point in space that is illuminated by two sources. The intensity is a function of illuminators and their relative (at that point) phase.

Phase can also be thought of as distance (which returns us to the point in space). As each path has a different length; then relative phase, their difference in length, is simplified by casting out all full cycles to leave only the remnant, or partial cycle. Of course, keeping count of the complete angular distances can be preserved, nothing will change in the result.

A is a single value (as a point in space is 1D) and is expressed as that relative phase. A, thus in the world of all possible variations, can be any single value between 0 and 2ï¿½Pi radians. It follows that the cosine operation then renders a single value between +1 and -1.

If you were to integrate this over some portion of time, or for all time; then it wouldn't change the answer one iota. The intensity of interference at a fixed spot in space from fixed illuminators does not change with time.

If you were to integrate this over some portion of space, or for all space; then you would come up with different solutions. Across all space the intensity would become the sum of the two sources' illumination.

There is no necessity of changing cos(A) to -sin(A) + C at all. There is no issue of unknown constants, the original intensities do not disappear.

However, Integration does not resurrect Cecil's sucker punch. There is no missing power (energy, calories, what-have-you) as the question was tailored to an illusion that too many bought into.

Lest we go 'round the mulberry bush on that again, please respond to my critique posted some time ago if you fault IT.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1331. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 01:22:21 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4740e54c$0$20600$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33436

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:96l1k3d554bvsq6dnf6d03dp5176c01o35@4ax.com...

> Lest we go 'round the mulberry bush on that again, please respond to
> my critique posted some time ago if you fault IT.

1. I checked around the thread and there are so many posts, I cannot find your critique. Can you repost or point to me to where it is?

2. You are saying that A is not a function of time. OK, OF COURSE that changes the appearance of the curve I was using. Still, the total energy expended over one cycle (can be thought of as phase angle -> distance, not time), 0 to 2pi radians, is = zero (It is still valid to integrate and cancel out C ;-)) Over the full cosine power cycle, energy is still conserved, however the model is totally different. Why didn't you mention that A was not a function of time before?

I am only trying to show conservation of energy which must hold true for any of these power formulas to be correct. And this equation still shows conservation of energy being true, even if A is the phase angle.

1332. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 01:41:50 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhqpl1dav1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33437

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> My calculator needs fixing. When I divide 100 uH by 100 pF and take
>> the square root, I end up with the number 1000. Where did I go wrong?
>
> The actual formula is 1/[2pi*SQRT(L*C)]

1/(2pi*sqrt(l*c))

= 1/(2.28318*100)

= 1/628.318

= 0.001591550775244382621538...

Hmmm. Seems as if my calculator is broken also ...

Regards,
JS

1333. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 01:58:53 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <x560j.6479$Nz1.2156@trnddc06>
Source record: 33438

"Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> The answer is "No".
>
> Why?
>
> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to turn
> at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the horizon.
> How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000 km away so
> the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four times the speed
> of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is going round your
> head when really it is you who is turning, but according to general
> relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally valid including revolving
> ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the speed of light?
>
Now that there have been several responses, I would be interested in hearing
your explanation of the "no".

1334. Re: Cell phones packed together

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 02:00:49 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4740ee4c$0$32534$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33439

"Goan" <goanphassed@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:6bb853a6-7db2-4bb3-81e1-101dcfb9af90@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> Does anyone know if there would be a problem using cell phones to
> transmit and receive data if 8 phones are closely packed together?
>
> Thanks, Goan

No problem. The phone communicatiions are multiplexed either by code
division (CDMA of time division (TDMA/GSM). This mulitplexing locks in your
communication with the person on the other end with very little chance of
channel interference. Of course, an exceedingly large number of phones at
the same frequency in the same location would beginn generating a large
amount of background noise.

1335. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 02:01:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <j7q1k35akg99q3bo3p295b2cmfvkvc5dvi@4ax.com>
Source record: 33440

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 20:22:21 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

> point to me to where it is?
It is my first post to this thread, at level 2, responding directly to
Dave.

>2. You are saying that A is not a function of time. OK, OF COURSE that
>changes the appearance of the curve I was using. Still, the total energy
>expended over one cycle (can be thought of as phase angle -> distance, not
>time), 0 to 2pi radians, is = zero

As always, engineering is done by strict language. Look at your own.
"Expended" energy is power. Integration of power over time will never
result in no power unless no energy was "expended."

>(It is still valid to integrate and
>cancel out C ;-)) Over the full cosine power cycle, energy is still
>conserved, however the model is totally different.

The model never changed, the consideration of superposition (partial
solutions) may momentarily suspend us, but upon its completion the
complete solution resolves to exactly what I've posted. Hence, there
is no "missing" power (energy, etc.).

>Why didn't you mention
>that A was not a function of time before?

Consider the genesis of the formula. It informs us all that this is a
point location solution of total illumination from two remote sources.
There is no need for me to create a shopping list of all the things
this formula is NOT a function of.

>I am only trying to show conservation of energy which must hold true for any
>of these power formulas to be correct. And this equation still shows
>conservation of energy being true, even if A is the phase angle.

If it is any different from what is not already in my post, feel free
to elaborate.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1336. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 02:25:30 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4740f430$0$16457$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33441

"Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
news:x560j.6479$Nz1.2156@trnddc06...
>
> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> The answer is "No".
>>
>> Why?
>>
>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000 km
>> away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four times
>> the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is going
>> round your head when really it is you who is turning, but according to
>> general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally valid including
>> revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the speed of light?
>>
> Now that there have been several responses, I would be interested in
> hearing your explanation of the "no".

I answered it:
OK, the answer: I do not think it is a particularly simple answer.

The moon is really moving at slower than the speed of light because the moon remains within the future light cone, emitted from its position, at any given instant.

Of course, the observer (one who is unfamiliar with relativity theory) may not know that unless he notices that the moon does not overtake light in its own position. Without the future/past light-cone concepts, the theory that nothing moves faster than light does not work. However, the theory is, for all practical purposes, proven. Despite that, the observer has every right to believe that the moon is travelling faster than light given what he has been taught about velocity, distance and time, if he references himself to zero.

The problem is in the old concept of "velocity"; it is not very useful where objects are purported to approach or exceed light speeds. The concept needs a fudge factor ("light cones" of past and future). As you know, the pre-Einstein concepts of linear distance and time do not apply under such conditions.

1337. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 02:36:37 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4740f6b8$0$4969$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33442

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:j7q1k35akg99q3bo3p295b2cmfvkvc5dvi@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 20:22:21 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>> point to me to where it is?
> It is my first post to this thread, at level 2, responding directly to
> Dave.

I can only handle one issue at a time (regarding what you said, it IS possible to have a zero net energy expenditure as long as energy that was sent out was received back again at a later time or at a different place; that is what the sine/cosine functions essentially tell you, whether they are functions of time or distance):

Regarding:

"Neither of these artificial conditions actually exist in the reality of superposed waves, and that is the con. The group has been fixated on the separate artificial environments with their partial solutions as though they actually exist independent of the reality of the superposed, complete solution."

This is a bit philosophical for me but let me say that I believe that a square wave is definitely the sum of superimposed odd harmonics in accordance with Fourier. I believe each of the superimposed waves exists independently. If you do not believe me, just ask anyway who lives next door to a CB'er with a linear amp and transmits over modulated square waves (due to saturating his amplifier). The square waves exist but so do the component waves. I am not sure if this is related to what you are saying but it seems to be the same thing.

1338. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 03:00:28 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16902-4740FC4C-633@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33444

Art wrote:
"When the situation is right the capacitor/battery releases all its energy like connecting a terminal to ground or shorting it."

Not quite. The inductance, whose reactance equals the capacitance`s reactance at resonance, opposes any change in current. It only allows current to grow exponentially during the cycle by simultaneously generating a counter emf to oppose the current imposed on the inductance from outside. The impressed current will lag the voltage across a pure inductance by 90 degrees. The voltage builds across a pure capacitance with a 90 degree lag of the current through the capacitance. This is basic electricity 101.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1339. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 03:00:31 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <pku1k3dl39ejs62t9iq3rste7vdp8tvg8i@4ax.com>
Source record: 33443

On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 21:36:37 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:j7q1k35akg99q3bo3p295b2cmfvkvc5dvi@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 18 Nov 2007 20:22:21 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>> point to me to where it is?
>> It is my first post to this thread, at level 2, responding directly to
>> Dave.
>
>I can only handle one issue at a time (regarding what you said, it IS
>possible to have a zero net energy expenditure as long as energy that was
>sent out was received back again at a later time or at a different place;
>that is what the sine/cosine functions essentially tell you, whether they
>are functions of time or distance):

Hi Dan,

Well then, your concept of expended is quite different from most and
flexible to the point of not really meaning much. So what is the
point in using the word?

>Regarding:
>
>"Neither of these artificial conditions actually exist in the reality
>of superposed waves, and that is the con. The group has been fixated
>on the separate artificial environments with their partial solutions
>as though they actually exist independent of the reality of the
>superposed, complete solution."
>
>This is a bit philosophical for me but let me say that I believe that a
>square wave is definitely the sum of superimposed odd harmonics in
>accordance with Fourier. I believe each of the superimposed waves exists
>independently. If you do not believe me, just ask anyway who lives next door
>to a CB'er with a linear amp and transmits over modulated square waves (due
>to saturating his amplifier). The square waves exist but so do the component
>waves. I am not sure if this is related to what you are saying but it seems
>to be the same thing.

I believe that cupiditas is the root of evil; however, both of our
beliefs have nothing to do with partial solutions of Superposition
posing as real world entities.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1340. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 03:24:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <16902-474101D1-636@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33446

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"My recommendation of Copperweld by brand was made only because it is a known quantity."

I`ll second that! Copperweld was the only manufacturer or vendor my college allowed to present a tutorial on their product. It was an annual affair. The faculty obviously thought very highly of the product or was impressed by the quality of the meals they bought.

I`ve used literally tons of Copperweld wire of many sizes and twists and attest to its durability in antennas and transmission lines. We put it together with Nicopress compression fittings.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1341. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 03:28:32 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <01fb4063-da4a-4b0f-a6b5-d5baadd1e47e@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33445

On Nov 18, 7:22 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > On Nov 17, 4:03 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> The waves are launched by the external reflection from a
> >> Z0-match and the internal reflection from the load.
>
> > So the waves are going opposite directions along the line??
>
> No, all reflections travel toward the source and
> therefore, are traveling in the same direction.
> Their Poynting vectors are all toward the source.
> Given the following Z0-match impedance discontinuity
> in a transmission line with the source to the left
> and the load to the right:
>
> Z0-match
> ------Z01---+---Z02------
> Pfor1--> Pfor2-->
> <--Pref1=0 <--Pref2
>
> The power reflection coefficient is
> rho^2 = [(Z02-Z01)/(Z02+Z01)]^2
>
> Pref1 is a combination of two reflected waves
>
> 1. P1 = Pfor1(rho^2) "the external reflection from the
> Z0-match"
>
> 2. P2 = Pref2(1-rho^2) "the internal reflection from
> the load"
>
> Pref1 = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
>
> Pref1 equals zero at a Z0-match so P1+P2 and A=180 deg.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Ah, finally you get around to telling us the setup.

So to get to the conditions in the original posting, we must have a total power coming into that Z01:Z02 junction exactly equal to the power leaving it. For example, if Z01 = 50 ohms as implied by your numbers, and Z02 = 100 ohms, barring stupid math errors, I make out that the left-to-right power on the Z01 line is 450 watts, and the right-to-left power on the Z02 line is 56.25 watts, for a total of

506.25 watts. Since you've only accounted for 171 watts, the remainder must be going off to the right from that junction. Change the phases, and the power will split differently.

This seems to all agree with standard superpostion. So what the heck was the point of the original posting in this thread?

Or, why do I even bother reading these things in the first place, since they all turn out to be pretty boring?

Once again, we see that everything interesting going on in the system is happening right at the discontinuity where waves arrive and are reflected. Same in a Wilkinson combiner, same in a "magic T" (which I suppose the Wilkinson is, if you look at it the right way), same as in a resistive combining network (if you account for power dissipated in the resistors), ...

1342. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 03:52:24 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d40c6031-9891-41eb-ad22-fb7f9ae39e4d@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33447

On 18 Nov, 19:00, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "When the situation is right the capacitor/battery releases all its
> energy like connecting a terminal to ground or shorting it."
>
> Not quite. The inductance, whose reactance equals the capacitance`s
> reactance at resonance, opposes any change in current. It only allows
> current to grow exponentially during the cycle by simultaneously
> generating a counter emf to oppose the current imposed on the inductance
> from outside. The impressed current will lag the voltage across a pure
> inductance by 90 degrees. The voltage builds across a pure capacitance
> with a 90 degree lag of the current through the capacitance.

This is
> basic electricity 101.
Maybe in America!
Since it is resonant then it is a tank circuit where you have to
rethink the
90 degree lag
Art
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1343. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:06:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k22u2ikaf5a11@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33449

AI4QJ wrote:
> . . .
> This is a bit philosophical for me but let me say that I believe that a
> square wave is definitely the sum of superimposed odd harmonics in
> accordance with Fourier. I believe each of the superimposed waves exists
> independently. If you do not believe me, just ask anyway who lives next door
> to a CB'er with a linear amp and transmits over modulated square waves (due
> to saturating his amplifier). The square waves exist but so do the component
> waves. I am not sure if this is related to what you are saying but it seems
> to be the same thing.

This is indeed a philosophical question. A consequence of superposition is that there's *no possible way* to tell if a particular square wave is made from separately generated sinusoids, a single step, or combinations of any of an infinite number of other possible periodic waveforms. With the proper sorts of filters, you can take the square wave apart into any of those infinite sets of functions, "proving" the "independent existence" of each. Sinusoids are mathematically convenient, but they're by far not the only choice.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1344. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:06:28 UTC
From: Ed G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <fhr24901i7p@news2.newsguy.com>
Source record: 33448

>> The answer is "No".
>>
>> Why?
>>
>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000 km
>> away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four times
>> the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is going
>> round your head when really it is you who is turning, but according to
>> general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally valid including
>> revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the speed of light?
>>
> Now that there have been several responses, I would be interested in
> hearing your explanation of the "no".
>

I missed the earlier responses, but would like to put forth my two cents worth. In the above scenario, it is not the moon which is moving at a perceived excess of the speed of light, but it is the coordinate system of the person revolving at the center which is moving perceptionally faster than light. One's coordinate system has no mass, in fact doesn't really exist, except in the person's mind, thus it is exempt from the laws of relativity.

Ed K7AAT

1345. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:13:09 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k23al77pcmvd2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33450

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Art wrote:
> "When the situation is right the capacitor/battery releases all its
> energy like connecting a terminal to ground or shorting it."
>
> Not quite. The inductance, whose reactance equals the capacitance`s
> reactance at resonance, opposes any change in current. It only allows
> current to grow exponentially during the cycle by simultaneously
> generating a counter emf to oppose the current imposed on the inductance
> from outside. The impressed current will lag the voltage across a pure
> inductance by 90 degrees. The voltage builds across a pure capacitance
> with a 90 degree lag of the current through the capacitance. This is
> basic electricity 101.

A little too basic, I'm afraid. The 90 degree current lag applies only to a steady state sinusoidal voltage. For other waveforms (like ones you'd get connecting batteries or capacitors) you have to resort to the more general time relationship v = L * di/dt. (Or, if inductance is changing with time, v = d/dt (L * i).)

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1346. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:33:43 UTC
From: "H. P. Friedrichs" <nospam@please.com>
Message-ID: <5LOdnd7SMdO3j9zanZ2dnUVZ_rPinZ2d@velocitywest.net>
Source record: 33451

I'm trying to understand why a CB antenna needs to be able to "handel"
50,000 Watts. :0

Pete
AC7ZL

Cecil Moore wrote:
> James barrett wrote:
>> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
>> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
>> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
>> can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
>> Any guesses?
>>
>> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html
>
> Presumably, the plastic looking things in the center
> are insulators which makes the coils = loading coils.
> But with CB antennas, one needs to be careful about
> presumptions as some are designed for looks only.

1347. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:42:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6v80j.18807$4V6.5910@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33452

Tom Donaly wrote:
> You can prove that this circuit can be replaced by
> a 1000 ohm resistor for all frequencies, using network analysis, but
> that's a little more difficult.

That's pretty interesting and not intuitively obvious.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1348. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:49:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oB80j.18810$4V6.6744@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33453

Richard Clark wrote:
> However, Integration does not resurrect Cecil's sucker punch. There
> is no missing power (energy, calories, what-have-you) as the question
> was tailored to an illusion that too many bought into.

There's no illusion and no missing power, just interference
at a point balanced by the opposite kind of interference
somewhere else - just following the conservation of energy
principle. It was a rhetorical question.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1349. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 04:53:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lF80j.297$Vq.146@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33454

John Smith wrote:

w5dxp wrote:
> 1/(2pi*sqrt(l*c))
>
> = 1/(2.28318*100)

> Hmmm. Seems as if my calculator is broken also ...

If your calculator says that pi = SQRT(2), it
is no doubt broken.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1350. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:00:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oL80j.298$Vq.273@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33455

K7ITM wrote:
> This seems to all agree with standard superpostion. So what the heck
> was the point of the original posting in this thread?

Some posters deny that destructive interference is associated
with zero reflected energy toward the source when a Z0-match
exists. If you are not one of those posters, the thread was
not aimed at you.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1351. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:01:25 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhr5b5$nj8$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33457

H. P. Friedrichs wrote:
> I'm trying to understand why a CB antenna needs to be able to "handel"
> 50,000 Watts. :0
>
> Pete
> AC7ZL

Probably has to do with the "Maserati Syndrome", you know, crazy people
with more money than sense and like high powered "things."

???

Regards,
JS

1352. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:02:18 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <1aeec99d-fbb8-4f55-8218-11bc0917902f@c29g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33456

> I'm trying to understand why a CB antenna needs to be able to "handel"
> 50,000 Watts. :0

Easy!
Just in case it should ever have to. Right?
- 'Doc

1353. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:05:45 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <LQ80j.7834$Rw3.2733@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 33458

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13k1h0etnefvi85@corp.supernews.com...

> For a very long
> time I've used 63/37, which is eutectic. This means it has the lowest
> melting point temperature for that combination of metals, but more
> importantly, it has no plastic state. It goes abruptly from liquid
> directly to solid as it cools.

I have some of this and grab it occasionally. It _seems_ that it does not flow quite so readily as the 60/40. This may be my imagination or perhaps an issue of external flux being needed. Comments?

1354. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:07:45 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhr5n1dkm1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33459

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
> w5dxp wrote:
>> 1/(2pi*sqrt(l*c))
>>
>> = 1/(2.28318*100)
>
>> Hmmm. Seems as if my calculator is broken also ...
>
> If your calculator says that pi = SQRT(2), it
> is no doubt broken.

Well, I don't see that but ...

Ahhh, just a little fun with "paddin' the figures", heck others do it
here! ;-)

Regards,
JS

1355. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:09:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nU80j.299$Vq.3@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33460

Antonio Vernucci wrote:
> - reflected power does not reach the transmitter, as it is fully
> reflected back toward the load

The re-reflection is associated with destructive interference
toward the source and an equal magnitude of constructive
interference toward the load. The energy in the canceled
reflected waves is redistributed to a region that allows
constructive interference to occur, i.e. in the opposite
direction to the direction of reflected wave cancellation
toward the source.

> Probably this is what you call destructive interference at the
> trasmitter and constructive interference at the load.

At a Z0-match *point*, destructive interference *toward* the
transmitter and constructive interference *toward* the load.

It is akin to the passive elements of a Yagi causing
destructive interference to the rear and constructive
interference toward the front. What is the front/back
ratio of a Z0-match? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1356. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:13:16 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <QX80j.7835$Rw3.1191@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 33461

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:3K20j.68873$YL5.5984@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> > Why is a principle so trivial as superposition worth a thread in this
> > newsgroup?
>
> Because most of the posters to this newsgroup do not
> know what happens to the energy in the waves during
> superposition inside a transmission line. They seem
> to understand superposition in free space but not
> inside a transmission line. Maxwell's laws are the
> same for EM waves in free space and inside a
> transmission line.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1357. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:15:06 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k26upruk848d9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33462

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13k1h0etnefvi85@corp.supernews.com...
>
>> For a very long
>> time I've used 63/37, which is eutectic. This means it has the lowest
>> melting point temperature for that combination of metals, but more
>> importantly, it has no plastic state. It goes abruptly from liquid
>> directly to solid as it cools.
>
> I have some of this and grab it occasionally. It _seems_ that it does not
> flow quite so readily as the 60/40. This may be my imagination or perhaps
> an issue of external flux being needed. Comments?

Sounds to me like your 63/37 might contain a less activated flux.
There's a lot of variation among fluxes.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1358. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:18:34 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <M090j.7836$Rw3.1440@newsfe06.phx>
Source record: 33463

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in message
news:QX80j.7835$Rw3.1191@newsfe06.phx...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:3K20j.68873$YL5.5984@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
> > Richard Harrison wrote:
> > > Why is a principle so trivial as superposition worth a thread in this
> > > newsgroup?
> >
> > Because most of the posters to this newsgroup do not
> > know what happens to the energy in the waves during
> > superposition inside a transmission line. They seem
> > to understand superposition in free space but not
> > inside a transmission line. Maxwell's laws are the
> > same for EM waves in free space and inside a
> > transmission line.
> > --
> > 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
>

Sorry for the blank post, above, -- double-click-itis set in.

I like 90% of these technical discussions. I'm a curious person by nature
but I don't always know what doors to pull open, so it's nice when a good
door is held open for me.

73
"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1359. admting IP addresses can be forged might reagin some credibility D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:40:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <he82k3luhhafgqbmjasn6sd3plvbh484ka@4ax.com>
Source record: 33464
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1360. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 05:51:37 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <Wv90j.302$Vq.31@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33465

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> You can prove that this circuit can be replaced by
>> a 1000 ohm resistor for all frequencies, using network analysis, but
>> that's a little more difficult.
>
> That's pretty interesting and not intuitively obvious.

Hi Cecil,
Reg Edward's favorite book _Communication Engineering_ by
William L. Everitt discusses constant resistance networks under the
Chapter entitled "Equalizers." He gives credit to two fellows: R. S.
Hoyt (U.S. Patent 1453980) and O. J. Zobel, who wrote an article
entitled "Distortion Correction in Electrical Circuits with Constant
Resistance Recurrent Networks" in the Bell System Tech. Journal in
1928. (Good luck getting your hands on a copy of that!) Google
"Zobel network" for more information - and much disinformation, too.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1361. Re: Plasma Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 06:11:58 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <QO90j.14833$1R.7742@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 33466

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:4847-4740887D-598@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net...
> KI6KIU wrote:
> "Wunder if I can get that to work on two meters, and how would I ?"
>
> A plasma is conductive like a wire. One can couple to a conductor
> without attachment by surrounding it with a toroid and connecting to the
> toroid. This is shown on page 380 of "Radio-Electronic Transmission
> Fundamentals" by B. Whitfield Griffith, Jr..
>
> Why bother?

Progress, my good man, progress! We're working on a cold plasma conductor
for your i-Pod.

Pons & Fleischmann

1362. Re: How do you determine the data rate capacity of a channel allocation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 08:06:15 UTC
From: MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <48d9569e-9c11-457f-a8da-a86adebf1765@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33467

On Nov 9, 3:18 pm, Jim Lux <james.p....@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote:
> MRW wrote:
> > I'm not sure where else to ask this question, but I guess since this
> > group deals with antennas then maybe you guys are familiar with this.
> > This is regarding HDTV broadcast:
>
> > "Because of the 6 MHz. channel bandwidth allocated, each channel will
> > only support a data rate of 19.2 Mb/sec."
>
> > How is 19.2Mb/sec calculated?
>
> > Thanks!
>
> The channel capacity (idealized) can be computed with Shannon's equation:
>
> C = B * log2(1+ S/N)
>
> From this we can see that you can get an arbitrary number of bits per
> second through any bandwidth, if you have a high enough SNR and smart
> enough channel coding. (viz, 56kbps telephone modems through a 3kHz
> telephone wire channel)
>
> there's a tradeoff, of course..
>
> You can only radiate so much power (regulator and practical limits)
> You can only point that power in so tight a beam (broadcast has to be
> semi-omnidirectional, at least in a horizontal plane)
> There's a practical limit to antenna size both at transmit and receive side.
> You're ultimately limited by kTB noise at the receiver (most consumers
> would balk at liquid helium cooled receivers)
>
> So, what they did was pick a transmitter EIRP, a notional consumer
> receive antenna gain and receiver noise figure, a typical radius to some
> "service contour", and do the link budget..(with most of the numbers
> chosen to match the existing analog services)
>
> from that, they figure that they get enough SNR to support 19.2 Mbps
> (with a substantial margin to allow for fading)
>
> In this case, we can calculate backwards:
> 2^(19.2/6)-1 = S/N
>
> S/N = 8.2 or about 9dB
>

> The goal of the designer, then, is to figure out a coding and modulation
> strategy that works well with the impairments typical of the path
> (multipath probably is the most annoying one) and which allows
> inexpensive receivers to be made, potentially at the expense of a more
> complex transmitter.
>
> The 4 popular strategies are:
> some form of n-ary PSK (8PSK)
> QAM
> COFDM
> 8VSB
>
> all have pros and cons (some deal with multipath better, some are more
> efficient for transmitting with better peak/average ratio, some deal
> with doppler better).. For instance, on a satellite link from GEO, you
> don't have to agonize about doppler,and you want to run saturated
> amplifiers(for efficiency), so the PSK modulations are popular.
>
> Once you know the bit rate, then it's a matter of coding/compressing the
> raw video (which for HD is several Gbps) to fit in the 19Mbps channel.
> Again, you want to push for simple decoders (which are going to be made
> and sold in millions) at the expense of complex encoders (which are
> going to be made and sold in dozens or hundreds).
>
> Most of the compression standards allow for varying sophistication in
> the encoding process, all with the same decoder. For instance, you can
> do no frame-to-frame compression, in which case you'll have to lose a
> lot of detail in the frames to get it to fit (this is the cheap
> encoder). Or, you can use a fancier encoder that uses frame to frame
> compression (i.e. figure out the background once and send it once, then
> just send changes). Same decoder, but image quality is MUCH better.
>
> Anyone who has "digital TV" from satellite or cable co has seen the
> difference in encoder quality. Things encoded at the broadcast network
> headend (where they've got more money) tend to look better than things
> encoded in the cable TV local headend (like local commercials).
>
> Likewise, one can tradeoff speed of encoding.. you can do a good
> encoding job in much slower than real time cheaper than doing it in real
> time. So a pre-recorded program could be encoded/compressed to a high
> quality, without spending a huge amount of money.

Thank you very much! This has to be one of the most useful posts I've
read.

1363. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 08:18:35 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <yg8PQgCbbUQHFwDl@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 33468

In message <13k1gpp1p8hv824@corp.supernews.com>, Roy Lewallen
<w7el@eznec.com> writes
>Dave wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> Is this by any chance an exam question?
>> No, it is not. I was shown it by a lecturer of mine more than 10
>>years ago. The result is quite interesting.
>
>With the given values, it's a constant-impedance network. I've used one
>many times in time domain circuit designs. Its impedance is a constant
>real value of 1000 ohms at all frequencies. Since "resonance" implies a
>single frequency (at which the reactance is zero), this circuit isn't
>resonant at any frequency. The circuit is often used in time domain
>applications (e.g., oscilloscopes) where it's sometimes necessary to
>provide a constant impedance load but you're stuck with a capacitive
>device input impedance. In that situation, the C is the input C of the
>device. However, the transfer function isn't flat with frequency-- you
>end up with a single pole lowpass rolloff, dictated by the R and C values.
>
>For anyone who cares about such matters, "resonate" is a verb,
>"resonant" is the adjective, and "resonance" the noun. A resonant
>circuit resonates at resonance.
>

I think that the principle of this circuit is similar to the
constant-impedance equaliser - such as used to compensate for the loss
of a length of coaxial cable over a wide range of frequencies (very
common in the cable TV world). This is frequency-selective in that it
has essentially zero loss at a pre-determined 'top' frequency (say
870MHz), with progressively increasing loss at lower frequencies (the
inverse of the cable loss). As it has a constant (75 ohm) input/output
impedance, it is therefore resonant at all frequencies from 0 to 870MHz.
--
Ian

1364. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 08:34:58 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <47414ae2$0$1348$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33469

"> =========
> Does the above mean that all CE labeled equipment put on market after July
> 2006 has been constructed with Lead free solder ? Also for example
> equipment from outside the EU , like American made TenTec equipment (now
> CE approved), because it would be a requirement for CE labeling , or has
> this type of labeling nothing to do with actual construction methods ?

Yes, in order to put the CE mark on equipment it must meet all of the EU
requirements for that type of product.

Jeff

1365. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 09:01:18 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <NTZvumHeDVQHFAmu@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 33470

Highland Ham wrote:
> > The main reason is to support the continued use of tin/lead solder for
>> repairs to existing tin/lead soldered equipment. This also ensures a
>>continuing supply for home construction, which is specifically
>>excluded from the RoHS regulations:
>> http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/faq_weee.pdf
>> (see question 1.15).
>> An amateur constructor is only *required* to use lead-free solder
>>when repairing a product that was put on the market after July 2006,
>>and was therefore 'born lead-free'.
>=========
>Does the above mean that all CE labeled equipment put on market after
>July 2006 has been constructed with Lead free solder ?

What we can say is that all equipment put on the market in the EU since
July 2006 *should* contain no lead or any of the other banned substances
(eg hexavalent chromium used for metal passivation).

The CE label attests that the product meets all relevant standards, but
I don't know absolutely for certain if that now includes RoHS
compliance. (We might imagine it would be, or should be - but that can
often be a trap. The only thing that counts is what the regulations
actually DO SAY.)

>Also for example equipment from outside the EU , like American made
>TenTec equipment (now CE approved), because it would be a requirement
>for CE labeling , or has this type of labeling nothing to do with
>actual construction methods ?

As I said, I'm not sure. You'd have to ask the manufacturer.

(Officially there is no such category as "CE approved" - it's another
one of those imagined things.)

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

1366. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 09:31:52 UTC
From: Nick <a@b.com>
Message-ID: <cKc0j.24461$ib1.8101@newsfe3-win.ntli.net>
Source record: 33471

Thanks to all for the many replies

Cheers,

Nick

1367. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 10:53:56 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k2qq4pskc20eb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33472

Ian Jackson wrote:
>
> I think that the principle of this circuit is similar to the
> constant-impedance equaliser - such as used to compensate for the loss
> of a length of coaxial cable over a wide range of frequencies (very
> common in the cable TV world). This is frequency-selective in that it
> has essentially zero loss at a pre-determined 'top' frequency (say
> 870MHz), with progressively increasing loss at lower frequencies (the
> inverse of the cable loss). As it has a constant (75 ohm) input/output
> impedance, it is therefore resonant at all frequencies from 0 to 870MHz.

I've designed a couple of coax loss compensators, for very high speed digital oscilloscope delay lines. They had to preserve the fidelity of a high speed step to within a very few percent, which amounted to very precise compensation of both the frequency and phase response. Bandwidths were about 2 and 9 GHz. The dominant loss mechanism in high quality coax over those frequency ranges is due to conductor skin effect which is proportional to the square root of frequency, so no single network will do the compensation. I used a number of bridged tee networks to do the job, each correcting a different part of the time response (equivalent to different frequency ranges), in some cases transforming them to other topologies to accommodate unavoidable stray impedances due to components and layout. The circuits were used in the Tektronix 11802 and TDS820 oscilloscopes.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1368. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 12:27:27 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <47418130@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33473

```
John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>
>> w5dxp wrote:
>>> 1/(2pi*sqrt(l*c))
>>>
>>> = 1/(2.28318*100)
>>
>>> Hmmm. Seems as if my calculator is broken also ...
>>
>> If your calculator says that pi = SQRT(2), it
>> is no doubt broken.
>
> Well, I don't see that but ...
>
> Ahhh, just a little fun with "paddin' the figures", heck others do it
> here! ;-)
>
> Regards,
> JS
>

I prefer

4427007044615115050034854648525685871587
----------------------------------------
1409160108506276783085718440252375099653

as a rough approximation to Pi.
```

1369. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 12:34:42 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <474182e3@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33474

Dave wrote:

> I prefer
>
> 44270070446151150500348546485256858715 87
> --
> 14091601085062767830857184402523750996 53
>
> as a rough approximation to Pi.
>
>
>
>

For sqrt(2),

168019802134529020067676914738440478110633605571601

118807941462947422469655519336079782367473013592460

is good enough for most engineering applications.

Anyone care to tell me what well known number this is a reasonable
approximation to?

190780017455378146478167869230510945767386621846913497460 1281

701840462081625240765890930680726498777538839144682132979719

1370. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 12:36:34 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <47418353@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33475

Dave wrote:

> Anyone care to tell me what well known number this is a reasonable
> approximation to?
>
> 190780017455378146478167869230510945767386621846913497460128 1
> --
> 701840462081625240765890930680726498777538839144682132979719
>
>
>
>

And for a bonus point, how good is the approximation?

1371. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 13:25:11 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <b4f543ec-a323-4e88-8da5-8a6f56008a81@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33476

Tony, you have received a crash course on small loop antennas <minus the calculus>...
Let me make a few comments as a country boy engineer who cannot do fancy math...

My thought for you to test the loop+Drake is for you to put out a temporary Beverage as a wire on the ground... Go out to the curb in the wee hours of night and roll out 500 foot of insulated wire on the grass between the curb and sidewalk, match it to the Drake with a 9:1 transformer and a ground stake - a terminating resistor and a ground stake at the far end is a good idea, but can be dispensed with in a pinch...'
By flipping back and forth between the wire and the loop you will get an idea of how well, or poorly, the loop is performing... By having everything ready to go to roll it out and then roll it back up you should be able to do this test without the neighbors being any wiser in the morning...

A variation of the poor boy Beverage, is a 100' untuned dipole running along the perimeter of your estate, waist high <no higher> which will be omni directional... It might even prove to be a full time installation given your city constraints...

Even those of us in the rural areas have noise problems.. Electric fences, etc.. I have a nasty broad band <up through 40 meters> noise source somewhere to my NorthEast, which essentially wipes out weak dx from europe for me... It is miles from me and I have yet to locate it...

denny / k8do

1372. Re: IN UK - does anyone sell old style solder anymore ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 13:29:56 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <474193ca$0$1342$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33478

```
">>Does the above mean that all CE labeled equipment put on market after
>>July 2006 has been constructed with Lead free solder ?
>
> What we can say is that all equipment put on the market in the EU since
> July 2006 *should* contain no lead or any of the other banned substances
> (eg hexavalent chromium used for metal passivation).
>
> The CE label attests that the product meets all relevant standards, but I
> don't know absolutely for certain if that now includes RoHS compliance.
> (We might imagine it would be, or should be - but that can often be a
> trap. The only thing that counts is what the regulations actually DO SAY.)
>
>
>>Also for example equipment from outside the EU , like American made TenTec
>>equipment (now CE approved), because it would be a requirement for CE
>>labeling , or has this type of labeling nothing to do with actual
>>construction methods ?
>
> As I said, I'm not sure. You'd have to ask the manufacturer.
>
> (Officially there is no such category as "CE approved" - it's another one
> of those imagined things.)
>

Our club certainly had to wait for the delivery of a Kantronics tnc whist
they re-worked it to meet RoHS, before they could CE mark it and get it into
the EU.

73
Jeff
```

1373. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 13:47:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dug0j.72988$Um6.64966@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33477

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> I like 90% of these technical discussions. I'm a curious person by nature
> but I don't always know what doors to pull open, so it's nice when a good
> door is held open for me.

It stands to reason that if interference is associated
with a redistribution of EM wave energy in free space,
essentially the same thing could happen in a transmission
line. Incidentally, interference is also associated with
the feedpoint impedance of a standing wave antenna. If
the feedpoint impedance of a dipole is 50 ohms, that's
a Z0 match to 50 ohm coax for an antenna supporting an
SWR far in excess of 1:1.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1374. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 14:12:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WQg0j.310$Vq.107@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33479

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> That's pretty interesting and not intuitively obvious.
>
> Hi Cecil,
> Reg Edward's favorite book _Communication Engineering_ by
> William L. Everitt discusses constant resistance networks under the
> Chapter entitled "Equalizers."

Thanks very much, Tom, I looked in Johnson's "T-lines &
Networks" and "Reference Data for RF Engineers" and didn't
find that particular design described.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1375. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 14:17:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6Wg0j.311$Vq.18@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33480

```
John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>
>>> 1/(2pi*sqrt(l*c))
>>>
>>> = 1/(2.28318*100)
>>
>>> Hmmm. Seems as if my calculator is broken also ...
>>
>> If your calculator says that pi = SQRT(2), it
>> is no doubt broken.
>
> Well, I don't see that but ...

In your above equation pi = 2.28318/2 = 1.4159
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
```

1376. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 14:25:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <p1h0j.11384$yV6.8981@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33481

Dave wrote:
> Anyone care to tell me what well known number this is a reasonable
> approximation to?
>
> 1907800174553781464781678692305109457673866218469134974601281
> --
> 7018404620816252407658909306807264987775388391446821329797 19

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_logarithm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1377. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 14:28:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <E4h0j.11385$yV6.4283@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33482

Cecil Moore wrote:
> In your above equation pi = 2.28318/2 = 1.4159

Sorry, that's wrong - I should have used a calculator
instead of my brain before my first cup of java.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1378. Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 14:57:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Rvh0j.11388$yV6.4496@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33483

http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/11/18/wdenial118.xml

The heatwave weapon can, by contrast, target troublemakers from
750 metres. It works by dispatching high-powered radio waves from
a vehicle antenna, similar to a satellite television dish, causing
the molecules in a target's skin to vibrate violently, creating a
burning sensation.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1379. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:04:29 UTC
From: Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <4741a5fe@212.67.96.135>
Source record: 33484

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> Anyone care to tell me what well known number this is a reasonable
>> approximation to?
>>
>> 19078001745537814647816786923051094576738662184691349746012 81
>> ------------------------------------------------------------
>> 70184046208162524076589093068072649877753883914468213297971 9
>
> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_logarithm

Correct, but to what accuracy?
```

1380. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:27:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhsa12$q2h$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33487

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> Well, I don't see that but ...
>
> In your above equation pi = 2.28318/2 = 1.4159

Hmmm, pi = ~3.14159, 2pi = ~6.28318

Why the redirected output, into thunderbird, came out like that (the 2.28318)--I don't know.

Ruined it, huh? :-(

Regards,
JS

1381. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:28:28 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhsa2r$r63$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33485

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> In your above equation pi = 2.28318/2 = 1.4159
>
> Sorry, that's wrong - I should have used a calculator
> instead of my brain before my first cup of java.

I knew what you meant ... ;-)

Regards,
JS
```

1382. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:28:30 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <daa668c8-04d2-4a68-9b56-c5e38a9d4fa3@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33486

On Nov 18, 7:40 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Just as constructive interference functions to
> increase antenna gain in one direction while
> destructive interference functions to decrease
> antenna gain in another direction, in a transmission
> line at a Z0-match point, constructive interference
> functions to increase the energy flow toward the
> load while destructive interference functions to
> decrease the energy flow toward the source.

Correction. The Z matching device functions to increase the energy
flow toward the load and decreases the energy flow toward the source.
Interference is just the mathematical description of the resulting
spacial distribution.

73, ac6xg

1383. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:41:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhsarpshu1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33488

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward! At
> this point, who knows:
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>
> JS

http://www.builderau.com.au/news/soa/Labor-Coalition-looking-at-powerline-broadband/0,339028227,339283904,00.htm

JS

1384. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:43:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <4ob3k39ld08highp8fmq1nb3vtvk2u2hdc@4ax.com>
Source record: 33489
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1385. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:45:39 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhsb31$t2q$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33490

Cecil Moore wrote:
> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/11/18/wdenial118.xml
>
>
> The heatwave weapon can, by contrast, target troublemakers from
> 750 metres. It works by dispatching high-powered radio waves from
> a vehicle antenna, similar to a satellite television dish, causing
> the molecules in a target's skin to vibrate violently, creating a
> burning sensation.

I wonder what type of defense will be necessary against such a weapon?

Metallic threads woven into the threads making up ones attire? Metallic
powders bonded within the fabric? Conductive carbon fibers?

Be interesting to see what offerings come about ...

Regards,
JS

1386. Re: A simple test to detrmine if you can understand a basic general relativity concept

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 15:49:21 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <5gi0j.6620$Nz1.3498@trnddc06>
Source record: 33491

```
"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4740f430$0$16457$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Wayne" <mygarbagecan@verizon.net> wrote in message
> news:x560j.6479$Nz1.2156@trnddc06...
>>
>> "Stefan Wolfe" <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:47390008$0$32489$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>> The answer is "No".
>>>
>>> Why?
>>>
>>> Stand up in a clear space and spin round. It is not too difficult to
>>> turn at one revolution each two seconds. Suppose the moon is on the
>>> horizon. How fast is it spinning round your head? It is about 385,000
>>> km away so the answer is 1.21 million km/s, which is more than four
>>> times the speed of light. It sounds ridiculous to say that the moon is
>>> going round your head when really it is you who is turning, but
>>> according to general relativity all co-ordinate systems are equally
>>> valid including revolving ones. So isn't the moon going faster than the
>>> speed of light?
>>>
>> Now that there have been several responses, I would be interested in
>> hearing your explanation of the "no".
>
> I answered it:
> OK, the answer: I do not think it is a particularly simple answer.
>
> snip

I was just wondering if the OP agreed with all the responses, or had a
different explanation. The teacher asked a question of the class...now, for
the teacher's assessment.....
```

1387. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 16:12:33 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <BvWdncCtIcqFK9zanZ2dnUVZ8qKvnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 33342

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fhsb31$t2q$1@news.albasani.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/11/18/wdenial118.xml
>> The heatwave weapon can, by contrast, target troublemakers from
>> 750 metres. It works by dispatching high-powered radio waves from
>> a vehicle antenna, similar to a satellite television dish, causing
>> the molecules in a target's skin to vibrate violently, creating a
>> burning sensation.
>
> I wonder what type of defense will be necessary against such a weapon?
>
> Metallic threads woven into the threads making up ones attire? Metallic
> powders bonded within the fabric? Conductive carbon fibers?
>
> Be interesting to see what offerings come about ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

I would suggest a thick cream loaded with metallic particles would do the
trick. Something like body paint or stage make-up should be thick enough to
stick to the skin and provide a protective layer. Or how about a body
stocking and tights sprayed with metallic paint? Mmmm, nice... :-)

Mike G0ULI

1388. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 16:37:14 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <pte3k3d070p6m666lc9belh2sbebq18i9e@4ax.com>
Source record: 33343
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1389. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 16:53:59 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhsf36$6so$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33344

Mike Kaliski wrote:

> ...
> I would suggest a thick cream loaded with metallic particles would do
> the trick. Something like body paint or stage make-up should be thick
> enough to stick to the skin and provide a protective layer. Or how about
> a body stocking and tights sprayed with metallic paint? Mmmm,
> nice... :-)
>
> Mike G0ULI

Hmmm. Sounds more like a fashion line put out by that famous gay designer--now, if I could just remember his/her/its' name? ROFLOL!

Great visual!

Warm regards,
JS

1390. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 17:03:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <llj0j.494$Dt4.179@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33345

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Correction. The Z matching device functions to increase the energy
> flow toward the load and decreases the energy flow toward the source.
> Interference is just the mathematical description of the resulting
> spacial distribution.

The decrease to zero in reflected energy flow toward the source
is known as "total destructive interference" in the noun version
of the word as used by Hecht. The increase in energy flow
toward the load is known as constructive interference. One need
not refer to superposition as the cause of interference since
the interference *event* implies superposition of two (or more)
coherent waves as the *cause* of the interference *process*.

I am using "interference" as a noun synonymous
with an "interference process" event, not as in "interference
rings". The Z0-matching event cannot occur without an interference
process (event). "Total destructive interference" as defined
by Hecht is *necessary and sufficient* for a Z0-match to occur,
i.e. if total destructive interference exists toward the source,
a Z0-match has been achieved.

From Websters: "interference - n. the *process* in which
two coherent EM waves combine to reinforce or cancel each
other." The reinforcing or canceling can be partial or total.
Thus, I am using Hecht's noun definition of "interference"
which "yields a resultant irradiance that deviates from the
sum of the component irradiances". Reinforcement or cancellation
is the *result* of that *process*. Superposition is the *cause*
of that *process*.

The *result* of the interference *process* is sometimes wave
cancellation if the appropriate conditions exist. That's
what happens at a Z0-match.

The interference pattern of an antenna is the *result*
of the interference *process*. Hecht says interference
"corresponds" to the "interaction" of two or more
coherent EM waves "yielding a result ...". He clearly
considers interference to be in the cause and effect
chain of events, as do I.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1391. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 17:05:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Enj0j.496$Dt4.320@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33346

John Smith wrote:
> I wonder what type of defense will be necessary against such a weapon?

Wonder no more. The British Knights of King Authur's
round table have already solved the problem. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1392. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 17:09:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yrj0j.497$Dt4.1@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33347

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> I wonder what type of defense will be necessary against such a weapon?
>
> Wonder no more. The British Knights of King Authur's
> round table have already solved the problem. :-)

P.S. Their previous problems were long bows and bullets
which this weapon seeks to avoid.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1393. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 17:21:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhsgls$8rn$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33348

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> I wonder what type of defense will be necessary against such a weapon?
>
> Wonder no more. The British Knights of King Authur's
> round table have already solved the problem. :-)

Hmmm. Now, if I can just figure out a way to mechanically fasten all
empty beer cans (I DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY CAME FORM! :-)) into some
suitable EM Armour which allows easy movement ...

Regards,
JS

1394. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 17:59:21 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <oeOdncKk9JJ2U9zanZ2dnUVZ_oKhnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 33349

"Antonio Vernucci" <vernucci@tin.it> wrote in message
news:473f706f$0$36443$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it...
.....
> If you instead put your receiver/antenna in a point where the two waves
> have equal amplitude and same phase, your receiver will measure 200
> joules/s (i.e. four times the power produced by each wave alone, not just
> two times).
> .....
> 73
>
> Tony I0JX
>
You know that can't be right, because combining two antennas gives 3 db
gain. For example, if you connect them in series, you will get twice the
voltage, but the impedance also doubles.

Tam

1395. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 18:32:57 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EE386FCF1A3nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33350

Tony,

The key to improving the loop is to
-increase the induced voltage; and / or to
-improve its efficiency.

Increasing the induced voltage means increasing the size of the loop. With a small loop, doubling the size of the side will win nearly 6dB of induced voltage, but it also increases the inductance of the loop which might degrade impedance matching and defeat most of the increased induced voltage.

Improving the efficiency means addressing conductor / transmission line losses and better impedance matching. Most of the 50 some dB of loss is attributable to impedance matching.

I expressed surprise at the shunt tuning capacitor in an earlier posting. I know it is a popular circuit, and it features in the ARRL Antenna Handbook, but that doesn't make it a good circuit. Try the variable capacitor in series with the coax inner conductor, you should improve the gain by around 20dB.

Then try a shunt capacitor on the receiver side of the variable capacitor, start with 1000pF, you should see further improvement in gain but with a narrower bandwidth.

This is not a new circuit, you will find it in books, certainly at least where the tuning / matching network is right at the loop gap. The relocation of the capacitors by a length of transmission line does change things a little, and it is more complicated to solve, but behaviour is soemwhat similar.

Should you try this, your findings would be interesting.

The mathematically based approach might not be popular, and I am no mathemetician, but the approach does reveal why the antenna is inadequate, and suggests what can be done to improve it.

Owen

1396. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 19:20:18 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <gfo3k35nocacipnnal3i41esl75nsfkv92@4ax.com>
Source record: 33351
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1397. Re: ANTENNA QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 19:21:34 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <iho3k3dh02t4nbaa3eg4n335qhtep97hl1@4ax.com>
Source record: 33352
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 3 Nov 2007 17:54:36 -0400, "John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net>
wrote:

>If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out of
>it, with your trash!
>
>I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>
>When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
>and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to replace
>the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
>thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should be.
>
>Positive comments only!
>
disccusion was nice while it lasted

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

1398. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 19:30:53 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fhso9k$15ma$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33353

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 17:16:11 -0500, "Stefan Wolfe"
> <dbrocolli@hotmail.com> wrote:

<snip>

>> Then I am sure you will agree that using terms like "taking Cecil's sucker
>> bait" is not the type of "strict language" and "solid logic" appropriate in
>> a technical forum.
>
> In fact, it is in the strictest language par excellence! Strict
> allows for no wiggle room, nothing nebulous. You completely
> understood what it meant and technical forums are assaulted with a lot
> of bankrupt theories- sometimes innocently offered, but not in this
> case. You might complain of style, but not substance.

That made me think of a paper that I read a few years ago that summarized:

"There would appear to be the possibility of a potential correlation..."

Talk about going out on a limb!

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1399. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 20:38:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rvm0j.46117$eY.44281@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33354

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>> I wonder what type of defense will be necessary against such a weapon?
>>
>> Wonder no more. The British Knights of King Authur's
>> round table have already solved the problem. :-)
>
> Hmmm. Now, if I can just figure out a way to mechanically fasten all
> empty beer cans (I DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY CAME FORM! :-)) into some
> suitable EM Armour which allows easy movement ...

If you take the time to do that, I can pretty much
guarantee you will get your picture published on
the web.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1400. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 20:48:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dEm0j.21394$Pv2.15966@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33355

Tam/WB2TT wrote:
> "Antonio Vernucci" <vernucci@tin.it> wrote in message
> news:473f706f$0$36443$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it...
> ....
>> If you instead put your receiver/antenna in a point where the two waves
>> have equal amplitude and same phase, your receiver will measure 200
>> joules/s (i.e. four times the power produced by each wave alone, not just
>> two times).
>>
> You know that can't be right, because combining two antennas gives 3 db
> gain. For example, if you connect them in series, you will get twice the
> voltage, but the impedance also doubles.

The constructive interference in free space occurs before
the antennas, not after them. Such is the nature of
constructive interference which very few posters fully
understand. My original posting was designed to expose
the beauty of constructive interference. Instead, I
was accused of diverting the issue or worse.

But it's simply a fact of physics - total constructive
interference between two equal amplitude waves results
in four times the amplitude of each wave. Of course, the
result somewhere else is total destructive interference,
i.e. complete absence of energy.

No one can fully understand what happens at a Z0-match
point without an understanding of interference.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1401. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:18:38 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <O4n0j.31252$if6.8711@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33356

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>> Correction. The Z matching device functions to increase the energy
>> flow toward the load and decreases the energy flow toward the source.
>> Interference is just the mathematical description of the resulting
>> spacial distribution.
>
> The decrease to zero in reflected energy flow toward the source
> is known as "total destructive interference" in the noun version
> of the word as used by Hecht. The increase in energy flow
> toward the load is known as constructive interference. One need
> not refer to superposition as the cause of interference since
> the interference *event* implies superposition of two (or more)
> coherent waves as the *cause* of the interference *process*.
>
> I am using "interference" as a noun synonymous
> with an "interference process" event, not as in "interference
> rings". The Z0-matching event cannot occur without an interference
> process (event). "Total destructive interference" as defined
> by Hecht is *necessary and sufficient* for a Z0-match to occur,
> i.e. if total destructive interference exists toward the source,
> a Z0-match has been achieved.
>
> From Websters: "interference - n. the *process* in which
> two coherent EM waves combine to reinforce or cancel each
> other." The reinforcing or canceling can be partial or total.
> Thus, I am using Hecht's noun definition of "interference"
> which "yields a resultant irradiance that deviates from the
> sum of the component irradiances". Reinforcement or cancellation
> is the *result* of that *process*. Superposition is the *cause*
> of that *process*.
>
> The *result* of the interference *process* is sometimes wave
> cancellation if the appropriate conditions exist. That's
> what happens at a Z0-match.
>
> The interference pattern of an antenna is the *result*
> of the interference *process*. Hecht says interference
> "corresponds" to the "interaction" of two or more
> coherent EM waves "yielding a result ...". He clearly
> considers interference to be in the cause and effect
> chain of events, as do I.

Cecil,

You are waaay too concerned with philosophical words like *cause*, *process*, *result*, and *event*.

There is no justification for saying that interference causes superposition or that superposition causes interference or any such combinations. Causality is a very important concept in physics, but it has no useful meaning in this situation.

The way a physicist solves problems like this is to set up the equations in terms of generic sinusoidal functions with variable parameters. Then the boundary conditions of the problem are applied to determine precisely what the parameters must be. That's it. No worries about *why* something is happening or what is causing what. Those items are impossible to define in any case.

If you were to read Born and Wolf you would find that they deal with the multiple interference problem (antireflective glass) in exactly the same manner. They never even mention constructive or destructive interference.

There is a reason physicists use this type of problem solving method. It works for a entire range of boundary conditions. Try using your constructive/destructive interference technique when the problem is not quite so simple. For example, 3D problems when the incidence angles are not so tidy, materials with absorption, or multiple films such as those used in *real* AR coatings. You might muddle through with some generic concept of constructive/destructive interference, but you won't be able to get a quantitatively useful answer.

By the way, Born and Wolf must have been pretty well connected. It appears that they copied the multiple reflection lattice diagram from your web page. 8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1402. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:21:24 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k3vikdldmb571@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33357

Tam/WB2TT wrote:
> "Antonio Vernucci" <vernucci@tin.it> wrote in message
> news:473f706f$0$36443$4fafbaef@reader5.news.tin.it...
> ....
>> If you instead put your receiver/antenna in a point where the two waves
>> have equal amplitude and same phase, your receiver will measure 200
>> joules/s (i.e. four times the power produced by each wave alone, not just
>> two times).
>> ....
>> 73
>>
>> Tony I0JX
>>
> You know that can't be right, because combining two antennas gives 3 db
> gain. For example, if you connect them in series, you will get twice the
> voltage, but the impedance also doubles.

If you supply your power to two identical antennas instead of one, each antenna gets half the power. If there's no mutual coupling between the antennas (seldom actually true), then each then produces 0.7071 times the field strength that the original antenna did, because each is getting half the original power. At the points where the fields from the two antennas completely reinforce, the sum of the fields is 0.7071 + 0.7071 = 1.4142 times the field produced by the original antenna. This is a field strength gain of 3 dB compared to the original antenna, and it's a field strength gain, as Antonio says, of 2 (6 dB) compared to the field produced by each of the two antennas.

Your comments about impedance and voltage makes me wonder if maybe you're confusing feedpoint voltage with field strength. If you connect two antennas in series and supply the same total power as you did with one, both the current and the voltage of each will be 0.7071 times the values the single antenna had. Again, though, all this assumes no mutual coupling between the antennas, which is seldom true.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1403. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:28:16 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhsv65sah1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33358

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Hecht says interference
> "corresponds" to the "interaction" of two or more
> coherent EM waves "yielding a result ...".

I know from corresponding with you for many years that what someone says, and what you understand them to say are not necessarily the same thing. In instances such as this you apparently take whatever meaning you wish from the words. Interference is not the particular kind of "process" that you have in mind. There are many meanings to the words 'interaction' and 'process'. In the case of wave interference , the words do mean that waves are 'doing things' to other waves.

73, ac6xg

1404. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:31:34 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Wgn0j.31279$if6.10404@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33359

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> The constructive interference in free space occurs before
> the antennas, not after them. Such is the nature of
> constructive interference which very few posters fully
> understand. My original posting was designed to expose
> the beauty of constructive interference.

Cecil,

That's the best line of the month. Can you help out with the Hollywood writer's strike? Leno and Letterman need some help.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1405. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:41:14 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <0dca57fc-6cf4-490a-9662-752afe2fba0a@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33360

Let me be the first to predict this weapon won't go very far.. It will not take the cell phone generation but milliseconds to realize that staying behind a parabolic (more or less) piece of aluminum foil <or cut open beer cans> stuck to a cardboard contraption will bounce back the energy giving the troops/police backing up the emitting vehicle a taste of their own...

Tin foil hats, anyone?

denny

1406. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:42:58 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <266539a5-61fa-42e5-85ef-d4181ad419de@b32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33361
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Sure would be pleasant if you folks would take your childish squabbles elsewhere...

1407. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:44:29 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fht045rsr1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 33362
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:266539a5-61fa-42e5-85ef-d4181ad419de@b32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> Sure would be pleasant if you folks would take your childish squabbles
> elsewhere...

never been my choise as to where to fight sory about that

1408. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 21:48:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <r514k316kr0c35u9om5glkoaktvr9oermk@4ax.com>
Source record: 33363
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1409. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 22:20:50 UTC
From: Martin Krawczyk <krafty@iborg.fsnet.co.uk>
Message-ID: <6%n0j.98263$7_4.54603@fe3.news.blueyonder.co.uk>
Source record: 33364

--

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:0dca57fc-6cf4-490a-9662-752afe2fba0a@d50g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>
> Let me be the first to predict this weapon won't go very far.. It will
> not take the cell phone generation but milliseconds to realize that
> staying behind a parabolic (more or less) piece of aluminum foil <or
> cut open beer cans> stuck to a cardboard contraption will bounce back
> the energy giving the troops/police backing up the emitting vehicle a
> taste of their own...
>
> Tin foil hats, anyone?
>
> denny

everybody is on about metal objects for protection. has anybody seen what
happens when you put metal in a microwave??? lots of sparks and heat.

best defence is to avoid it in the 1st place

1410. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 22:27:22 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <95o0j.599$Ec.325@bignews1.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33365

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fhsf36$6so$1@news.albasani.net...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
>> ...
>> I would suggest a thick cream loaded with metallic particles would do the
>> trick. Something like body paint or stage make-up should be thick enough
>> to stick to the skin and provide a protective layer. Or how about a body
>> stocking and tights sprayed with metallic paint? Mmmm, nice... :-)
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>
> Hmmm. Sounds more like a fashion line put out by that famous gay
> designer--now, if I could just remember his/her/its' name? ROFLOL!
>
> Great visual!
>
> Warm regards,
> JS

You could go the way of active armor on tanks and sew packets of microwave
popcorn all over your clothes. <G>

Ed Cregger

1411. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-19 23:00:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4732-47421582-802@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33366

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"S little too basic, I`m afraid. The 90 degree current lag applies only to a steady state sinusoidal voltage."

A steady state sinusoidal voltage is exactly what I would expect on a resonant antenna in the absence of modulation when a carrier has been applied to the antenna for a short but not too short period of time.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1412. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 00:53:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1eq0j.46160$eY.32147@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33367

Gene Fuller wrote:
> There is no justification for saying that interference causes
> superposition or that superposition causes interference or any such
> combinations.

That's really good because I didn't say anything like that.
Please don't try to imply that I did.

Superposition can occur with or without interference.

Interference can occur with or without wave cancellation.

> If you were to read Born and Wolf you would find that they deal with the
> multiple interference problem (antireflective glass) in exactly the same
> manner. They never even mention constructive or destructive interference.

I've moved and can't find my Born and Wolf but Hecht certainly
holds constructive/destructive interference in central
position in his classic book. He devotes an entire chapter
to interference.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1413. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 01:04:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9oq0j.363$Vq.54@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33368

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The constructive interference in free space occurs before
>> the antennas, not after them. Such is the nature of
>> constructive interference which very few posters fully
>> understand. My original posting was designed to expose
>> the beauty of constructive interference.
>
> That's the best line of the month. Can you help out with the Hollywood
> writer's strike? Leno and Letterman need some help.

It's in Born and Wolf, Gene. Too bad you missed it.
Two one watt coherent waves combine with total
constructive interference to a four watt wave.
Of course, somewhere else they combine with total
destructive interference to a zero watt wave so the
average power remains at two watts.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1414. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 01:06:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zqq0j.366$Vq.45@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33369

Jim Kelley wrote:
> In the case of wave interference , the
> words do mean that waves are 'doing things' to other waves.

Thanks Jim, that is exactly what I have been saying
for years. For ideal non-reflective thin-film coatings
on glass, waves are indeed doing things to other waves,
i.e. canceling them.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1415. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 01:11:04 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhtc9b$c89$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33370

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> In the case of wave interference , the words do mean that waves are
>> 'doing things' to other waves.

That should read "In the case of wave interference , the words don't
mean that waves are 'doing things' to other waves."

Thanks for pointing out the typo, Cecil.

73, ac6xg

1416. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 01:42:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5Yq0j.46162$eY.44871@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33371

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> At the points where the fields from the
> two antennas completely reinforce, the sum of the fields is 0.7071 +
> 0.7071 = 1.4142 times the field produced by the original antenna. This
> is a field strength gain of 3 dB compared to the original antenna, and
> it's a field strength gain, as Antonio says, of 2 (6 dB) compared to the
> field produced by each of the two antennas.

That's an example of constructive interference.

At the points where the fields from the two antennas
are equal and 180 degrees out of phase, the sum of the
fields is zero. That's the necessary destructive
interference on the flip side of the coin that satisfies
the conservation of energy principle.

Essentially the same thing happens at a Z0-match in
a transmission line.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1417. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 01:49:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <t2r0j.370$Vq.233@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33372

Jim Kelley wrote:
> That should read "In the case of wave interference , the words don't
> mean that waves are 'doing things' to other waves."

If waves are not 'doing things' to other waves, how
are reflected waves eliminated by thin-films on glass?
What happens to the reflection from the thin-film
which has a reflectance of 0.01? If something is
not done to that real reflection, it must still be
there, but we can see that it is not there.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1418. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 02:42:26 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <mQr0j.116830$kj1.66038@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33373

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> There is no justification for saying that interference causes
>> superposition or that superposition causes interference or any such
>> combinations.
>
> That's really good because I didn't say anything like that.
> Please don't try to imply that I did.
>
> Superposition can occur with or without interference.
>
> Interference can occur with or without wave cancellation.
>

Cecil,

Your exact words were:

The decrease to zero in reflected energy flow toward the source
is known as "total destructive interference" in the noun version
of the word as used by Hecht. The increase in energy flow
toward the load is known as constructive interference. One need
not refer to superposition as the cause of interference since
the interference *event* implies superposition of two (or more)
coherent waves as the *cause* of the interference *process*.

Is this not written in English?

Is there some other interpretation of *cause* in the last sentence?

Just what do you mean by, "superposition of two (or more)
coherent waves as the *cause* of the interference *process*"?

Are you playing some sort of word game by using *event* and *process*?

Do you have a reference for the rules of that word game?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1419. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 02:45:28 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <cTr0j.116845$kj1.51594@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33374

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> The constructive interference in free space occurs before
>>> the antennas, not after them. Such is the nature of
>>> constructive interference which very few posters fully
>>> understand. My original posting was designed to expose
>>> the beauty of constructive interference.
>>
>> That's the best line of the month. Can you help out with the Hollywood
>> writer's strike? Leno and Letterman need some help.
>
> It's in Born and Wolf, Gene. Too bad you missed it.
> Two one watt coherent waves combine with total
> constructive interference to a four watt wave.
> Of course, somewhere else they combine with total
> destructive interference to a zero watt wave so the
> average power remains at two watts.

Cecil,

Sorry. I missed it because it is not there. They don't say any such thing.

73,
Gene
W4SZ
```

1420. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 03:38:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hFs0j.23463$JD.2489@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33375

Gene Fuller wrote:
> # Is this not written in English?

You have obviously misunderstood what I was trying
to say.

> # Just what do you mean by, "superposition of two (or more)
> coherent waves as the *cause* of the interference *process*"?

Superposition is necessary for interference to exist.
Superposition is not sufficient for interference to exist.
Superposition and interference are both in the cause and
effect chain of events.

> # Are you playing some sort of word game by using *event* and *process*?

No, just responding to Jim Kelley's assertion that interference
is only an end result. Eugene Hecht says the "intricate color
patterns shimmering across an oil slick ... result from ...
the phenomenon of interference." The intricate color patterns
are the *result* of interference.

> # Do you have a reference for the rules of that word game?

It's no word game - it's just English as plain as I can make it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1421. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 03:40:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VGs0j.23483$JD.2439@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33376

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Sorry. I missed it because it is not there. They don't say any such thing.

Yes they do - I distinctly remember reading it.
I will prove it to you as soon as I find my book.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1422. Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 04:20:23 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <bgt0j.14841$CN4.8264@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33377

I am wondering if anyone has managed to convert/use a standard antenna rotator for tracking purposes? I know that very expensive antenna rotators are available for this use but hey there is no fun or challenge in that!

Want to use it to automate tracking the sun - have two solar panels mounted on one, currently using manual control.

If you want to see what I am talking about here is a link to the picture (bottom one) of what I am using.

http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/solar.htm

You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
Chances are I have one that you don't.
I'll leave it up to you to decide!
http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/

1423. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 05:08:57 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47426be4$0$32549$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33378

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:FkG%i.23056$JD.7862@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> Dave wrote:
>> Since you have changed the circuit source 1 is connected to, you should
>> not be surprised it supplies a different power.
>
> But these are not "sources" per se, they are EM
> waves with a fixed constant energy content. EM waves
> simply cannot, willy-nilly, increase their energy
> content. The actual source could conceivably be
> light-years away so it would take light-years to
> increase the energy content of the EM waves.
>
> So please tell us how a 50 watts/unit-area wave can
> increase its energy content to 85.5 watts/unit-area
> while being light-years away from any source.

I really do not see the problem with the concept of "borrowing" energy at one location and "paying back" at another location. Time-space can be thought of as a vast energy bank where energy is displaced and reclaimed continuously; it is capable of giving out but must be paid back. As you note, this can be shown to occur independent of the source. Some think that the source is the only place where the energy bank exists but that is not true; the energy bank can be within time-space itself. The source need not be included in a closed system. When riding a bike down a hill from point A to point B, time-space 'donates' gravitational energy to me when I go down to B. Time space gets paid back when I go from B to point C, which is back at the same elevation as point A. "Gravity" was not cancelled, it was merely used as a medium of exchange. I as the source did not even have to expend 1 watt; I simply borrowed and paid back at a different location (disregarding friction).

1424. Home remodeling services los angeles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 05:20:29 UTC
From: Toolmannet <edan_lv@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <36fca83a-e384-49ef-a995-498c51d21bb2@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33379

General contractor services
bathroom and kitchen remodeling room renovation room additions new
construction and more...
call us for free estimate and design at 818 602 2058
or visit us on line at http://www.toolmannet.com

1425. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 05:40:37 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <-LudnVGkOurV7t_anZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33380

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony,
>
> The key to improving the loop is to
> -increase the induced voltage; and / or to
> -improve its efficiency.

I agree, but how is the question

>
> Increasing the induced voltage means increasing the size of the loop.
> With a small loop, doubling the size of the side will win nearly 6dB of
> induced voltage, but it also increases the inductance of the loop which
> might degrade impedance matching and defeat most of the increased induced
> voltage.
>
> Improving the efficiency means addressing conductor / transmission line
> losses and better impedance matching. Most of the 50 some dB of loss is
> attributable to impedance matching.
>
> I expressed surprise at the shunt tuning capacitor in an earlier posting.
> I know it is a popular circuit, and it features in the ARRL Antenna
> Handbook,

and alot of other places also.

> but that doesn't make it a good circuit. Try the variable
> capacitor in series with the coax inner conductor, you should improve the
> gain by around 20dB.

this one I will try, does this not make the loop a closed loop?

> Then try a shunt capacitor on the receiver side of the variable
> capacitor, start with 1000pF, you should see further improvement in gain
> but with a narrower bandwidth.

Don't have anything like this on hand, this is a variable capacitor I would
assume.

>
> This is not a new circuit, you will find it in books, certainly at least
> where the tuning / matching network is right at the loop gap. The
> relocation of the capacitors by a length of transmission line does change
> things a little, and it is more complicated to solve, but behaviour is
> soemwhat similar.
>

> Should you try this, your findings would be interesting.

I might be able to get to this in a day or two and I will let you know what happened.

>
> The mathematically based approach might not be popular, and I am no
> mathemetician, but the approach does reveal why the antenna is
> inadequate, and suggests what can be done to improve it.
>
> Owen

I was thinking that maybe I didn't have enough capture area with the loop I currently use.
My next step was to figure out how to increase the size of the loop so it captures more signal. Since I havn't looked for any info on a loop like this I was going to ask you if you had anything on a larger loop but one which isn't too large and can be rotated either by hand or a rotator.

I think you answered my question(s) at the top of this post.
Doubling the size would still make it small enough to rotate by hand or with a small tv rotator, matching though might be the other issue as you mentioned.

1426. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 05:46:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Fwu0j.333$AR7.77@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33381

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Sorry. I missed it because it is not there. They don't say any such
>> thing.
>
> Yes they do - I distinctly remember reading it.
> I will prove it to you as soon as I find my book.

I'm pretty sure it is in the section which discusses
the irradiance (power density) equation. It says the
total irradiance of two waves of the same magnitude
that are interfering can be up to four times the
irradiance of one wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1427. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 05:54:49 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <QLednUT3lpQF69_anZ2dnUVZ_jmdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33382

Denny wrote:

> Tony, you have received a crash course on small loop antennas <minus
> the calculus>...
> Let me make a few comments as a country boy engineer who cannot do
> fancy math...
>
> My thought for you to test the loop+Drake is for you to put out a
> temporary Beverage as a wire on the ground... Go out to the curb in
> the wee hours of night and roll out 500 foot of insulated wire on the
> grass between the curb and sidewalk, match it to the Drake with a 9:1
> transformer and a ground stake - a terminating resistor and a ground
> stake at the far end is a good idea, but can be dispensed with in a
> pinch...'
> By flipping back and forth between the wire and the loop you will get
> an idea of how well, or poorly, the loop is performing... By having
> everything ready to go to roll it out and then roll it back up you
> should be able to do this test without the neighbors being any wiser
> in the morning...
>
> A variation of the poor boy Beverage, is a 100' untuned dipole running
> along the perimeter of your estate, waist high <no higher> which will
> be omni directional... It might even prove to be a full time
> installation given your city constraints...
>
> Even those of us in the rural areas have noise problems.. Electric
> fences, etc.. I have a nasty broad band <up through 40 meters> noise
> source somewhere to my NorthEast, which essentially wipes out weak dx
> from europe for me... It is miles from me and I have yet to locate
> it...
>
> denny / k8do

this is a good idea, except I can't go 500 ft in any direction without
getting into my neighbors property.
Best I can do is about 175ft and that would be into my neighbors property
who has some dogs which will at any hour of the day or nite bark until the
neighbor comes out to quiet them down.

I am in the middle of a cul-de-sac that about 200 ft long. All my neighbors
on the other side of the street have dogs. The 2 north and south of me
wouldn't give me enough room to put out enough wire to make this test
worthwhile and the neighbors behind me are anti amateur radio types.
I was here first and had antennas up before they even built their houses but
yet I am the bad dude in the neighborhood.

FORTUNATELY, I have never been accused of any interference even running 1500 watts.

Oh this is a "rural" subdivision so to speak, no curbs no sidewalks. But the lots are 1/3 acre or slightly more.

Damn, you give me a good idea and I can't use it.

1428. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 05:59:39 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EEACDBE96DEnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33383

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:-LudnVGkOurV7t_anZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

>> I expressed surprise at the shunt tuning capacitor in an earlier
>> posting. I know it is a popular circuit, and it features in the ARRL
>> Antenna Handbook,
>
> and alot of other places also.

Ok, but they are all flawed.

>> but that doesn't make it a good circuit. Try the variable
>> capacitor in series with the coax inner conductor, you should improve
>> the gain by around 20dB.
>
> this one I will try, does this not make the loop a closed loop?

I don't understand what you mean. Just reconfigure the tuning box so that
the capacitor is in series with the inner conductor of the feedline to
the radio. Is that ambiguous?

>
>
>> Then try a shunt capacitor on the receiver side of the variable
>> capacitor, start with 1000pF, you should see further improvement in
>> gain but with a narrower bandwidth.
>
> Don't have anything like this on hand, this is a variable capacitor I
> would assume.

No, just try a fixed capacitor. You could also try 2200pF, it will have a
little more gain but narrower bandwidth.
>
>>
>> This is not a new circuit, you will find it in books, certainly at
>> least where the tuning / matching network is right at the loop gap.
>> The relocation of the capacitors by a length of transmission line
>> does change things a little, and it is more complicated to solve, but
>> behaviour is soemwhat similar.
>>
>> Should you try this, your findings would be interesting.
>
> I might be able to get to this in a day or two and I will let you know
> what happened.

Thanks.

> I was thinking that maybe I didn't have enough capture area with the
> loop I currently use.
> My next step was to figure out how to increase the size of the loop so
> it captures more signal. Since I havn't looked for any info on a loop
> like this I was going to ask you if you had anything on a larger loop
> but one which isn't too large and can be rotated either by hand or a
> rotator.
>
> I think you answered my question(s) at the top of this post.
> Doubling the size would still make it small enough to rotate by hand
> or with a small tv rotator, matching though might be the other issue
> as you mentioned.

In the simple case of an untuned loop loaded with 50 ohms, when the loop inductive reactance becomes more than becomes more than about 150 ohms, doubling the size of the loop doubles the induced voltage and doubles the reactance, so the loop current hardly increases and not much more voltage is developed in the 50 ohm load. Do you follow?

A lossless loop of the size you use has a source impedance of 0.0002 ohms. For maximum power transfer, you have to do something better than deliver a load of the order of a hundred ohms.

It is perhaps a difficult concept to grasp. But it explains why small antennas don't work so well, it is just so hard to deliver or extract power because the radiation resistance is so small.

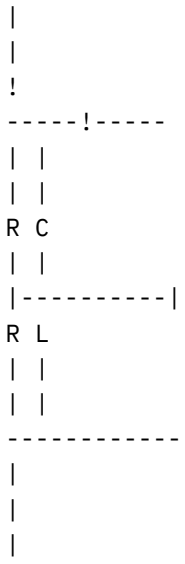
Owen
>
>
>
>
>

1429. Re: Resontate frequency of parallel L/C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 06:09:47 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <pY6LpTAronQHFwTA@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 33384

In message <47402c0a@212.67.96.135>, Dave <nowhere@nowhere.com> writes
>What is the resonate frequency of this network, as determined between
>the top and bottom of what I have drawn?
>
>I don't know how well the drawing will come out, but it consists of:
>
>100 uH in series with 1000 Ohms.
>100 pF in series with 1000 Ohms
>
>The two two networks above are in parallel
>

Another variant Series non-resonance



Brian GM4DIJ
--
Brian Howie

1430. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 07:07:30 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <yKednQUgeNMRGt_anZ2dnUVZ_oaonZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33385

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:-LudnVGkOurV7t_anZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>>> I expressed surprise at the shunt tuning capacitor in an earlier
>>> posting. I know it is a popular circuit, and it features in the ARRL
>>> Antenna Handbook,
>>
>> and alot of other places also.
>
> Ok, but they are all flawed.
>
>>> but that doesn't make it a good circuit. Try the variable
>>> capacitor in series with the coax inner conductor, you should improve
>>> the gain by around 20dB.
>>
>> this one I will try, does this not make the loop a closed loop?
>
> I don't understand what you mean. Just reconfigure the tuning box so that
> the capacitor is in series with the inner conductor of the feedline to
> the radio. Is that ambiguous?

I guess I am unsure as to how the loop gets connected.

since the loop and cap are currently parallel, removing the cap
leaves me with 2 ends of the loop. Putting the cap in series with the
center of the coax feedline allows me to have only one connection to the
loop.

Did I miss something?

>
>>
>>
>>> Then try a shunt capacitor on the receiver side of the variable
>>> capacitor, start with 1000pF, you should see further improvement in
>>> gain but with a narrower bandwidth.
>>
>> Don't have anything like this on hand, this is a variable capacitor I
>> would assume.
>
> No, just try a fixed capacitor. You could also try 2200pF, it will have a
> little more gain but narrower bandwidth.

I have caps in that range, and since its receive only, the voltage can be
low.

>>
>>>
>>> This is not a new circuit, you will find it in books, certainly at
>>> least where the tuning / matching network is right at the loop gap.
>>> The relocation of the capacitors by a length of transmission line
>>> does change things a little, and it is more complicated to solve, but
>>> behaviour is soemwhat similar.
>>>
>>> Should you try this, your findings would be interesting.
>>
>> I might be able to get to this in a day or two and I will let you know
>> what happened.
>
> Thanks.

As soon as I figure out how it needs to be wired. :)

>
>> I was thinking that maybe I didn't have enough capture area with the
>> loop I currently use.
>> My next step was to figure out how to increase the size of the loop so
>> it captures more signal. Since I havn't looked for any info on a loop
>> like this I was going to ask you if you had anything on a larger loop
>> but one which isn't too large and can be rotated either by hand or a
>> rotator.
>>
>> I think you answered my question(s) at the top of this post.
>> Doubling the size would still make it small enough to rotate by hand
>> or with a small tv rotator, matching though might be the other issue
>> as you mentioned.
>
> In the simple case of an untuned loop loaded with 50 ohms, when the loop
> inductive reactance becomes more than becomes more than about 150 ohms,
> doubling the size of the loop doubles the induced voltage and doubles the
> reactance, so the loop current hardly increases and not much more voltage
> is developed in the 50 ohm load. Do you follow?

yes, wellbrook has a large capture area loop, I wonder how they get that one
to work?

>
> A lossless loop of the size you use has a source impedance of 0.0002
> ohms. For maximum power transfer, you have to do something better than
> deliver a load of the order of a hundred ohms.
>
> It is perhaps a difficult concept to grasp. But it explains why small
> antennas don't work so well, it is just so hard to deliver or extract
> power because the radiation resistance is so small.
>
> Owen

>>

I never though this was going to be this complicated, I thought all I needed
do was to build the loop and problem solved.......so I thought......:)

>>
>>
>>
>>

1431. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 07:15:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <q925k3pjq7uag645p57hphjehba4blck1a@4ax.com>
Source record: 33386

On Mon, 19 Nov 2007 21:07:30 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>I never though this was going to be this complicated, I thought all I needed
>do was to build the loop and problem solved.......so I thought......:)

At the risk of repetition still not resolving what is simple:

On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 23:14:01 -1000, Tony Giacometti
<TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:

>> No. The main loop will still be tuned to the same frequency, no
>> matter if direct fed, or with a coupling loop. Many people build BC
>> loops and use the ferrite bar antennas in the portable radios
>> themselves to couple to the loop.
>how do I calculate the dimensions of the coupling loop?

Hi Tony,

It has 1/5 the diameter and is a single, shorted loop.

Please don't try to make it more elaborate than it should be. One
wire, in a loop, connected to the other side of the feed (i.e. the
wire runs from the center conductor, 'round the circumference, to the
outer conductor).

Of course, this demands that the bigger loop be equally, simply
described. It too is one piece of wire, turned in a circle, each end
connecting to the resonating capacitor. In this case, you want to
optimize for the lowest Ohmic connections and materials. This may
suggest hardline, but, please, don't think of using the inner
conductor for anything at all - that is a waste of time. You could as
easily use copper tubing.

You can put more effort into it, but it will reward you only in the
sense of being the owner of a fine piece of furniture.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1432. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 07:21:43 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EEBAC617E98nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33387

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:yKednQUgeNMRGt_anZ2dnUVZ_oaonZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

...
> I guess I am unsure as to how the loop gets connected.
>
> since the loop and cap are currently parallel, removing the cap
> leaves me with 2 ends of the loop. Putting the cap in series with the
> center of the coax feedline allows me to have only one connection to
> the loop.
>
> Did I miss something?

Someone else will probably have to transate the following for you (I must have an upside down view of the world from down under):

Disconnect both wires from the capacitor.

Now cut the centre wire from the loop the the feed line coax in the tee box... there is only one wire that fits this description.

Insert the tuning capacitor (two wires) where you cut the centre conductor , ie connect the capacitor wires to each side of where you cut the centre conductor

The capacitor is now in series with the centre conductor of the feedline connection in the tuning / matching box.

Now connect a 100pF fixed capacitor between the feedline centre conductor and shield in the tuning box.

Now adjust the capacitor for maximum rx noise.

Owen

1433. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 08:07:01 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <474295a6$0$8666$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33388

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:4732-47421582-802@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net...
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> "S little too basic, I`m afraid. The 90 degree current lag applies only
> to a steady state sinusoidal voltage."
>
> A steady state sinusoidal voltage is exactly what I would expect on a
> resonant antenna in the absence of modulation when a carrier has been
> applied to the antenna for a short but not too short period of time.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

The peril of trying to actualy answer Art's questions.

1434. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 08:41:48 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <h5x0j.21029$ck5.19416@newsfe09.phx>
Source record: 33389

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:bgt0j.14841$CN4.8264@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> I am wondering if anyone has managed to convert/use a standard antenna
> rotator for tracking purposes? I know that very expensive antenna rotators
> are available for this use but hey there is no fun or challenge in that!
>
> Want to use it to automate tracking the sun - have two solar panels
mounted
> on one, currently using manual control.

I invented such a thing in my head but have never built it. My idea could be adapted to what you already have. It is quite difficult to describe without diagrams, but I'll give it a shot.

Imagine that your rotator is reset by you each sunny morning, pointing east at the rising sun. You flip a <TRANSFER> switch and westward rotator power is then applied through the contacts of a normally-closed (NC) relay . At that moment, however, the relay is held open with coil current provided by the amplified signal of a photosensor which is collocated with the collector panels. It is aimed in the same direction as the panels, but it has blinders on it so it has only a narrow field of view in the east-west direction. Thus, the photosensor is illuminated because it is pointing in the direction of the sun. First thing in the morning, with the panels and the photosensor pointing at the sun, nothing happens when you throw the <TRANSFER> switch.

But wait ...
As the sun rises, it gradually moves to a point where it is NOT illuminating the photosensor. The relay drops and energizes the rotator. The rotator moves but an instant later, the whole rig is again aimed at the sun, which illuminates the photosensor. The relay re-energizes, removing power from the rotator and movement stops. This process might repeat ten or twenty times a day, depending on the angle of view of the photosensor.

For the fans of disclaimers, let me say I fully realize the relay could be of the normally open (NO) variety and be pulled closed when the sensor is in shade. (I had to pick one possibility for the description.) Photosensor means any one of several types of light-to-electricity transducers. Relays have solid-state alternatives. The <TRANSFER> switch is a minor modification of the rotator control box he's probably using now.

Clouds will louse this up. With no sunshine, the tracking process should be halted; thus, the circuit requires the addition of an all-seeing photosensor (no blinders) to test whether the sun is shining and interrupt the power if it's not.

This is hardly the only autotracker design that would work and you could even add elevation tracking.(However, in addition to all the mechanical things, elevation tracking control would require at least another pair of sensors and possibly a lens system rather than simple blinders. Probably too hard.)

Automatic daily resetting could be accomplished with a dedicated sunrise-sensing photosensor and additional modification of the control box. This would enable you to sleep in. (You could involve the "all-seeing photosensor," above, in this, but the logic would have to include a test for the approximate time-of day, so the daily reset could happen only in the morning.)

Lest anybody be concerned this has nothing to do with antennas, let me hasten to state that my last unconventional use for an antenna rotator was to make a true tracking polar mount for a Ku-band satellite dish. Looks like crap but tracks the arc perfectly. So there is a tenuous connection.

"Sal"

1435. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 09:58:23 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <4742afee$0$1344$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33390

> Imagine that your rotator is reset by you each sunny morning, pointing
> east
> at the rising sun. You flip a <TRANSFER> switch and westward rotator
> power
> is then applied through the contacts of a normally-closed (NC) relay . At
> that moment, however, the relay is held open with coil current provided by
> the amplified signal of a photosensor which is collocated with the
> collector
> panels. It is aimed in the same direction as the panels, but it has
> blinders on it so it has only a narrow field of view in the east-west
> direction. Thus, the photosensor is illuminated because it is pointing in
> the direction of the sun. First thing in the morning, with the panels and
> the photosensor pointing at the sun, nothing happens when you throw the
> <TRANSFER> switch.
>
> But wait ...
> As the sun rises, it gradually moves to a point where it is NOT
> illuminating
> the photosensor. The relay drops and energizes the rotator. The rotator
> moves but an instant later, the whole rig is again aimed at the sun, which
> illuminates the photosensor. The relay re-energizes, removing power from
> the rotator and movement stops. This process might repeat ten or twenty
> times a day, depending on the angle of view of the photosensor.

Surely it is much simpler than that, as long as you are only interested in azimuth and not elevation. The trouble with photo-sensors and the like is that there will be a problem when the sun is behind cloud, and that will cause all sorts of 'hunting' problems.

The good thing about the sun is that you always know where it will be at any time of the day, and the rate at which it moves, so all you have to do is arrange a mechanism that rotates by 15 degrees an hour. If you are only pointing solar panels the you could step in at say 15 or 30 minute intervals, rather than have it continuously tracking.

73
Jeff

1436. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 10:59:11 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <09ra15-bc4.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 33391

Likewise only a thought experiment from this end.

I favour using an old PC running Linux and whatever I/O cards are available for the purpose. If you network the device into the ROW you will have time of day and if you need the accuracy, the actual sun motion numbers.

You can also use a old DOS version as that allows direct access to ports using debug. (Finally found a use for a 286! I use to have one moving a stepper motor ez-al array some years ago. Used 3 bits each axis from the printer port)

From memory most rotators have a pot feedback that determines where it is pointed. This means you need some kind of analogue input to the PC. A joy stick port maybe? Don't forget that a sound card input could also be used once you remove the AC coupling capacitor to its A/D.

So after calibrating the system for azimuth vs input volts you have a lookup table that you can base your command on. You can use serial or parallel port pins to actuate the motor.

Problem of course is that the PC uses a considerable amount of the energy gained from the array just to run itself! You could of course automatically sleep and wake it every 30 minutes or so!

Another possibility - Your rotator controller either has a direct feedback to a position knob or a display and CW/CCW switch? Should be pretty easy to use the feedback knob/display meter volts/comparator to actuate the drive. Just create an analogue lookup table with a simple 4-8 bit TTL/CMOS counter and a stack of resistors and you are away! It would even reset itself for the start of the new day. Only real problem is where you source the counter clock from.

Cheers Bob VK2YQA

JERD wrote:
> I am wondering if anyone has managed to convert/use a standard antenna
> rotator for tracking purposes? I know that very expensive antenna rotators
> are available for this use but hey there is no fun or challenge in that!

1437. Re: Home remodeling services los angeles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 11:07:43 UTC
From: aRKay <arkayREMOVE@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <arkayREMOVE-7C8489.05074320112007@news.houston.sbcglobal.net>
Source record: 33292

In article
<
est

1438. Re: Best wire for long wire antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 11:11:07 UTC
From: aRKay <arkayREMOVE@qsl.net>
Message-ID: <arkayREMOVE-9AEF35.05110620112007@news.dallas.sbcglobal.net>
Source record: 33293

In article
<disregard

1439. Re: Long Distance Microwave Oven?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 11:43:08 UTC
From: ker2x <kerdezixe@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4742c89f$0$5068$ba4acef3@news.orange.fr>
Source record: 33294

Cecil Moore a ï¿½crit :
> http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/11/18/wdenial118.xml
>
>
> The heatwave weapon can, by contrast, target troublemakers from
> 750 metres. It works by dispatching high-powered radio waves from
> a vehicle antenna, similar to a satellite television dish, causing
> the molecules in a target's skin to vibrate violently, creating a
> burning sensation.

Won't it burn any piece of electronic hardware ?
cellphone, pda, laptop, almost everything handheld (or not) with poor
shielding ?

--
Ker2x

1440. Re: Superposition (Antenna Arrays)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 13:09:19 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhuma3$5i3$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33295

"Tam/WB2TT" wrote
>
> You know that can't be right, because combining two antennas
> gives 3 db gain.

The vector sum of the EM fields at every point in free space from identical radiators fed by the same source depends in part on their relative physical orientations, and their separation in wavelengths (see Kraus' ANTENNAS, 3rd edition, chapters 5 and 6).

If all radiators in an array generate identical fields relative to each other, then the peak directivity of an array of two radiators exceeds 3 dB for radiator spacings of about 0.75 to 1.2 wavelengths (max of about 3.3 dB).

If they are spaced 1/2-wave apart then the peak directivity drops to about 1.9 dB, and at 1/4-wave separation it drops to about 0.5 dB (see Johnson & Jasik ANTENNA ENGINEERING HANDBOOK, 2nd edition, Figure 3-4).

RF

1441. Re: Superposition (Antenna Arrays)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 13:59:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RKB0j.21446$Pv2.21236@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33296

Richard Fry wrote:
> The vector sum of the EM fields at every point in free space from
> identical radiators fed by the same source depends in part on their
> relative physical orientations, and their separation in wavelengths (see
> Kraus' ANTENNAS, 3rd edition, chapters 5 and 6).

It's too bad that we cannot see the interference patterns
created by two radiators. Just know that all of the
interference patterns involving visible light that we can
see with our own eyes are also possible at RF frequencies.

Who hasn't been listening to a repeater that almost
completely faded out while stopped at a red light?
Letting the vehicle move a short distance brings it
back to Q5. That old familiar "picket-fencing" that
some of us have experienced is the antenna alternately
moving through zones of destructive and constructive
interference. The same thing can be caused by an
airplane flying over during local TV reception.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1442. Re: Superposition (Antenna Arrays)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 14:23:48 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fhuqln$j1e$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33297

"Cecil Moore" wrote
> Who hasn't been listening to a repeater that almost
> completely faded out while stopped at a red light?
> Letting the vehicle move a short distance brings it
> back to Q5. That old familiar "picket-fencing" that
> some of us have experienced is the antenna alternately
> moving through zones of destructive and constructive
> interference. The same thing can be caused by an
> airplane flying over during local TV reception.

All true, but those cancellations don't originate in the transmit array. They are the result of reflections from surfaces in the propagation environment that arrive at the receive antenna ~180i¿½out of phase with the direct signal from the transmit array.

RF

1443. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 14:46:27 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <02a49520-87fd-4aeb-86ca-62ba1a785901@l22g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33298

On 20 Nov, 00:07, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
> "Richard Harrison" <richardharri...@webtv.net> wrote in message
>
> news:4732-47421582-802@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net...
>
> > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > "S little too basic, I`m afraid. The 90 degree current lag applies only
> > to a steady state sinusoidal voltage."
>
> > A steady state sinusoidal voltage is exactly what I would expect on a
> > resonant antenna in the absence of modulation when a carrier has been
> > applied to the antenna for a short but not too short period of time.
>
> > Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
> The peril of trying to actualy answer Art's questions.

Richard can be excused for making this error.
This is the same fundamental reason that Ted Hart,
Professor Underhill and lately Vincent failed
to design a radiator that actually works efficiently.
And to this day they and the ham world are totally
oblivious as to why.
This is a direct effect of memorizing facts in college
without regard to first principles to obtain a degree.
Pretty much all examinations I had to take in Europe
demanded a response to a question using only first
principles to avoid failure.
Where failure in any subject during the year required
a repeat of all subjects taken that year, even those
where a pass was obtained, where one has to be successfull,
or thrown out!
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (UK)

1444. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 16:16:47 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <PLD0j.34069$if6.23226@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33299

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Sorry. I missed it because it is not there. They don't say any such
>>> thing.
>>
>> Yes they do - I distinctly remember reading it.
>> I will prove it to you as soon as I find my book.
>
> I'm pretty sure it is in the section which discusses
> the irradiance (power density) equation. It says the
> total irradiance of two waves of the same magnitude
> that are interfering can be up to four times the
> irradiance of one wave.

Cecil,

The physical effect is well known and is non-controversial, even on RRAA. What is at issue is all of the philosophical gibberish that seems to surround the reality.

The exact words from B&W on page 289 of the 7th edition:

"the intensity varies between a maximum value Imax = 4I1, and a minimum value Imin = 0"

In the 6th edition the same words are on page 259.

The modern convention is to use "irradiance" instead of "intensity", since "intensity" can have multiple meanings.

What B&W *don't* say is anything about two 1 watt waves interacting, waves exhibiting constructive and destructive interference, cause and effects relationships, or even energy conservation.

All of those are things written by more casual writers, such as Hecht, Melles-Griot, and the FSU Java dudes. There is nothing wrong with that type of explanation for simple illustration, but it runs out of gas when trying to support detailed analysis. One quickly ends up with silliness such as waves that are launched and then cancel destructively within a short (but undefined) distance. None of that nonsense occurs if one simply applies the standard analysis techniques such as used by B&W.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1445. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 16:26:01 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <nk26k39kbvhfnjp4i3rebi3clbrksbhi3t@4ax.com>
Source record: 33300
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1446. Need electrical help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 16:39:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8e40bbff-5023-45a8-a942-e73d315a6871@41g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33301

I am a former mechanical engineer that likes to experiment with
antennas.
Experimental antennas require a matching system at the top of the
tower
which preferably is physically small..
What I use now is a commercial multi switching transformer where I
use
small pemcil like solenoids to make contacts with the taps
(the taps have copper pennies made into omed contacts soldered on
them)
This provides a multitute of ratios for use with experimental
antennas.
Now I have got too smart for my britches,!
I would like to program it so it will go thru all the possible
sequences possibly like the
AEA auto tuner. I really don't know where to start unless I copy an
existing tuner
circuits. Was thinking in copying the inbuilt tuner in my Icom radios
as a starter
such that the enclosed circuit controlled the tuner on the tower(ie
disconnect
the inbuilt wires and transfer them.

I once used a rotary switch with a slotted star cam such that it
rotated
with a dwell time at each contact, but the problem was in contacting
a
different tap for each full rotation of available taps to compare as
the datum tap.
This required a step motor and program above what I had made so a
different aproach is required that is relatively simple in electrical
terms..
Any ideas out there that I could use without difficulty?
TIA
Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg

1447. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 16:47:12 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20742-47430F90-97@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33302

Art wrote:
"Richard can be excused for making this error."

Prove I erred!

Put a sine wave in an antenna and you get a sine wave out.

Kraus says:
"The currents on the transmission line flow out on the antenna and end there, but the fields associated with them keep on going."

Art in a previous posting said I should quote "Lady Chatterley`s Lover" as people were tiring of Terman. I read it before it was even printed in the U.K. (1960) but this is an antenna newsgroup and Terman is more appropriate.

If people want something other than Terman, he gives a terrific bibliography at the bottom of page 864 in his 1955 opus.

Art also said in a previous posting that Terman did not credit Maxwell with defining radiation. Let me put the lie to that. On page 864 of his 1955 opus, Terman writes:
"The laws governing such radiation are obtained by using Maxwell`s equations to express the fields associated with the wire; when this is done there is found to be a component, termed the radiated field having a strength that varies inversely with the distance."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1448. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 18:24:56 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <6acfdf98-07eb-42ea-a472-6c6669e1fda5@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33303

On 20 Nov, 08:47, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "Richard can be excused for making this error."
>
> Prove I erred!

Roy pointed it out not I. He can be more specific
to what he was pointing out. I have no wish to explain
on his behalf

>
> Put a sine wave in an antenna and you get a sine wave out.

Very true
>
> Kraus says:
> "The currents on the transmission line flow out on the antenna and end
> there, but the fields associated with them keep on going."

Could be

>
> Art in a previous posting said I should quote "Lady Chatterley`s Lover"
> as people were tiring of Terman. I read it before it was even printed in
> the U.K. (1960) but this is an antenna newsgroup and Terman is more
> appropriate.

But I have never read it!

I don't believe I pointed to " Maxwell" but all of the scientists
involved with radiation, and there are many. I didn't make a point
of searching for the names just don't recall seeing them.

>
> If people want something other than Terman, he gives a terrific
> bibliography at the bottom of page 864 in his 1955 opus.

I will take a look at that

>
> Art also said in a previous posting that Terman did not credit Maxwell
> with defining radiation. Let me put the lie to that.
On page 864 of his1955 opus, Terman writes:
>
> "The laws governing such radiation are obtained by using Maxwell`s
> equations to express the fields associated with the wire; when this is

> done there is found to be a component, termed the radiated field having
> a strength that varies inversely with the distance."
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
Have a happy harvest festival, the name assigned
before the Americans changed the name. I woinder when
the word "thanksgiving" came into being?

1449. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 18:51:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <11G0j.21466$Pv2.8736@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33304

Gene Fuller wrote:
> "the intensity varies between a maximum value Imax = 4I1, and a minimum
> value Imin = 0"

Yes, that's essentially what I have been saying. The peak
intensity (irradiance) can be double the intensity of
the combined intensity of both superposed waves.

> What B&W *don't* say is anything about two 1 watt waves interacting,
> waves exhibiting constructive and destructive interference, cause and
> effects relationships, or even energy conservation.

Eugene Hecht calls the last term in the irradiance equation
the "interference term". He talks about "total destructive
interference" and "total constructive interference". The sign
of the interference term indicates whether the interference
is destructive (-) or constructive (+).

> All of those are things written by more casual writers, such as Hecht,
> Melles-Griot, and the FSU Java dudes. There is nothing wrong with that
> type of explanation for simple illustration, but it runs out of gas when
> trying to support detailed analysis. One quickly ends up with silliness
> such as waves that are launched and then cancel destructively within a
> short (but undefined) distance. None of that nonsense occurs if one
> simply applies the standard analysis techniques such as used by B&W.

Exactly what nonsense are you referring to? Please be specific. It
is difficult to defend myself from assertions of "nonsense" with no
specific allegations.

I gather from the above that wave cancellation due to superposition
is against your religion. Since all impedance discontinuities cause
reflections, exactly how and why do those reflected waves cease to
exist? Please be specific.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1450. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 18:58:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <97G0j.21467$Pv2.10989@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33305

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Kraus says:
> "The currents on the transmission line flow out on the antenna and end
> there, but the fields associated with them keep on going."

Actually, in a standing-wave antenna, such as a 1/2WL dipole,
the antenna wave currents bounce back and forth between the
open ends and the feedpoint. If there is not a Z0-match to the
feedline at the feedpoint, some of the antenna current reflected
from the open end of the antenna leaks back into the feedline and
makes it's way back to the source. A TDR will register reflections
both from the feedpoint and the open ends of the antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1451. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 19:26:01 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhvci1fnl1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33306

Cecil Moore wrote:

> If waves are not 'doing things' to other waves, how
> are reflected waves eliminated by thin-films on glass?

A reasonable question, for a third grader. It's like asking: if '-2' is not doing something to '2', then how can the result be zero when they combine? For the case A + B = 0, B does not change A, and A does not change B even though their sum happens to be zero. (Certain other problems arise when you try to algebraically add commodities which cannot be negative - power for example.)

As I've told you many times, you could keep from becoming confused on these points if you would work them through from the standpoint of fields, rather than power. Not doing so is leading to problems in your understanding of what actually goes on.

Imagine you're floating above the ground between two closely spaced football field sized capacitor plates. There is one on either side of you, and they are parallel to each other. Consider now that one of them becomes highly charged with respect to the other, and to Earth. (Some source of energy would be required in order for this to happen and to keep it charged in air.) You would then experience a strong electric field.

Now imagine the other plate becomes highly charged in magnitude and polarity equal to the opposite plate. It now produces a field equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the other plate. The net field from your perspective is now zero, but one can imagine that from a different perspective the total field is much greater with the two plates being charged. But you'll note that nothing actually happened to the field from either the first plate or the second plate, yet between the two plates their effect was canceled. Their ability to do work on a charged particle is negated. But in the way that many of your references points out, that ability has moved to different points in space. Please note that nothing moved that 'ability' there other than the charge which was applied to the second capacitor plate.

An interference pattern doesn't 'cause' energy to move around, fields don't move other fields just as waves don't move other waves and photons don't move other photons.

73, Jim AC6XG

1452. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 20:30:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4uH0j.346$C24.334@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33307

Jim Kelley wrote:
> As I've told you many times, you could keep from becoming confused on
> these points if you would work them through from the standpoint of
> fields, rather than power.

As you know, I did exactly that in a private email to
you, Jim, and it didn't change anything.

> Imagine you're floating above the ground ...

Just last night in a dream, I imagined that I was floating
above ground. Since I can also imagine that I went to the
moon, do you really consider imagination to be a tool of
knowledge?

> An interference pattern doesn't 'cause' energy to move around, fields
> don't move other fields just as waves don't move other waves and photons
> don't move other photons.

Then exactly what "redistributes the photons to regions that
permit constructive interference", as the FSU web page says?
Is it really imagination that accomplishes that magic feat?
If not, exactly how and why and what redistributes (moves)
those photons?

I will be happy to engage you in a step by step mathematical
explanation/discussion of what happens during superposition but
all you have done so far is hand-waving and ad hominem attacks.

Given the power-density equation:

Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

May I assume that from what you have said so far, that P1
and P2 never existed in the first place???? If they never
existed, wouldn't their magnitudes be zero in violation
of every rule of physics concerning reflections????

Jim, you have *NEVER* said what you think causes total
re-reflection of reflected waves (aside from your magical
imagination). Please enlighten us with some math and details
that don't violate the laws of physics.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1453. Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 20:33:22 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhvgaf$u42$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33308

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward! At
> this point, who knows:
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>
> JS

1454. Thanksgiving

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 20:34:42 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhvgjejuu1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33310

art wrote:

> Have a happy harvest festival, the name assigned
> before the Americans changed the name. I wonder when
> the word "thanksgiving" came into being?

http://showcase.netins.net/web/creative/lincoln/speeches/thanks.htm

73, jk

1455. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 20:36:12 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fhvgfpag1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33309

John Smith wrote:

Well, I guess the URL would be nice to include :-)

http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/stories/112007dnbusbpldemo.295329c.html

JS

1456. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 20:41:17 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <a815fc4d-cdac-40a2-bf74-97e5a4ba3e8d@f13g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33311

On 20 Nov, 10:58, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> > Kraus says:
> > "The currents on the transmission line flow out on the antenna and end
> > there, but the fields associated with them keep on going."
>
> Actually, in a standing-wave antenna, such as a 1/2WL dipole,
> the antenna wave currents bounce back and forth between the
> open ends and the feedpoint. If there is not a Z0-match to the
> feedline at the feedpoint, some of the antenna current reflected
> from the open end of the antenna leaks back into the feedline and
> makes it's way back to the source. A TDR will register reflections
> both from the feedpoint and the open ends of the antenna.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

An antenna I played with years ago was a sample of this search
by current flow. It was a dipole where the center was a closed
loop.The low current curve stated at the end of the dipole
and moves to the loop where it will circulate
until the match is right for it to travel on to the other end
of the dipole to achieve a low current point which is required
for resonance.
The machanical analogy of this is a mechanical rotary
pump where it deals with shear and cavitation of water flow.
But I don't think that is what Roy was alluding to as much
as it was a failure of understanding with respect to current
and voltage phase.
But I will have to wait and see what Roy meant.
Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG

1457. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 21:07:33 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhvihclts1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33313

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Then exactly what "redistributes the photons to regions that
> permit constructive interference", as the FSU web page says?

I don't think it reasonable to be held responsible to explain what other people write. It's not a particularly rigorous or precise treatise, Cecil.

> Is it really imagination that accomplishes that magic feat?

How clever. You'll forgive me if I thought it better to ask you to visualize the concept than for me to try to draw a football field sized pair of capacitor plates with you between them using ASCII characters. I suspect most other readers were able to accomplish the task.

> Jim, you have *NEVER* said what you think causes total
> re-reflection of reflected waves (aside from your magical
> imagination).

In fact, I have repeatedly explained it to you. Ad naseum. And so have many other people on this group.

> Please enlighten us with some math and details
> that don't violate the laws of physics.

Texts like Born and Wolf and Jackson say it much more elegantly than I ever could. There's a pretty good picture of it (albeit pitifully notated) on your web site.

73, ac6xg

1458. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 21:18:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <cd1f9c9d-93da-4283-9af9-8e36b51d77b9@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33312

On 20 Nov, 12:36, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
> Well, I guess the URL would be nice to include :-)
>
> http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/stories/112007dnbusbp...
>
> JS

Well this is a BPL trade paper responsible only to itself.
They make a point that partners (investment) is needed
and did not state that the black boxes required in every household
have yet to receive FCC aproval. The point that they do admit to
is that no commercial sites have received FCC aproval yet in America!
Obviously having financed a trade paper to bloat their achievements
is to curry up the investment so that the test area can become
a reality.The power companies also have to make modifications every
where a "pig" is located at their own expense.
Art

1459. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 21:26:29 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <9il0j.34717$if6.10322@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33314

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> "the intensity varies between a maximum value Imax = 4I1, and a
>> minimum value Imin = 0"
>
> Yes, that's essentially what I have been saying. The peak
> intensity (irradiance) can be double the intensity of
> the combined intensity of both superposed waves.
>
>> What B&W *don't* say is anything about two 1 watt waves interacting,
>> waves exhibiting constructive and destructive interference, cause and
>> effects relationships, or even energy conservation.
>
> Eugene Hecht calls the last term in the irradiance equation
> the "interference term". He talks about "total destructive
> interference" and "total constructive interference". The sign
> of the interference term indicates whether the interference
> is destructive (-) or constructive (+).
>
>> All of those are things written by more casual writers, such as Hecht,
>> Melles-Griot, and the FSU Java dudes. There is nothing wrong with that
>> type of explanation for simple illustration, but it runs out of gas
>> when trying to support detailed analysis. One quickly ends up with
>> silliness such as waves that are launched and then cancel
>> destructively within a short (but undefined) distance. None of that
>> nonsense occurs if one simply applies the standard analysis techniques
>> such as used by B&W.
>
> Exactly what nonsense are you referring to? Please be specific. It
> is difficult to defend myself from assertions of "nonsense" with no
> specific allegations.
>
> I gather from the above that wave cancellation due to superposition
> is against your religion. Since all impedance discontinuities cause
> reflections, exactly how and why do those reflected waves cease to
> exist? Please be specific.

Cecil,

Waves are useful. However, they are not living objects. They have no
will to survive. There is nothing in the standard E&M science based on
Maxwell's laws that requires waves to be "canceled" if they no longer
exist. There is no conservation law of wave-ality.

If the proper equations are set up and the proper boundary conditions are applied (not always easy to do), then waves will exist where they are needed to describe the physical reality and they will not exist where they are not needed.

There is no need to worry about waves that don't exist.

As for the "nonsense", we had this discussion a few times, including a couple of months ago. I don't feel like finding the exact messages, but the gist was something like:

"Wave 4 and wave 5 return toward the source from a match point, but they are opposite phase and therefore cancel after a short journey."

If you don't recognize that exchange, let's just drop it.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1460. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 22:37:41 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhvnrirfh1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33315

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> Cecil,
>
> Waves are useful. However, they are not living objects. They have no
> will to survive. There is nothing in the standard E&M science based on
> Maxwell's laws that requires waves to be "canceled" if they no longer
> exist. There is no conservation law of wave-ality.
>
> If the proper equations are set up and the proper boundary conditions
> are applied (not always easy to do), then waves will exist where they
> are needed to describe the physical reality and they will not exist
> where they are not needed.
>
> There is no need to worry about waves that don't exist.
>
> As for the "nonsense", we had this discussion a few times, including a
> couple of months ago. I don't feel like finding the exact messages, but
> the gist was something like:
>
> "Wave 4 and wave 5 return toward the source from a match point, but they
> are opposite phase and therefore cancel after a short journey."
>
> If you don't recognize that exchange, let's just drop it.
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

Hi Gene,

Yes. The short journey was described by the term "dt". According to
Cecil, that is the amount of time after energy is reflected and before
it 'turns around and goes the other way as it is required to do by the
law of conservation of energy'. You may recall that it is forced to
go the other way 'because there are only two directions in a
transmission line'.

73, ac6xg

1461. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 22:56:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <59p6k35mee7c7brt4fi27nlahnc5vu5g3i@4ax.com>
Source record: 33316

On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 14:37:41 -0800, Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
wrote:

>The short journey was described by the term "dt".

Ah, suffering the dt's.

As Ed McMahon would prompt Johnny:
"Just how short was that journey?"

My guess it will either be too short to do the job, or much too large
to be true.

This thread should be called:
"Supposition"
or
"Imposition"
or
"Superstition"

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1462. Re: Thanksgiving

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 23:02:37 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-4743678D-858@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33317

Jim Kelley supplied the URL of Lincoln`s Thanksgiving Day proclamation during the American Civil War. It goes back much before Lincoln.

Thanksgiving predates the joint celebration of English colonists and American Indians at Plymouth in 1621. Thanksgiving gatherings have occurred throughout the world and throughout history. In America, the natives traditionally had several of these festivals a year long before the Europeans arrived. The English colonists did not call the 1621 event a "thanksgiving". They actually had their first thanksgiving in the summer of 1623 for rain which ended a long drought.

Happy Thabksgiving!

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1463. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 23:20:06 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-47436BA6-859@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33318

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"A TDR will register reflections both from the feedpoint and the open ends of the antennas."

Why reflections from the feedpoint if the antenna matches the feedline?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1464. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 23:29:03 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhvqsf$17l$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33319

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Given the power-density equation:
>
> Ptotal = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)

> May I assume that from what you have said so far, that P1
> and P2 never existed in the first place????

Being an under defined problem, it's difficult to know. But it is certainly possible that P1, or P2, or both never existed. Particularly the latter, if the fields happen to be co-located in space and are at every point equal in magnitude and opposite in phase.

> If they never
> existed, wouldn't their magnitudes be zero in violation
> of every rule of physics concerning reflections????

I assure that no 'physics violations' are implied or intended by anything I post with my name, callsign, and email address attached to it. It would not...um.....reflect well. ;-)

73, Jim AC6XG

1465. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-20 23:52:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <TqK0j.285$4q5.103@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33320

Jim Kelley wrote:
>> Jim, you have *NEVER* said what you think causes total
>> re-reflection of reflected waves (aside from your magical
>> imagination).
>
> In fact, I have repeatedly explained it to you. Ad naseum. And so have
> many other people on this group.

Nope, you never have - you just say you have hoping
nobody will notice that you have never done anything
except wave your hands.

What happens to the external reflected wave energy
at the moment the internal reflected wave arrives?

If you don't want to duplicate your effort please
re-post your previous posting on the subject. If
you don't respond, it will be obvious that there
was no previous posting.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1466. Re: Thanksgiving

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:00:55 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <541dc0e3-2397-4c52-af85-aaaa668f9dd4@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33321

On 20 Nov, 12:34, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > Have a happy harvest festival, the name assigned
> > before the Americans changed the name. I wonder when
> > the word "thanksgiving" came into being?
>
> http://showcase.netins.net/web/creative/lincoln/speeches/thanks.htm
>
> 73, jk

Interesting. My first observance of Harvest festival when my church
had products that had been harvested from the earth on every surface
that was flat. These products were given to the poor who lived rent
free
on grounds owned by the church. At the same time King George dished
out
special coins known as "Maunday" money since he was head of the
Church of England
courtesy of Henry VIII.Since it was puritans that first settled in
America
I suspect that the church function was also connected to the Catholic
church
heritage. Looks like Lincoln rolled it into one celebration after the
Civil War
tho it is suggestive that the church holiday was in position before
then
but with the name unknown.
Thanks JK
Art

1467. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:01:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uzK0j.287$4q5.191@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33322

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
> "A TDR will register reflections both from the feedpoint and the open
> ends of the antennas."
>
> Why reflections from the feedpoint if the antenna matches the feedline?

If the antenna is fed with 50 ohm coax, the antenna
does not match the feedline. The Z0 of a #14 wire
30 feet in the air is ~600 ohms. It takes a half-cycle
of sinusoidal RF for the feedpoint impedance to begin
to match the coax Z0, i.e. the feedpoint impedance of
a standing wave dipole is a virtual impedance that
doesn't exist until the first reflections arrive from
the ends of the antenna.

Before Reg died, he had something to say about that.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1468. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:02:41 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-474375A1-861@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33325

I wrote:
"The impressed current will lag the voltage across a pure inductance by 90 degrees."

Roy wrote:
"For other waveforms (like the ones you`d get connecting batteries or capacitors) you have to resort to the more general time relationship L*di/dt.

Roy is correct for connecting batteries or capacitors but Art was working wih a lengthy antenna, not a lone elementary segment. He also had no step functions, just a sine wave driving his antenna.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1469. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:05:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4DK0j.23960$JD.19609@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33323

Jim Kelley wrote:
> But it is
> certainly possible that P1, or P2, or both never existed. Particularly
> the latter, if the fields happen to be co-located in space and are at
> every point equal in magnitude and opposite in phase.

You cannot have it both ways, Jim. Either the reflections
existed or they they never existed. Please tell us why
and how a physical impedance discontinuity with a reflection
coefficient of 0.707 avoids causing reflections (in violation
of the laws of physics).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1470. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:14:14 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <k2u6k3tnlit5t0mv00hc7q46ngo93b9a3h@4ax.com>
Source record: 33324
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1471. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:19:11 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12020-4743797F-110@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33326

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"If the antenna is fed with 50 ohm coax, the antenna does not match the feedline."

I get the picture. everal iterations are needed to reach a match. But, it all happens so fast there is little practical significance.

Best regards, Tichard Harrison, KB5WZI

1472. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:23:45 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <hdac15-oi5.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 33328

In article <uzK0j.287$4q5.191@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>,
Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:

>> Why reflections from the feedpoint if the antenna matches the feedline?
>
>If the antenna is fed with 50 ohm coax, the antenna
>does not match the feedline. The Z0 of a #14 wire
>30 feet in the air is ~600 ohms. It takes a half-cycle
>of sinusoidal RF for the feedpoint impedance to begin
>to match the coax Z0, i.e. the feedpoint impedance of
>a standing wave dipole is a virtual impedance that
>doesn't exist until the first reflections arrive from
>the ends of the antenna.
>
>Before Reg died, he had something to say about that.

In the back of "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" by Arnold Bailey is
an interesting section which describes a large number of commonly-used
TV antenna configurations - dipoles made of wire and rod, folded
dipoles with various wire diameters and spacings, bot-tie, simple
Yagi, and so forth.

For each such, Bailey gives two impedance figures - the "surge"
impedance and the feedpoint impedance - which I believe correspond to
the two impedances Cecil is referring to (i.e. before, and after the
standing wave is established).

It's an interesting book... out of print for years, and not (as far as
I know) available electronically.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1473. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 00:33:39 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fhvumj$583$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33327

Cecil Moore wrote:

> You cannot have it both ways, Jim. Either the reflections
> existed or they they never existed.

You want people to believe that the behavior of an antireflective coating is, first light reflects from it, and then it's cancelled - before anybody see's it. That's trying to have it both ways.

You're of course entitled to believe whatever you like. But you really owe it to people to include a disclaimer when you proselytize about it here.

End of commentary.

73, ac6xg

1474. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 01:17:08 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <65c73b2c-5a55-4c3d-8f76-91023889a6ae@41g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33329

On 20 Nov, 16:02, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> I wrote:
>
> "The impressed current will lag the voltage across a pure inductance by
> 90 degrees."
>
> Roy wrote:
>
> "For other waveforms (like the ones you`d get connecting batteries or
> capacitors) you have to resort to the more general time relationship
> L*di/dt.
>
> Roy is correct for connecting batteries or capacitors but Art was
> working wih a lengthy antenna, not a lone elementary segment. He also
> had no step functions, just a sine wave driving his antenna.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Oh Richard, you may deny my antenna but that is what I was alluding
to.
Again it is the LC ratio thatmust be kept for resonance. The
importance of these
are their characteristics as storage containers of energy the release
of which
is determined by their time constant. Both release their energy in
turn to
remove static particles from the surface of the radiator in a similar
way
to a battery at the time of explosion.(Note the battery comment
which
is what you responded to} This is the time varient required for
radiation that the masters disclosed but without pertinent details.
This started
when the Gaussian law of statics was shown by me to equate to the laws
founded by
Maxwell. SO WHAT was the thread that then dominated. But for me it was
not the
marrying of Gauss to Maxwell it was the journey taken in pursuit of
knoweledge
that could only be revealed by walking in the same shoes that Gauss
would have done
if he had not deserted mathematics. The journey shows evidence that
static particles
are at rest on a radiators surface. It also provides evidence that

radiators
with respect to Maxwells teachings are a wavelength long and in
equilibrium when
placed with static particles in a arbitary border. It then points to
the
logic of the time varient mentioned by the masters was NOT the sino
soidal current
provided but instead the explosion type release of energy from the
inherrent
storage containers. True sino soidal current runs around the circuit
but only because a
bypass resister is present with all capacitors. This bypass current is
extremely small
compared to the energy blast from a energy container. By the same
token for
equilibrium to be maintained the LC ratio must be kept to simulate the
action of
a pendulum and its occillations. Now the above is revealed not by the
proof
of the final calculations but from all that is observed during the
required journey.,
From the above it becomes obvious that the condition added by
programmers was not only
a fraud but also incorrect when the condition was added to existing
law
(which is fraudulent. When this inaccurate condition is removed and
Maqxwells
laws adhered to the errors generated by this false addition will
disappear.
From the above it can now be said that a radiator can be any shape or
variety
of elevation as long as it is in equilibrium (ala a wavelength long)
where
it can provide a lossless means of radiation when disregarding
frictional losses
of the circuit. It is also impotant to note that if the inductive
energy level
container is made larger at the same time holding to the LC ratio then
the
time constant required for radiation will increase. So think again
when you wish
to say "So What" since the above will become a lasting acceptance of
science
regardless of the baying crowd of this newsgroup that want to depart
to newer
aproaches that describe the Universe.
Oh, and another side comment, I have a rotatable top band antenna on
the
top of by tower using the nsame principles alluded to above and yes it
is directional and does not require a ground plain to attain

equilibrium.
Have a happy day
Art Unwin ....KB9MZ..XG (uk)

1475. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 01:19:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4733-4743879C-187@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33330

H.P. Friedrichs wrote:
"I`m trying to understand why a CB antenna should "handel" 50,000 Watts."

Here we go again. Years ago we had a 50 KW CB thread that endured and endured.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1476. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 02:02:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1db1650e-6e00-49ef-a3c5-6786497d781f@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33331

On 20 Nov, 16:23, dpl...@radagast.org (Dave Platt) wrote:
> In article <uzK0j.287$4q5....@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>,
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> >> Why reflections from the feedpoint if the antenna matches the feedline?
>
> >If the antenna is fed with 50 ohm coax, the antenna
> >does not match the feedline. The Z0 of a #14 wire
> >30 feet in the air is ~600 ohms. It takes a half-cycle
> >of sinusoidal RF for the feedpoint impedance to begin
> >to match the coax Z0, i.e. the feedpoint impedance of
> >a standing wave dipole is a virtual impedance that
> >doesn't exist until the first reflections arrive from
> >the ends of the antenna.
>
> >Before Reg died, he had something to say about that.
>
> In the back of "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" by Arnold Bailey is
> an interesting section which describes a large number of commonly-used
> TV antenna configurations - dipoles made of wire and rod, folded
> dipoles with various wire diameters and spacings, bot-tie, simple
> Yagi, and so forth.
>
> For each such, Bailey gives two impedance figures - the "surge"
> impedance and the feedpoint impedance - which I believe correspond to
> the two impedances Cecil is referring to (i.e. before, and after the
> standing wave is established).
>
> It's an interesting book... out of print for years, and not (as far as
> I know) available electronically.
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dpl...@radagast.org> AE6EO
> Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

How many pages does that book of Bailey's have? How much would it
cost
to put on the internet for all hams to enjoy?

1477. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 02:37:40 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <TRM0j.21052$ck5.10300@newsfe09.phx>
Source record: 33332

"Jeff" <jeff@local.host> wrote in message
news:4742afee$0$1344$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com...
The trouble with photo-sensors and the like is
> that there will be a problem when the sun is behind cloud, and that will
> cause all sorts of 'hunting' problems.
>
No, there won't be hunting. First, there is one photsensor that has no
blinders. It senses the presence of sun -- anywhere. When a cloud obscures
the sun, it inhibits tracking.

Second, the tracker only goes in one direction, advancing ever-westward,
automatically following the sun by steps, assuming a sunny day. Recall, I
said the shining of the sun onto the photosensor is what stops the advance
and the loss of sunshine onto the sensor restarts the advance.

> The good thing about the sun is that you always know where it will be at
any
> time of the day, and the rate at which it moves, so all you have to do is
> arrange a mechanism that rotates by 15 degrees an hour.

Describe your mechanism. Making the version I originally described requires
only two photosensors, a dual DC amplifier chip, two relay driver modules,
two relays, a switch, a small prototyping board and some wire.

1478. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 02:40:19 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <c30bd98c-5a8f-41d9-a586-c71b4b31e6d0@a28g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33333

On 20 Nov, 16:02, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> I wrote:
>
> "The impressed current will lag the voltage across a pure inductance by
> 90 degrees."
>
> Roy wrote:
>
> "For other waveforms (like the ones you`d get connecting batteries or
> capacitors) you have to resort to the more general time relationship
> L*di/dt.
>
> Roy is correct for connecting batteries or capacitors but Art was
> working wih a lengthy antenna, not a lone elementary segment. He also
> had no step functions, just a sine wave driving his antenna.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

I am afraid it is more than that. Without an understanding of changing
phase angles of both voltage and current you will never understand
antennas. Look back at the comment you made with respect to phase
angle
and then re read Roy's comment where he corrected you with respect to
phase angles. You will just have to refresh yourself with respect to
voltage and current phase angles especially when they have the SAME
phase angle . My guess is you will find it in books by Bailey, Kraus
and ofcourse "you know who". And yes, I feed my antenna with a sine
wave
which by passes a capacitor but what on earth has that got to do with
the subject of batteries e.t.c.?
That sino soidal bypass is often termed "leakage" which is extremely
small
compared to the total energy fed to a radiator that creats radiation
tho necessary for relative phase angles to change.
You made a reference to" 101" for those who went to college well
if you did,then refresh yourself with notes taken
Art Unwin

1479. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 02:50:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6d67k3lg0a0apt8esdgddpcsnbk0q2kd4t@4ax.com>
Source record: 33334

On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 16:23:45 -0800, dplatt@radagast.org (Dave Platt)
wrote:

> Bailey gives two impedance figures - the "surge"
>impedance and the feedpoint impedance

Re pg 340:
"By definition, the surge impedance of a conductor
for all practical purposes is that value of load
resistance which, if placed at the end of the
conductor, will completely prevent refelcted power
from being sent back into the conductor by
the load."

Less conductor periphery, more surge Z.

Some representative values:
Thin dipole 610 Ohms (Thin = #10 wire @ 200MC)
Dipole 420 Ohms (0.5" @ 200MC)
Thick Dipole 240 Ohms (Thick = 2.5" @ 200MC)
Vertical 260 Ohms (.25" @ 200MC)
Biconical 150 Ohms

YMMV

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1480. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 04:07:42 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EF99E09EC6Fnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33335

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in news:bgt0j.14841$CN4.8264
@news-server.bigpond.net.au:

> http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/solar.htm

It doesn't seem that you have any adjustment of the elevation, and that you
are just going to drive the azimuth.

If that is the case, why not just drive it from a clock, ie the azimuth
angle calculated or looked up from hour of day.

BTW, this is hardly an optimised pointing.

You comment about 15°/hr is applicable to an hour angle / declination
mount... but that isn't what is in the picture.

Owen

1481. Experience with multiband Loops?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 05:36:57 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <c3d9db23d2ea7c1fa4abb4cc77141b14@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 33337

I'm interested in the experiences some of you may have had using full wave loops in a multiband configurations.

I have two trees about 135 feet apart with pulleys installed so I can haul antennas to the pulley height, approximately 100 feet.

I like the low noise of a delta loop or square loop, and am considering how to add coverage on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 metres.

I like the delta loop better from a mechanical perspective, since it simplifies the support ropes.

I can either feed an 80 metre delta loop at the base with ladderline to a tuner, and then use it on all bands.

Or, I could "nest" the smaller loops for 40, 20, 15 and 10 metres inside the loop for 80 metres, and use rope from each outside corner to support. By my calculations, that would put the closest loops, the 15 and 10 metres ones about 2.65 feet apart. I'd feed each of them with a separate Q section of 1/4 wavelength of RG-59 (since I'm only running 200 watts).

Any comments on the likely performance of each of these alternatives?

Bob, VE7HS

1482. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 05:38:55 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k7h3g5an8e5a5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33336

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 16:23:45 -0800, dplatt@radagast.org (Dave Platt)
> wrote:
>
>> Bailey gives two impedance figures - the "surge"
>> impedance and the feedpoint impedance
>
> Re pg 340:
> "By definition, the surge impedance of a conductor
> for all practical purposes is that value of load
> resistance which, if placed at the end of the
> conductor, will completely prevent refelcted power
> from being sent back into the conductor by
> the load."
>
> Less conductor periphery, more surge Z.
>
> Some representative values:
> Thin dipole 610 Ohms (Thin = #10 wire @ 200MC)
> Dipole 420 Ohms (0.5" @ 200MC)
> Thick Dipole 240 Ohms (Thick = 2.5" @ 200MC)
> Vertical 260 Ohms (.25" @ 200MC)
> Biconical 150 Ohms
>
> YMMV

Ok, I give up. I've got a dipole in free space. I connect one end of the load resistance to one end of the dipole. What do I connect the other end of the resistor to?

If that's too tough, how about just a dipole a quarter wavelength above ground?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1483. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 05:48:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4732-4743C69E-1098@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33338

Art wrote:
"Oh Richard, you may deny my antenna but that is what I was alluding to.

Again it is the LC ratio that must be kept for resonance."

I don`t know enough about Art`s antenna to deny it. I do know that resonance depends on the reciprocal of the sq. rt. of the product of LC, not its quotient.

Explosive results from an inductor were introduced by Kettering, I believe, through interruption of battery current through an inductor to generate a very high voltage spark to ignite the fuel air mixture within the cylinder of an internal combustion engine for automobiles. Just as I doubt the inclusion of a pendulum in Art`s antenna, I also doubt the presence of an interruptor to discharge either the capacitance or inductance in the resonant antenna.

If Art`s antenna is novel, useful, and not completely obvious from prior knowlege, he may profit from it. I wish him all the best.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1484. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 05:54:04 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4732-4743C7FC-1099@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33341

Art wrote:
"How many pages soes that book of Bailey`s have?"

595 and each one is valuable.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1485. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 05:55:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zLP0j.19053$4V6.12293@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33339

Dave Platt wrote:
> In the back of "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" by Arnold Bailey is
> an interesting section which describes a large number of commonly-used
> TV antenna configurations - dipoles made of wire and rod, folded
> dipoles with various wire diameters and spacings, bot-tie, simple
> Yagi, and so forth.

Yes, an antenna has a surge impedance just like a transmission
line has a surge impedance which is the characteristic impedance.
A standing wave antenna and a transmission line with standing
waves both exhibit virtual feedpoint impedances that differ
from the characteristic impedances.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1486. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:01:35 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bMednQ1HY8JTVN7anZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33340

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:yKednQUgeNMRGt_anZ2dnUVZ_oaonZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
> ...
>> I guess I am unsure as to how the loop gets connected.
>>
>> since the loop and cap are currently parallel, removing the cap
>> leaves me with 2 ends of the loop. Putting the cap in series with the
>> center of the coax feedline allows me to have only one connection to
>> the loop.
>>
>> Did I miss something?
>
> Someone else will probably have to transate the following for you (I must
> have an upside down view of the world from down under):
>
> Disconnect both wires from the capacitor.

sorry, I'm not trying to be an ass here but the diagram I have shows 3
connections to the cap. 2 for the loop and one for the center conductor of
the feedline.

Is my diagram whats confusing the issue?

>
> Now cut the centre wire from the loop the the feed line coax in the tee
> box... there is only one wire that fits this description.
>
> Insert the tuning capacitor (two wires) where you cut the centre
> conductor , ie connect the capacitor wires to each side of where you cut
> the centre conductor
>
> The capacitor is now in series with the centre conductor of the feedline
> connection in the tuning / matching box.
>
> Now connect a 100pF fixed capacitor between the feedline centre conductor
> and shield in the tuning box.
>
> Now adjust the capacitor for maximum rx noise.
>
> Owen

1487. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:08:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aXP0j.21517$Pv2.18770@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33242

Jim Kelley wrote:
> You want people to believe that the behavior of an antireflective
> coating is, first light reflects from it, and then it's cancelled -
> before anybody see's it. That's trying to have it both ways.

No, that is obviously what happens, Jim. Since it happens
at the speed of light, our eyes just cannot see it. But
for the instant of time it takes the light wave to travel
the 1/2WL round trip through the thin-film and back, there
exists a reflection from the thin-film. The laws of physics
will not allow anything else.

It's a lot easier to detect at RF frequencies where 1/4WL
takes some time for the RF wave to travel. For instance,
1/4WL at 4 MHz is 61.5 feet. It takes RF a measurable
length of time to travel that distance and for that length
of time during the transient state, a reflection exists
which is canceled if a Z0-match is achieved. That's just
simple physics. Here is an example:

XMTR---50 ohm T-line---+---1/4WL 291.4 ohm T-line---50 ohm load

Rho at the impedance discontinuity is 0.707. For the length
of time it takes the first reflection to arrive back from
the load at point '+', 1/2 of the forward power is reflected
back toward the source. That's a reflected wave that is
subsequently canceled. Exactly what causes the cancellation
of that reflected wave? You have *never* answered that
question.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1488. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:12:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <g%P0j.19055$4V6.5710@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33243

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ok, I give up. I've got a dipole in free space. I connect one end of the
> load resistance to one end of the dipole. What do I connect the other
> end of the resistor to?

How about a nice terminated rhombic?

> If that's too tough, how about just a dipole a quarter wavelength above
> ground?

How about an inv-V dipole 0.177 wavelength above ground?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1489. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:18:44 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <85Q0j.20913$ya1.13265@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 33244

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
> Well, I guess the URL would be nice to include :-)
>
> http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/stories/112007dnbusbpldemo.295329c.html

It might be even nicer if you posted material related to antennas rather
than acting as a cheerleader for the electronic version of air pollution.

Dave K8MN

1490. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:24:27 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4733-4743CF1B-197@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33245

Roy Lewallen wrote:
"OK, I give up. I`ve got a dipole in free space. I connect one end of the load resistance to one end of the dipole. What do I connect the other end of the resistor to?"

Great question. You connect it to the inobtrusive convenient perfect earth connection immediately present at the end of the terminating resistor. Since this is likely impossible, you merely define you have done the deed and calculate the results.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1491. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:47:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8kj7k3hfson0q3rs6rtm2v4u4tvfet2bf4@4ax.com>
Source record: 33246

On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 21:38:55 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>If that's too tough, how about just a dipole a quarter wavelength above
>ground?

Hi Roy,

Hmmm, too tough.

The math is all pretty ordinary and well within your capacity to
examine in your own copy of the book. So I won't belabor others with
that. However, as others do not have a copy, they might appreciate
some other benchmarks:

End Fed Half-Wave 600 Ohms
which, of course, suffers the same question;

Folded Quarter-Wave Dipole 260 Ohms
there, a resistor might comfortable be applied, but I don't know as I
have not tried it; yet and all, this is drawn from the same ordinary
math;

Folded Half-Wave Dipole 500 Ohms
same observation as with the Quarter-Wave and falling nearly on twice
the rating too - a coincidence of the math no doubt; (But I believe
there is a commercial variant of this that is popular with the MARS
group exactly for the reasons of not presenting SWR.)

Continuous Wire Array 300 Ohms
an oddity in the pantheon of styles, yet it too seems suitable to
resistive termination for testing "Surge Impedance;"

Rhombic Antenna 600 Ohms
here's one that is more familiar to all, and with the added bonus that
it is typically loaded with a resistor to exactly fulfill the
definition of "Surge Impedance" whose ordinary math dovetails with
experience.

But, Roy, I do recognize the terms "Surge Impedance" maybe a language
barrier with you as it certainly qualifies as an archaic term. Reggie
loved to carry this water and in spite of differences, his treatments
quite often got him results that were good first approximations, and
sometimes better.

If you really seek closure, I would suggest you could mine your own
copy of this reference for errors. As for its practical importance -
well, let's just say that this board would support only 2% of the

current traffic if it came to that.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1492. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 06:54:50 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <56l7k3hnr6pe6vbj8ova28664op82suavt@4ax.com>
Source record: 33247

On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 23:48:14 -0600, richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>I also doubt the
>presence of an interruptor to discharge either the capacitance or
>inductance in the resonant antenna.

Hi Richard,

Heinrich Hertz might have something to discuss with you about his experiments. Having said that (and undoubtedly upsetting an Arthurian apple cart in the process) you are too kind to wish:

>If Art`s antenna is novel, useful, and not completely obvious from prior
>knowlege, he may profit from it. I wish him all the best.

I think Sarnoff's QSO with HMS Titanic search ships may have eclipsed the novel use and fulfilled the prior art part of this. [AKA all things are known and/or have been done already.]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1493. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 07:00:53 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99EFB73DD9872nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33248

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:bMednQ1HY8JTVN7anZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
...
> sorry, I'm not trying to be an ass here but the diagram I have shows 3
> connections to the cap. 2 for the loop and one for the center
> conductor of the feedline.
>
> Is my diagram whats confusing the issue?
>

Here is a diagram of what I suggested:
http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.2.gif .

The variable capacitor needs to be 0-400pF. The fixed capacitor should be
at least 1000pF.

If you couldn't arrive at this circuit from the word description, and you
aren't being silly, then it questions whether your intial construction
was based on misinterpretation of the original article.

Here is an even better idea:
http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.3.gif .

There is only one change here, the inner conductor is bonded to the outer
conductor at the left hand side of the shield gap. Ask yourself why that
improves things... some will suggest it just halved the loop size, but it
hasn't.

Owen

1494. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 09:14:10 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <4743f718$0$1341$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33249

>> that there will be a problem when the sun is behind cloud, and that will
>> cause all sorts of 'hunting' problems.
>>
> No, there won't be hunting. First, there is one photsensor that has no
> blinders. It senses the presence of sun -- anywhere. When a cloud
> obscures
> the sun, it inhibits tracking.
>
> Second, the tracker only goes in one direction, advancing ever-westward,
> automatically following the sun by steps, assuming a sunny day. Recall, I
> said the shining of the sun onto the photosensor is what stops the advance
> and the loss of sunshine onto the sensor restarts the advance.
>

The system works unitil it gets out of sync for some reason. A leaf
obscuring a sensor, a bird sitting on it etc etc.
One the rotator gets ahead of itself it will never find the sun.

>> The good thing about the sun is that you always know where it will be at
> any
>> time of the day, and the rate at which it moves, so all you have to do is
>> arrange a mechanism that rotates by 15 degrees an hour.
>
> Describe your mechanism. Making the version I originally described
> requires
> only two photosensors, a dual DC amplifier chip, two relay driver modules,
> two relays, a switch, a small prototyping board and some wire.
>

The actual system will depend on what type of rotator you are using, a
stepper motor would be the easiest since you know how many degrees each step
is. If you are using an 'normal' antenna' rotator then most have a feedback
pot, and a control pot. All you have to do is apply a voltage in place of
the control pot to get your desired position. There are many ways of doing
that from a computer, a micro controller, a counter chip feeding a d/a
converter. a series of relays switching in resistors, the list is almost
endless.

73
Jeff

1495. Re: skin depth decay (TDR)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 12:05:28 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fi16ue$7cu$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33250

"Cecil Moore" wrote
> If there is not a Z0-match to the feedline at the feedpoint, some
> of the antenna current reflected from the open end of the antenna
> leaks back into the feedline and makes it's way back to the source.
> A TDR will register reflections both from the feedpoint and the
> open ends of the antenna.

Not that this changes the essential point Cecil writes about, but...

The waveform transitions of most TDRs have bandwidths far greater than the matched bandwidths of typical antennas, so the antenna system would produce a reflection of the TDR pulse even _with_ a Zo match to the feedline at/near the design frequency of the antenna.

For that reason a TDR is a relatively useless means to measure the performance of an antenna, unless the bandwidth of the pulse is contained within the matched bandwidth of the antenna, and that pulse is modulated on an r-f carrier in the spectrum that the antenna is intended to radiate well. The link below leads to an accurate measurement of a broadcast TV transmit antenna system I made some 35 years ago, using this approach. This system used about 1,550 feet of 6-1/8" OD, 75 ohm coaxial transmission line.

This measurement might also interest those who think that discrete reflections do not exist inside a transmission line.

http://i62.photobucket.com/albums/h85/rfry-100/RFPulseMeasurement.gif

RF

1496. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 13:18:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <q1c8k3h6njrsl4bbo89e0qavh8m79b2h83@4ax.com>
Source record: 33251
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1497. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 13:35:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <vuW0j.46267$eY.36881@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33252

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> "OK, I give up. I`ve got a dipole in free space. I connect one end of
> the load resistance to one end of the dipole. What do I connect the
> other end of the resistor to?"
>
> Great question. You connect it to the inobtrusive convenient perfect
> earth connection immediately present at the end of the terminating
> resistor. Since this is likely impossible, you merely define you have
> done the deed and calculate the results.

Another way to mentally view the surge impedance is with
an infinitely long wire for the dipole. It changes the
dipole from a standing-wave antenna into a traveling-
wave antenna. The ratio of V to I is constant and equal
to the characteristic (surge) impedance of the antenna.

Reg claimed the feedpoint (surge) impedance for an infinite
dipole would be about 1200 ohms, i.e. ~600 ohms in each
direction which roughly agrees with the formula 138*log(4D/d).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1498. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 14:00:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bSW0j.46269$eY.40059@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33253

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Waves are useful. However, they are not living objects. They have no
> will to survive. There is nothing in the standard E&M science based on
> Maxwell's laws that requires waves to be "canceled" if they no longer
> exist. There is no conservation law of wave-ality.

All EM waves must obey the conservation of energy and
conservation of momentum principles. It is not a will
to survive - it is simply the laws of physics.

Here is an example for you to explain. The source is
a signal generator equipped with an ideal circulator
and a load resistor:

Steady-state #1: Rho at '+' equals 0.7143. Load equals
300 ohms.

100w SGCL--50 ohm feedline--+--1/2WL 300 ohm feedline--300 ohm load
Pfor1=100w--> Pfor2=49w-->
<--Pref1=51w <--Pref2=0w

Pref1 is an 51w EM wave whose energy and momentum must be
conserved.

Steady-state #2: Rho at '+' equals 0.7143. Load is switched
to 50 ohms.

100w SGCL--50 ohm feedline--+--1/2WL 300 ohm feedline--50 ohm load
Pfor1=100w--> Pfor2=204W-->
<--Pref1=0w <--Pref2=104w

Note that Rho has NOT changed!

The only question that you need to answer is during the
process that changes Pref1 from 51 joules/sec in the direction
of the source to 0 joules/sec (canceled), *exactly* what happens
to the energy and momentum? Please be specific.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1499. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 14:04:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GVW0j.46270$eY.23172@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33254

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Yes. The short journey was described by the term "dt". According to
> Cecil, that is the amount of time after energy is reflected and before
> it 'turns around and goes the other way as it is required to do by the
> law of conservation of energy'. You may recall that it is forced to go
> the other way 'because there are only two directions in a transmission
> line'.

So you don't even accept differential calculus? :-)
Jim, you have never answered the tough questions so I
will keep asking. I just posted an example with one
question that should be easy for you to answer.

In the example, what happens to the energy and momentum
in Pref1 when the load is switched from 300 ohms to 50
ohms? It's a simple question. Please be specific in your
answer.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1500. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 14:10:37 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8b061018-4f1c-4915-9a3f-6df5390ef5ae@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33255

On 20 Nov, 21:54, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "How many pages soes that book of Bailey`s have?"
>
> 595 and each one is valuable.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Just bought it for $1.99 plus shipping on E Bay
Art

1501. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 14:29:50 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <a4daea67-30af-42e8-ae1f-84ab5005ee28@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33256

On 20 Nov, 21:48, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "Oh Richard, you may deny my antenna but that is what I was alluding to.
>
> Again it is the LC ratio that must be kept for resonance."
>
> I don`t know enough about Art`s antenna to deny it. I do know that
> resonance depends on the reciprocal of the sq. rt. of the product of LC,
> not its quotient.
>
> Explosive results from an inductor were introduced by Kettering, I
> believe, through interruption of battery current through an inductor to
> generate a very high voltage spark to ignite the fuel air mixture within
> the cylinder of an internal combustion engine for automobiles. Just as I
> doubt the inclusion of a pendulum in Art`s antenna, I also doubt the
> presence of an interruptor to discharge either the capacitance or
> inductance in the resonant antenna.
>
> If Art`s antenna is novel, useful, and not completely obvious from prior
> knowlege, he may profit from it. I wish him all the best.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Richard,
You just have to familierise yourself with what ia termed a TANK
circuit
When you do this all becomes clear.Since it is used in transmitters
it may well be included in ARRL publications. On the other hand
"Google"
the circuit. My guess is that it in the older books of Terman where if
you
see a chapter on spark transmitters it will appear in there.
Another good place to look would be Bailey's book with
reference to a flyback transformer. This is a very important area
to hone your antenna skills. Side note. I am not interested in profit.
Regards
Art

1502. Re: Need electrical help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 15:10:25 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <3dca4de9-c91d-4106-b8dd-6967787b7166@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33257

"Any ideas out there that I could use without difficulty?"

Art,
Simple answer is, no. Always going to be some difficulty involved,
just
depends on what you call 'difficult'. Seems like that 'stepping-
motor'
would be the 'simplest' thingy.
- 'Doc

1503. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 16:06:56 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <apl8k3p02css223bb8os95n8g7q65gnu9a@4ax.com>
Source record: 33258

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

What is the momentum of 50.95 W?

>momentum? Please be specific.
ditto. :-)

1504. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 16:09:57 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <geadnZCVBcuhxdnanZ2dnUVZ_ojinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33259

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:bMednQ1HY8JTVN7anZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
> ...
>> sorry, I'm not trying to be an ass here but the diagram I have shows 3
>> connections to the cap. 2 for the loop and one for the center
>> conductor of the feedline.
>>
>> Is my diagram whats confusing the issue?
>>
>
> Here is a diagram of what I suggested:
> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.2.gif .
>
> The variable capacitor needs to be 0-400pF. The fixed capacitor should be
> at least 1000pF.
>
> If you couldn't arrive at this circuit from the word description, and you
> aren't being silly, then it questions whether your intial construction
> was based on misinterpretation of the original article.
>
> Here is an even better idea:
> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.3.gif .
>
> There is only one change here, the inner conductor is bonded to the outer
> conductor at the left hand side of the shield gap. Ask yourself why that
> improves things... some will suggest it just halved the loop size, but it
> hasn't.
>
>
>
> Owen

I understand now, seeing your drawing clears it up for me.
No, I wasn't being difficult or silly, I kept thinking of how I have the
unit wired and I couldn't picture in my mind (senior moment?) the changes.
Anyway now I see what you are asking me to try and I will give this a try.
Hopefully tonite after work.

I will let you know the results. Thank You.

1505. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 18:08:03 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <7u_0j.38178$if6.27812@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33260

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Waves are useful. However, they are not living objects. They have no
>> will to survive. There is nothing in the standard E&M science based on
>> Maxwell's laws that requires waves to be "canceled" if they no longer
>> exist. There is no conservation law of wave-ality.
>
> All EM waves must obey the conservation of energy and
> conservation of momentum principles. It is not a will
> to survive - it is simply the laws of physics.
>
> Here is an example for you to explain. The source is
> a signal generator equipped with an ideal circulator
> and a load resistor:
>
> Steady-state #1: Rho at '+' equals 0.7143. Load equals
> 300 ohms.
>
> 100w SGCL--50 ohm feedline--+--1/2WL 300 ohm feedline--300 ohm load
> Pfor1=100w--> Pfor2=49w-->
> <--Pref1=51w <--Pref2=0w
>
> Pref1 is an 51w EM wave whose energy and momentum must be
> conserved.
>
> Steady-state #2: Rho at '+' equals 0.7143. Load is switched
> to 50 ohms.
>
> 100w SGCL--50 ohm feedline--+--1/2WL 300 ohm feedline--50 ohm load
> Pfor1=100w--> Pfor2=204W-->
> <--Pref1=0w <--Pref2=104w
>
> *Note that Rho has NOT changed!*
>
> The only question that you need to answer is during the
> process that changes Pref1 from 51 joules/sec in the direction
> of the source to 0 joules/sec (canceled), *exactly* what happens
> to the energy and momentum? Please be specific.

Cecil,

Nice try.

Combining "steady state" with "switched" and "during the process that
changes" makes a very messy problem for an analytical solution.

You first.

And you won't get any closer to the correct solution through all of your handwaving arguments either.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1506. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 18:09:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi1s8p$1om$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33261

Dave Heil wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>
>> Well, I guess the URL would be nice to include :-)
>>
>> http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/stories/112007dnbusbpldemo.295329c.html
>
>
> It might be even nicer if you posted material related to antennas rather
> than acting as a cheerleader for the electronic version of air pollution.
>
> Dave K8MN

Your antenna is going to be receiving the "claimed interference" BPL
will be generating. If what the fanatics are claiming the interference
levels will be--highly directional antennas, grounds, etc. will
certainly become a hot topic--I should think this is RIGHT ON TOPIC in
an antenna group.

Indeed, I would question the sanity of anyone claiming different! But
then, it is hard to be surprised after having viewed some here for so
long ... :-(

JS

1507. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 18:16:45 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-4744760D-950@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33262

Art wrote:
"Hust bought it for $1.99 plus shipping!"

Outstanding! I`ll wager you enjoy it as much as I do..

Data sheets for many common antennas are very nice. They all have dimensions for 200 MHz but scale for any frequency. Gains are versus a 1/2-wave dipole.

Bailey published "TV and Other Receiving Antennas" in 1950 to "to give usable information which in many cases is based on the author`s experience and has not been published before." Bailey lists himself simply as a consulting engineer.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1508. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 18:37:19 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi1tt2$426$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33263

John Smith wrote:

http://www.prminds.com/pressrelease.php?id=5006

JS

1509. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 18:43:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12019-47447C5F-954@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33264

Art wrote:
"I am not interested in profit."

Conglomerate I worked for acquired Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. They had their mission statement on a sign in front of their headquarters. It read something like: "Our goal is to build fine ships, for a profit if possible." That sign had to go immediately. Our company was in business for profit which we expected as a consequence of product, price, and service, even when building nuclear submarines for the U.S. Navy.

Profit is good. Profit makes the world turn sanely.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1510. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 18:55:13 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <hhbe15-uvi.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 33266

>Art wrote:
>"How many pages soes that book of Bailey`s have?"
>
>595 and each one is valuable.

If I ever get a gob of spare time, I might run my copy through a scanner and give it the same conversion I did a couple of years ago for Laport's "Radio Antenna Engineering". If somebody wants to help out and do some/all of the scanning of their own copy, and send me the files for conversion and processing, it'd be much appreciated - drop me a note.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1511. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 19:06:41 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <5l%0j.128434$kj1.98544@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33265

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>> John Smith wrote:
>>>
>>> Well, I guess the URL would be nice to include :-)
>>>
>>>
http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/stories/112007dnbusbpldemo.295329c.html
>>
>>
>>
>> It might be even nicer if you posted material related to antennas
>> rather than acting as a cheerleader for the electronic version of air
>> pollution.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Your antenna is going to be receiving the "claimed interference" BPL
> will be generating. If what the fanatics are claiming the interference
> levels will be--highly directional antennas, grounds, etc. will
> certainly become a hot topic--I should think this is RIGHT ON TOPIC in
> an antenna group.
>
> Indeed, I would question the sanity of anyone claiming different! But
> then, it is hard to be surprised after having viewed some here for so
> long ... :-(
>
> JS

Forget the technical details. If that article was accurate the
installation cost is expected to be at least $1500 per user. Doesn't
sound likely to gather a lot of savvy investors.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1512. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 19:10:13 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F03EC0BB849nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33267

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:geadnZCVBcuhxdnanZ2dnUVZ_ojinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>
>> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
>> news:bMednQ1HY8JTVN7anZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>> ...
>>> sorry, I'm not trying to be an ass here but the diagram I have shows
>>> 3 connections to the cap. 2 for the loop and one for the center
>>> conductor of the feedline.
>>>
>>> Is my diagram whats confusing the issue?
>>>
>>
>> Here is a diagram of what I suggested:
>> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.2.gif .
>>
>> The variable capacitor needs to be 0-400pF. The fixed capacitor
>> should be at least 1000pF.
>>
>> If you couldn't arrive at this circuit from the word description, and
>> you aren't being silly, then it questions whether your intial
>> construction was based on misinterpretation of the original article.
>>
>> Here is an even better idea:
>> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.3.gif .
>>
>> There is only one change here, the inner conductor is bonded to the
>> outer conductor at the left hand side of the shield gap. Ask yourself
>> why that improves things... some will suggest it just halved the loop
>> size, but it hasn't.
>>
>>
>>
>> Owen
>
> I understand now, seeing your drawing clears it up for me.
> No, I wasn't being difficult or silly, I kept thinking of how I have
> the unit wired and I couldn't picture in my mind (senior moment?) the
> changes. Anyway now I see what you are asking me to try and I will
> give this a try. Hopefully tonite after work.
>
> I will let you know the results. Thank You.

>

Tony,

Keep in mind this scheme improves the impedance match (ie reduces the mismatch "losses", but it doesn't approach an MPT match unless the fixed capacitor is very large, and in that case bandwidth would probably be too narrow for your use. The trick is to improve the system gain enough to be usable without making the system unusable because it is too narrow. The suggested fixed capacitor of 1000pF should win you enough system gain, if it doesn't try larger values (eg 4,700pF).

I will be offline for a few days, I look forward to hearing of the outcome.

Owen

1513. Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 20:09:31 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <61646a431ab44a52675869830e0eb316@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 33268

I'd like o be able to work some low-band DX.

I'm trying to figure out how to feed a proposed delta loop antenna.In the documentation, such as in "Practical Wire Antennas" from the RSGB it is suggested that there is a lot of difference in the main angle of radiation from the antenna depending on where one puts the feedpoint.

I don't argue with that, but I'd like to know whether that is because the effective mean height of the antenna varies according to the shape, or because of where the antenna is fed.

Because I can support the antenna at about 100 feet, no matter how I orient the antenna, the effective mean height will be more than a half wave above ground, at least on forty and at twenty metres and higher, it will be more than a wavelength.

Because it will be simpler to orient the antenna as an equilateral triangle with the base along the top, and fed at the apex (pointing down) does the feed location actually matter?

Diagram A - Easiest to feed.

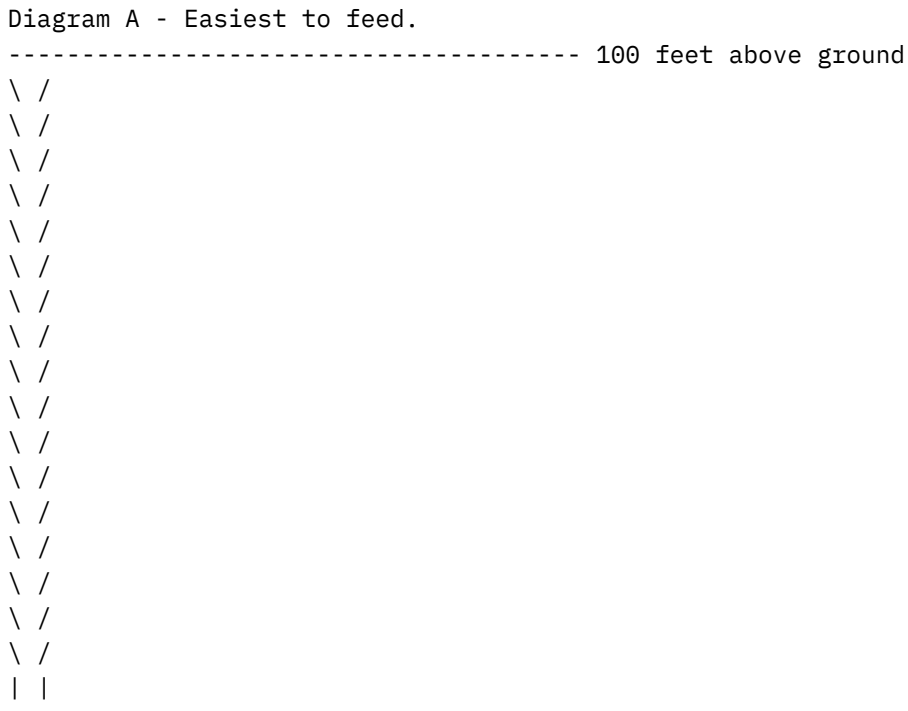


Diagram B Harder to Feed, and Feedline is 120 feet longer.

Comments on how well either of these is likely to work are welcome.

Bob, VE7HS

1514. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 20:18:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <7d49k3ldi1u6g4s1nac117kkb3tnfm59ur@4ax.com>
Source record: 33269

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 12:09:31 -0800, Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca> wrote:

>I'd like to know whether that is because the
>effective mean height of the antenna varies according to the shape, or
>because of where the antenna is fed.

Hi Robert,

You can model this, and all variations easily with EZNEC available
online (and is within the limitations of its free use).

As for feeding it at the top, as you illustrate. That would tend to
be unbalanced with the transmission line dropping in close proximity.
Without special attention to choking this line, it will become a
radiator for some of the bands (it'll be a guess). This may not be
all that bad, but you might find the antenna tunes oddly.

You could as easily put up a dipole and skip the complexity (hint,
loops are NOT low noise).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1515. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 20:31:12 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <5299-47449590-1150@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33270

Richard Clark, KB7QHC wrote:
"Heinrich Hertz might have something to discuss with you about his experiments."

Anyone should be so honored! Heinrich Rudolph Hertz (1857-1894) was a pioneer experimental investigator of electromagnetic (EM or radio) waves, according to B. Whitfield Griffith in "Radio-Electronic Transmission Fundamentals'. Hertz in 1887, eight years after the death of J.C. Maxwell (the predictor of EM waves) proved Maxwell correct. Hertz did so by generating the first man-made EM waves in his laboratory.

I believe the Hertz antennas consisted of loops which did not depend on presence of ground for operation. Hertz was able to create a severe electrical disturbance in one loop and across a gap in the second loop a spark would jump.

Hertzian radio waves are said to lie between 10 kHz and 30,000 GHz, and probably include the range of Art`s antenna.

A Hertz antenna is said to have its resonant frequency determined by its distributed capacitance which varies according to its physical length.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1516. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 20:56:51 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <nY01j.20935$ya1.8432@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 33271

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>> John Smith wrote:
>>>
>>> Well, I guess the URL would be nice to include :-)
>>>
>>>
http://www.dallasnews.com/sharedcontent/dws/bus/stories/112007dnbusbpldemo.295329c.html
>>
>>
>>
>> It might be even nicer if you posted material related to antennas
>> rather than acting as a cheerleader for the electronic version of air
>> pollution.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Your antenna is going to be receiving the "claimed interference" BPL
> will be generating.

My Orion will be receiving it, so perhaps you could post it to the
Ten-Tec reflector also. I'll be trying to work through the stuff on
160m, so why not copy the Topband reflector? Guys who roll their own HF
stuff will likely be affected too. You can flog away at
rec.radio.amateur.homebrew.

> If what the fanatics are claiming the interference
> levels will be--highly directional antennas, grounds, etc. will
> certainly become a hot topic--I should think this is RIGHT ON TOPIC in
> an antenna group.

You'd be incorrect.

> Indeed, I would question the sanity of anyone claiming different! But
> then, it is hard to be surprised after having viewed some here for so
> long ... :-(

Right, "John".

Dave K8MN

1517. Games

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 21:51:17 UTC
From: "craZ4legos@gmail.com" <craZ4legos@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6909ea7d-fde0-426f-8754-80273a8944cf@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33272

can you create game's?
how do you do it?

1518. Re: Thanksgiving

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 22:03:48 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fi2apd$k70$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33275

Richard Harrison wrote:

> Jim Kelley supplied the URL of Lincoln`s Thanksgiving Day proclamation
> during the American Civil War. It goes back much before Lincoln.

If only President Lincoln had known. He could have saved himself the trouble of proclaiming it. Maybe he would have called it Turkey Day instead - like I do. :-)

73 de jk

1519. Wireless packet data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 22:11:18 UTC
From: MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8c572aa3-daed-4dc9-9e89-91a6c91baf97@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33273

Hello again!

I know some of you guys deal with propagation effects, so I figured I could ask a related question.

In my understanding, a packet is just a way to sectionalize and categorize individual bits. One group would represent the destination/address/header. Another would be the actual data (or payload), and then, maybe a trailer section. Is this a correct assumption?

In wireless transmission, where multipath effects are present, how does the receiver actually "know" if the order of bits are correct when processing the packets?

Thanks!

1520. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 22:17:42 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4c9acb16-6293-45be-92ee-badca241b59d@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33274

On 21 Nov, 12:31, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC wrote:
>
> "Heinrich Hertz might have something to discuss with you about his
> experiments."
>
> Anyone should be so honored! Heinrich Rudolph Hertz (1857-1894) was a
> pioneer experimental investigator of electromagnetic (EM or radio)
> waves, according to B. Whitfield Griffith in "Radio-Electronic
> Transmission Fundamentals'. Hertz in 1887, eight years after the death
> of J.C. Maxwell (the predictor of EM waves) proved Maxwell correct.
> Hertz did so by generating the first man-made EM waves in his
> laboratory.
>
> I believe the Hertz antennas consisted of loops which did not depend on
> presence of ground for operation. Hertz was able to create a severe
> electrical disturbance in one loop and across a gap in the second loop a
> spark would jump.
>
> Hertzian radio waves are said to lie between 10 kHz and 30,000 GHz, and
> probably include the range of Art`s antenna.

Yes it does. But it is only half of the story since it basically is
missing half of the circuit which the spark was looking for .
As you know a requirement is to keep the LC ratio, so basically he
had a tesla coil which is the opposite and was looking for the
capacitor
When you have both of these THEN you have the "circulating" current
which creats full radiation.This circulating current is ofcourse
in the form of pulses at twice per period where the spark is one of
them that is uncontrolled with respect to the frequency of the circuit
It is indicative of the time constant involved which is also a
requirement
of radiation
Close but no cigar.

> A Hertz antenna is said to have its resonant frequency determined by its
> distributed capacitance which varies according to its physical length.

I would argue with that based on the LC ratio for present day
radiators
but for Hertz it would be correct since his radiator did not have the
inductive storage of energy which was dissipated in a spark and not
returned to the capacitor.
.

>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
Best regards
Art Unwin ...KB9MZ...xg (uk)

1521. Re: Wireless packet data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 22:38:41 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Rr21j.15778$701.4518@trndny08>
Source record: 33276

"MRW" <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:8c572aa3-daed-4dc9-9e89-91a6c91baf97@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> Hello again!
>
> I know some of you guys deal with propagation effects, so I figured I
> could ask a related question.
>
> In my understanding, a packet is just a way to sectionalize and
> categorize individual bits. One group would represent the destination/
> address/header. Another would be the actual data (or payload), and
> then, maybe a trailer section. Is this a correct assumption?
>
> In wireless transmission, where multipath effects are present, how
> does the receiver actually "know" if the order of bits are correct
> when processing the packets?
>
> Thanks!

they include a checksum to check the data. basically you take all the data bytes in the packet, add them together, and compare that to a number in the header. if they match its good, if not you throw it away and request a repeat.

1522. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 22:40:15 UTC
From: Rick <ricknj10@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <it21j.84$lz.26@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 33277

>>> It might be even nicer if you posted material related to antennas

Agree, Dave. Discussion of BPL is probably most appropriate in the rec.radio.amateur.moderated newsgroup, or perhaps r.r.a.policy.

Rick

1523. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 22:50:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eD21j.565$Vq.250@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33278

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>
>> momentum? Please be specific.
> ditto. :-)

If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
Please reference pages 56,57 of "Optics", by Hecht,
4th edition.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1524. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 23:01:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wN21j.24073$JD.22676@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33279

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Waves are useful. However, they are not living objects. They have no
>>> will to survive. There is nothing in the standard E&M science based
>>> on Maxwell's laws that requires waves to be "canceled" if they no
>>> longer exist. There is no conservation law of wave-ality.
>>
>> All EM waves must obey the conservation of energy and
>> conservation of momentum principles. It is not a will
>> to survive - it is simply the laws of physics.
>>
>> Here is an example for you to explain. The source is
>> a signal generator equipped with an ideal circulator
>> and a load resistor:
>>
>> Steady-state #1: Rho at '+' equals 0.7143. Load equals
>> 300 ohms.
>>
>> 100w SGCL--50 ohm feedline--+--1/2WL 300 ohm feedline--300 ohm load
>> Pfor1=100w--> Pfor2=49w-->
>> <--Pref1=51w <--Pref2=0w
>>
>> Pref1 is an 51w EM wave whose energy and momentum must be
>> conserved.
>>
>> Steady-state #2: Rho at '+' equals 0.7143. Load is switched
>> to 50 ohms.
>>
>> 100w SGCL--50 ohm feedline--+--1/2WL 300 ohm feedline--50 ohm load
>> Pfor1=100w--> Pfor2=204W-->
>> <--Pref1=0w <--Pref2=104w
>>
>> *Note that Rho has NOT changed!*
>>
>> The only question that you need to answer is during the
>> process that changes Pref1 from 51 joules/sec in the direction
>> of the source to 0 joules/sec (canceled), *exactly* what happens
>> to the energy and momentum? Please be specific.
>
> You first.

Cop out. Why am I not surprised that you, yet once again, refuse
to answer the question? Could it be because you would immediately

be proven wrong? Do you really believe that diversions are a tool
of technical knowledge?

The original 51 joule/sec reflected wave toward the source interacts
with the newly reflected wave from the load and is partially
canceled which through constructive interference, delivers more
forward power toward the load, which results in an increase in the
energy in the reflected wave from the load, which results in more
wave cancellation at '+', etc. until steady-state #2 is reached.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1525. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 23:24:22 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <F631j.46366$eY.17622@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33280

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>
>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>> ditto. :-)
>
> If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
> watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
> Please reference pages 56,57 of "Optics", by Hecht,
> 4th edition.

50.95 divided by the speed of light squared? So, for all
practical purposes - if that's right - it's zero. Why not
just say so?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1526. Re: Wireless packet data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 23:26:28 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <4ere15-q9n.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 33281

In article <8c572aa3-daed-4dc9-9e89-91a6c91baf97@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>,
MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote:

>Hello again!
>
>I know some of you guys deal with propagation effects, so I figured I
>could ask a related question.
>
>In my understanding, a packet is just a way to sectionalize and
>categorize individual bits. One group would represent the destination/
>address/header. Another would be the actual data (or payload), and
>then, maybe a trailer section. Is this a correct assumption?

That's a fairly good basic model for how many packet transmission systems
work.

>In wireless transmission, where multipath effects are present, how
>does the receiver actually "know" if the order of bits are correct
>when processing the packets?

Most packet transmission systems incorporate some form of integrity
checking within the packet itself. This may be as simple as a
checksum (add up all of the bytes in a given portion of the packet and
append the sum), or a cyclic redundency check (CRC16 or CRC32), or
something more sophisticated. The receiving system will (in effect)
re-compute the checksum or CRC or other validity-check value, based on
what it actually receives, and will discard the packet if the embedded
check value doesn't match what it computes (which indicates that there
was at least one bit not correctly received).

This error-checking architecture doesn't distinguish between the
various effect of multipath (e.g. intra-symbol interference / fading
from short multipath delays, or inter-symbol interference from longer
delays) and other forms of noise or distortion (other transmissions,
static or other impulse noise, etc). It operates strictly at the
level of the data bits. If the bits don't arrive intact (for whatever
reason) the packet is discarded. It may, or may not, send back a
"Hunh? What was that? Please repeat, answer foggy"
negative-acknowledgement symbol, depending on the protocols in use.

The error checking may be performed by the low-level modulation
hardware, by a host CPU, by firmware running in the communications
controller / MAC, or some combination of these.

Over-the-air protocols which are used on communications paths which
are known to suffer from serious multipath and fading effects may

incorporate FEC (forward error correction) - redundent data included
in the packet, computed by the sender, which can be used to recover
the correct packet data even if some bits are entirely wiped out in
transmission, without requiring that the packet be retransmitted.
Adding FEC necessarily increases the size of the packet and reduces
transmission bandwidth, but the *useful* bandwidth is often still
higher than you could get without FEC thanks to the reduction in the
number of packets which must be retransmitted.

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1527. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-21 23:42:14 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <qn31j.39083$if6.14994@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33282

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> Cop out. Why am I not surprised that you, yet once again, refuse
> to answer the question? Could it be because you would immediately
> be proven wrong? Do you really believe that diversions are a tool
> of technical knowledge?
>
> The original 51 joule/sec reflected wave toward the source interacts
> with the newly reflected wave from the load and is partially
> canceled which through constructive interference, delivers more
> forward power toward the load, which results in an increase in the
> energy in the reflected wave from the load, which results in more
> wave cancellation at '+', etc. until steady-state #2 is reached.

Blah, Blah, Blah. Totally useless drivel. Let's see some real numbers.
Then we can discuss cop out.

You might also check your favorite reference to try to figure out what
conservation of energy really means. Then you would realize that even a
full solution to your idealized problem would demonstrate absolutely
nothing with respect to conservation of energy.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1528. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 00:13:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SQ31j.70609$YL5.6501@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33283

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>>
>>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>>> ditto. :-)
>>
>> If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
>> watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
>> Please reference pages 56,57 of "Optics", by Hecht,
>> 4th edition.
>
> 50.95 divided by the speed of light squared? So, for all
> practical purposes - if that's right - it's zero. Why not
> just say so?

The percentage difference between zero and that momentum
is infinite. And whatever value it is must be conserved.
Sweeping it under the rug in violation of the laws of
physics is just not acceptable.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1529. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 00:17:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uU31j.2689$fl7.1519@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33284

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Cop out. Why am I not surprised that you, yet once again, refuse
>> to answer the question? Could it be because you would immediately
>> be proven wrong? Do you really believe that diversions are a tool
>> of technical knowledge?
>>
>> The original 51 joule/sec reflected wave toward the source interacts
>> with the newly reflected wave from the load and is partially
>> canceled which through constructive interference, delivers more
>> forward power toward the load, which results in an increase in the
>> energy in the reflected wave from the load, which results in more
>> wave cancellation at '+', etc. until steady-state #2 is reached.
>
> Blah, Blah, Blah. Totally useless drivel. Let's see some real numbers.
> Then we can discuss cop out.

In the words of the biggest cop out artist I know, "You first".
I've already posted the numbers for the graphic at:
http://www.w5dxp.com/thinfilm.gif

Instead of responding, you tucked tail and ran.

> You might also check your favorite reference to try to figure out what
> conservation of energy really means. Then you would realize that even a
> full solution to your idealized problem would demonstrate absolutely
> nothing with respect to conservation of energy.

That's exactly the problem. Lots of people pay lip service to
the conservation of energy principle without realizing they
advocate violation of it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1530. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 01:06:18 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <6a5f4104f54e641226f1fa8487f9cb1b@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 33285

Richard Clark wrote:

> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 12:09:31 -0800, Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca> wrote:
>
>>I'd like to know whether that is because the
>>effective mean height of the antenna varies according to the shape, or
>>because of where the antenna is fed.
>
> Hi Robert,
>
> You can model this, and all variations easily with EZNEC available
> online (and is within the limitations of its free use).

I'll look at it and see. I tried the free version but it wouldn't install with Crossover Pro (I don't use Windows) and I may have to install VMWare first.

> As for feeding it at the top, as you illustrate. That would tend to
> be unbalanced with the transmission line dropping in close proximity.
> Without special attention to choking this line, it will become a
> radiator for some of the bands (it'll be a guess). This may not be
> all that bad, but you might find the antenna tunes oddly.

Well, I can pull the antenna coax over about 20 feet from the edge of the corner of the loop before it goes down the tree. What concerns me is that I need to add an extra 120 feet of coax to feed it this way. The shack conveniently is quite near where the antenna cable would come down if I fed it at the bottom corner. That's why I was curious about the radiation angle effect of feeding it from the bottom, as long as I had the loop up high enough.

>
> You could as easily put up a dipole and skip the complexity (hint,
> loops are NOT low noise).

Hmmm. I had an 80 metre loop some years ago, in a noisy urban environment, and had the opposite experience, which is why i was interested in trying it. Oh well, wire's cheap. I do already have a dipole at 100 feet.

Thanks, Richard.

Bob, VE7HS

1531. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 01:32:54 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13k9n277nq1uka6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33286

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
> "A TDR will register reflections both from the feedpoint and the open
> ends of the antennas."
>
> Why reflections from the feedpoint if the antenna matches the feedline?

A traditional TDR sends a fast rising step or narrow pulse. The condition for no reflection is that the load impedance equal the line impedance over at least the bandwidth of the energy in the step or pulse. Depending on the TDR system, this could be well into the tens of GHz. Even a very broadband antenna doesn't meet this requirement at the feedpoint, so a reflection will occur.

Long ago I looked at a small dipole with a TDR system, and I've seen the same result published several times since. What you see resembles a damped square wave, the general square wave shape being due to multiple reflections from the ends and feedpoint, and the damping due to radiation. The top of each "cycle" of the square wave rises, however, because the impedance of the transmission line formed by the two dipole halves increases in impedance from the center to the ends.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1532. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 02:01:11 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <5d196767-f19d-4003-9919-a365701a269d@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33287

On Nov 21, 1:10 pm, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:

>
> > I understand now, seeing your drawing clears it up for me.
> > No, I wasn't being difficult or silly, I kept thinking of how I have
> > the unit wired and I couldn't picture in my mind (senior moment?) the
> > changes. Anyway now I see what you are asking me to try and I will
> > give this a try. Hopefully tonite after work.
>
> > I will let you know the results. Thank You.
>
> Tony,
>
> Keep in mind this scheme improves the impedance match (ie reduces the
> mismatch "losses", but it doesn't approach an MPT match unless the fixed
> capacitor is very large, and in that case bandwidth would probably be too
> narrow for your use. The trick is to improve the system gain enough to be
> usable without making the system unusable because it is too narrow. The
> suggested fixed capacitor of 1000pF should win you enough system gain, if
> it doesn't try larger values (eg 4,700pF).
>
> I will be offline for a few days, I look forward to hearing of the
> outcome.
>
> Owen

I guess it's worth a shot if the level is really that low.
But something seems strange that he would have that
problem. Using even my small 16 inch loop, fed using
the usual cap in parallel method, I have more signal level
than I actually need, even at the upper end of its range.
In general if the background noise level peaks, and there
is a definite difference between the antenna connected,
and unconnected, seems that should be enough
signal level.
On the recordings I made, I was comparing the 16 inch
loop vs full size wire antennas, and the drop in level
is really not that drastic.
IE: the stations still sound "loud" vs the large
wire antennas, and I have pretty decent S meter levels
on the loops.
I'm tuned to 740 kc AM-BC on my big loop right now and
the S meter is reading 40 over 9, and the radio preamp
is off.
I didn't really notice any level problems on the shielded

loops I've tried. But I'm starting to wonder if maybe he might get a higher level just from using a regular solenoid loop. It's also possible the radio could use a tweak.. Which is easy to do on the drake receivers. All the trimmers are on top of the chassis. Don't even need any fancy gear. He can tune for the middle of each band appx, and use the xtal calibrator as the signal to tweak all the trimmers per each band. Of course, you would peak each trimmer for max S meter reading.
On the drakes, he should show a pretty healthy S meter reading on the calibrator signal if it's working right.
MK

1533. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 02:04:39 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4732-4744E3B7-1227@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33288

Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
"A traditional TDR sends a fast rising step or narrow pulse. The condition for no reflection is that the load impedance equal the line impedance over at least the bandwidth of the energy in the step or pulse."

Explanation from the expert makes it crystal clear. Thank you.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1534. Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:22:17 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7c2d0982-8d7b-4476-9af7-1f1f30268d5d@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33289
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies about another person because he suspects something through his twisted logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C. Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on the www.nimbusters.com ham board, that he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.

IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is deserving of his tirade of revenge.

1535. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:22:59 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <zC61j.1141$Dt4.755@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33290

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>>>> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>>>
>>>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>>>> ditto. :-)
>>>
>>> If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
>>> watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
>>> Please reference pages 56,57 of "Optics", by Hecht,
>>> 4th edition.
>>
>> 50.95 divided by the speed of light squared? So, for all
>> practical purposes - if that's right - it's zero. Why not
>> just say so?
>
> The percentage difference between zero and that momentum
> is infinite. And whatever value it is must be conserved.
> Sweeping it under the rug in violation of the laws of
> physics is just not acceptable.

Actually, you're writing about momentum density. Momentum is
conserved, but momentum density isn't, any more than energy
density, or any other kind of density, with the possible
exception of the bone density in the heads of some people.
As for any finite number being an infinite percentage above
zero, I think you should take that up with the next mathematician
you meet. Mathematicians need to laugh once in a while, too.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1536. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:26:50 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <sft9k3d3pf05da69frs2fki5otnib4vtqg@4ax.com>
Source record: 33291

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:17:42 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>Yes it does. But it is only half of the story since it basically is
> missing half of the circuit which the spark was looking for .
>As you know a requirement is to keep the LC ratio, so basically he
> had a tesla coil which is the opposite and was looking for the
>capacitor

Hi Arthur,

You really should read some history before re-writing it. Hertz'
antenna was a single turn of wire (as was the receiver's).

If you cannot figure out how Hertz' antenna resonance was achieved
(let me drop the shoe here, and say "in the conventional way"), then
you are more than 120 years behind in the game.

It really has all been done before. Books have been written about it,
several movies too, and perhaps a segment on the Discovery Channel.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1537. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:27:37 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1fc0357c-5f94-4812-a86e-4ddd07f4eb45@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33192
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

I apologize for the broken link, http://nimbusters.org/forum/forum.php?board=1

1538. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:28:48 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <10437-4744F770-1017@storefull-3254.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33194

Bob, VE7HS wrote:
"I had an 80 metre loop some years ago, in a noisy urban enviroment, and had the opposite experience, which is why I was interested in trying it."

According to Bill Orr, W6SAI in "All About Cubical Quad Antennas" the full-wave loop produces a power gain of about 1.4 dB over the 1/2-wave dipole and its feedpoint impedance is about 125 ohms when the center of the loop is about 0.65 wavelengths above the earth.

Take off paterns depend on soil, polarization, and height. ON4UN does a good job with charts, graphs, and illustrations in his chapter on "Large Loop Antennas" in "Low-Band DXing".

When the loop is vertically polarized over good soil, and the center of the loop is 0.17 wavelengths above the earth, the elevation angle peaks about 21 degrees above the horizon.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1539. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:32:05 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e904f1bd-0b8e-4b54-b0b4-286352840c1c@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33193
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:27 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> I apologize for the broken link,http://nimbusters.org/forum/forum.php?board=1- Hide
quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

here is the link to the exact post by Mr. Morgan
http://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412818

1540. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:57:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <21558614-686e-4a1b-b369-17473d201088@s36g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33195

On 21 Nov, 19:26, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:17:42 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Yes it does. But it is only half of the story since it basically is
> > missing half of the circuit which the spark was looking for .
> >As you know a requirement is to keep the LC ratio, so basically he
> > had a tesla coil which is the opposite and was looking for the
> >capacitor
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> You really should read some history before re-writing it. Hertz'
> antenna was a single turn of wire (as was the receiver's).
>
> If you cannot figure out how Hertz' antenna resonance was achieved
> (let me drop the shoe here, and say "in the conventional way"), then
> you are more than 120 years behind in the game.
>
> It really has all been done before. Books have been written about it,
> several movies too, and perhaps a segment on the Discovery Channel.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

For more than a year you have stated "it" has been done before and
none
of us know what "it" is. Thus your posts have no meaning to anybody
and is why they are seen as not worth while persueing. You are so
cryptic
that you fool yourself as well as wasting other peoples time.
is

1541. why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:58:04 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <uhv9k31jtn022e101v6skomdv7o3o2p4o5@4ax.com>
Source record: 33196
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:22:17 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
<DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:

>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

1542. why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:58:22 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com>
Source record: 33197
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
<DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:

>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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motezrella

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1543. why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 03:58:41 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3jv9k3tj53ale6mpsvcac50cotjgbob7k7@4ax.com>
Source record: 33198
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
<DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:

>

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1544. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:04:25 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7e2c9e7c-c342-4a43-88f1-2511b2fc13c8@t47g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33199
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:32 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:27 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > I apologize for the broken link,http://nimbusters.org/forum/forum.php?board=1-Hide
quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> here is the link to the exact post by Mr.
Morganhttp://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412818- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Why hijack my thread Mark? Why can't you face your malice against Mr.
Crow?

1545. Re: Wireless packet data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:13:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi2vlk$68g$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33200

MRW wrote:
> Hello again!
>
> I know some of you guys deal with propagation effects, so I figured I
> could ask a related question.
>
> In my understanding, a packet is just a way to sectionalize and
> categorize individual bits. One group would represent the destination/
> address/header. Another would be the actual data (or payload), and
> then, maybe a trailer section. Is this a correct assumption?
>
> In wireless transmission, where multipath effects are present, how
> does the receiver actually "know" if the order of bits are correct
> when processing the packets?
>
> Thanks!

Google "Cyclic Redundancy Check." Or, CRC for short ...

Regards,
JS

1546. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:17:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dk0ak3tvl41room9k8jlhcsj4oep9nbsjq@4ax.com>
Source record: 33201

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:57:57 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>For more than a year you have stated "it" has been done before and
>none
> of us know what "it" is.

US? You got a mouse in your pocket? Is his name Mickey Gauss?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1547. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:20:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ko0ak3ddgsmo22gu1d7hpvigahqf4ifepu@4ax.com>
Source record: 33202

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 21:28:48 -0600, richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>When the loop is vertically polarized over good soil, and the center of
>the loop is 0.17 wavelengths above the earth, the elevation angle peaks
>about 21 degrees above the horizon.

Hi Bob,

What is left out of this, is that a loop is sensitive to where it is excited, and what major polarization it will present. Again, given all the variables you have, modeling would solve this far faster.
[Hint: you are probably wanting vertical polarization, but with the heights you have advantage of, you need to test all options.]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1548. why can't Dloyd face the facts.. that being crow or not I am convinced he abused a 7 yo kid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:20:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <go0ak3teugopho74ugrsie5v4lhriet29f@4ax.com>
Source record: 33203
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:04 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:22:17 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
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>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1549. why can't Dloyd face the facts.. that being crow or not I am convinced he abused a 7 yo kid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:20:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ro0ak31el1h50rf53vvk825o5eksql02e1@4ax.com>
Source record: 33204
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:22 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>
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>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1550. why can't Dloyd face the facts.. that being crow or not I am convinced he abused a 7 yo kid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 04:20:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <6p0ak39mej5savi3ufrs3bcmog6jn4v6jk@4ax.com>
Source record: 33205
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1551. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 05:10:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ed1ak3poufogs9imut7n52lrtbqaksrbuf@4ax.com>
Source record: 33206

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 16:50:49 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>
>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>> ditto. :-)
>
>If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
>watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.

Hmmm, basic math demands that momentum be in units of rather more
prosaic terms, namely
kgï¿½m/s

If we carry out the math of your own answer, it renders units in your
terms to:
(watts/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
or
((kgï¿½mï¿½/sï¿½)/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
or
kg/(sï¿½mï¿½)

Perhaps I fumbled the product of powers, but it looks like you could
have as easily just divided by pi and still come out to the same
effect of "proving" a balance to conserve your dignity. ;-)

With momentum like this, Lyndon LaRouche would have been elected
president in 1991.

1552. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 05:44:32 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47451744$0$2318$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33207

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:F631j.46366$eY.17622@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>>
>>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>>> ditto. :-)
>>
>> If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
>> watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
>> Please reference pages 56,57 of "Optics", by Hecht,
>> 4th edition.
>
> 50.95 divided by the speed of light squared? So, for all
> practical purposes - if that's right - it's zero. Why not
> just say so?

If you are considering adding structural supports for your transmission line
it is zero. If you want to understand the physics it is not zero. Photons
have mass (not rest mass but mass), light has pressure that has been
measured and it has momentum.

1553. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 05:48:02 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47451815$0$2320$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33208

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:ed1ak3poufogs9imut7n52lrtbqaksrbuf@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 16:50:49 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>>Richard Clark wrote:
>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>>> wrote:
>>>
>>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>>
>>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>>> ditto. :-)
>>
>>If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
>>watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
>
> Hmmm, basic math demands that momentum be in units of rather more
> prosaic terms, namely
> kg•m/s
>
> If we carry out the math of your own answer, it renders units in your
> terms to:
> (watts/m•)/(m/s)•
> or
> ((kg•m•/s•)/m•)/(m/s)•
> or
> kg/(s•m•)
>
> Perhaps I fumbled the product of powers, but it looks like you could
> have as easily just divided by pi and still come out to the same
> effect of "proving" a balance to conserve your dignity. ;-)
>
> With momentum like this, Lyndon LaRouche would have been elected
> president in 1991.

I think you never got a chance to take the basic courses in quantum mechanics Richard. If you did, you would understand this. As it is, you seem close to understanding it without having such a background which is really curious. I think you would learn it quite easily.

1554. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 06:03:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ge6ak3ljrftg9ncfv16gjgvf2590n4cqhl@4ax.com>
Source record: 33209

On Thu, 22 Nov 2007 00:48:02 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:ed1ak3poufogs9imut7n52lrtbqaksrbuf@4ax.com...
>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 16:50:49 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>>Richard Clark wrote:
>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 14:00:39 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>>>> wrote:
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>>>> What is the momentum of 50.95 W?
>>>>
>>>>> momentum? Please be specific.
>>>> ditto. :-)
>>>
>>>If 50.95 watts is the Poynting vector, actually
>>>watts/unit-area, then the momentum is 50.95/c^2.
>>
>> Hmmm, basic math demands that momentum be in units of rather more
>> prosaic terms, namely
>> kgï¿½m/s
>>
>> If we carry out the math of your own answer, it renders units in your
>> terms to:
>> (watts/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
>> or
>> ((kgï¿½mï¿½/sï¿½)/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
>> or
>> kg/(sï¿½mï¿½)
>>
>> Perhaps I fumbled the product of powers, but it looks like you could
>> have as easily just divided by pi and still come out to the same
>> effect of "proving" a balance to conserve your dignity. ;-)
>>
>> With momentum like this, Lyndon LaRouche would have been elected
>> president in 1991.
>
>I think you never got a chance to take the basic courses in quantum
>mechanics Richard. If you did, you would understand this. As it is, you seem
>close to understanding it without having such a background which is really
>curious. I think you would learn it quite easily.
>

Hi Dan,

You might be right, you might be wrong, but you don't really know yourself, do you?

I did take QM, and I did learn it quite easily. However, this has nothing to do with Momentum beyond what was already revealed above. If you've found no math errors (and that could go either way, favoring either me or Cecil - or we are both wrong), then what's your point?

Momentum is also "Radiation Pressure," a topic I've brought to this forum in the past. Radiation Pressure has a very Newtonian result that easily manifests itself in exactly the prosaic terms I posed above. The computation may be tedious (and bordering well beyond trivial), but it certainly isn't difficult. Do you care to offer a solution? :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1555. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 06:26:07 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <5i91j.15306$1R.12207@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 33210

"Jeff" <jeff@local.host> wrote in message
news:4743f718$0$1341$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com...

< snip >

> The system works unitil it gets out of sync for some reason. A leaf
> obscuring a sensor, a bird sitting on it etc etc.
> One the rotator gets ahead of itself it will never find the sun.

This is true.Perhaps multiple sensors to some OR gates would provide the
necessary redundancy. I provided only one fail-safe mechanism and that is
for a cloud.

< snip >

> The actual system will depend on what type of rotator you are using, a
> stepper motor would be the easiest since you know how many degrees each
step
> is. If you are using an 'normal' antenna' rotator then most have a
feedback
> pot, and a control pot. All you have to do is apply a voltage in place of
> the control pot to get your desired position. There are many ways of doing
> that from a computer, a micro controller, a counter chip feeding a d/a
> converter. a series of relays switching in resistors, the list is almost
> endless.

What, no hamsters? :-)

Seriously, OP "JERD" never said whether he wanted a complicated, highly
accurate setup or just something that works. I went for bare-bones, basic
El Cheapo, the most fun, IMHO.

(I have more of a history of jury rigging antenna rotators than most people.
My first [1968] was the building of a controller based on two doorbell
pushbuttons from the hardware store; I bought the correct transformer and
capacitor from the electronics store. No indicator ... We aimed it solely
by looking at the TV. The components were screwed down to a chunk of
plywood I found in the yard. Oy! But I was a young sailor living in town
on my own dime for the first time. After rent and utilities, there was beer
money and not much else.)

73
"Sal"

1556. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 11:16:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%xd1j.590$Vq.49@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33211

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Actually, you're writing about momentum density. Momentum is
> conserved, but momentum density isn't, ...

The momentum density may certainly change with area just
as the energy density may change with area. But in either
case, the total energy and total momentum are conserved.

> As for any finite number being an infinite percentage above
> zero, I think you should take that up with the next mathematician
> you meet.

The equation for any percentage change from zero is
100(X-0)/0 Plug any value of X into that equation and
see what you get.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1557. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 11:20:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KBd1j.591$Vq.13@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33212

Richard Clark wrote:
> kg/(si¿½mi¿½)

One needs to multiply by the area under consideration
to obtain the total momentum which is conserved.

It's the same as multiplying the Poynting vector
by the area under consideration to obtain the
total energy.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1558. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 11:25:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cHd1j.592$Vq.122@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33213

AI4QJ wrote:
> If you are considering adding structural supports for your transmission line
> it is zero. If you want to understand the physics it is not zero. Photons
> have mass (not rest mass but mass), light has pressure that has been
> measured and it has momentum.

Quoting Maxwell in 1873: "In a medium in which waves are
propagated, there is a pressure in the direction normal
to the waves, and numerically equal to the energy in a
unit of volume."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1559. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 11:36:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZQd1j.19158$4V6.4848@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33214

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Let's see some real numbers.

The numbers are trivial. What is important is the concept.
In the experiment, the Pref1 wave disappears between
steady-state #1 and steady-state #2. Here's the question
that you and others have refused to answer.

When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
travel, what happens to its energy?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1560. Re: Games

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 11:59:02 UTC
From: Bryan <plexus_sdc@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <56c42ee0-e294-441a-9aa8-e43480698beb@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33215

On Nov 21, 1:51 pm, "craZ4le...@gmail.com" <craZ4le...@gmail.com>
wrote:
> can you create game's?
> how do you do it?

Assuming you meant to use the possessive form of "game", I ask game's
what?
Assuming you meant to use the plural form of "game", I answer in the
affirmative (and suggest you return to grammar school for remedial
education).

1561. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 12:17:45 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <raadnULbfMzz7tjanZ2dnUVZ8qqlnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33216

>> You can model this, and all variations easily with EZNEC available
>> online (and is within the limitations of its free use).
>
> I'll look at it and see. I tried the free version but it wouldn't install
> with Crossover Pro (I don't use Windows) and I may have to install VMWare
> first.
==========
Probably another Linux user . Roy ,please note ,there might be an
emerging market for a Linux version of EZNEC.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1562. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 13:47:21 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0b94acea-2df6-4fba-8e3a-d23617e7d2c8@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33217
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:32 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:27 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > I apologize for the broken link,http://nimbusters.org/forum/forum.php?board=1-Hide
quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> here is the link to the exact post by Mr.
Morganhttp://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412818- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

here is a link where Mark states that as bi-sexual it is his
responsibility to warp the minds of children.

1563. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 13:47:41 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1c6cf5bc-c2d1-4538-8a7e-39f94a98624b@r31g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33218
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:32 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:27 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > I apologize for the broken link,http://nimbusters.org/forum/forum.php?board=1-Hide
quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> here is the link to the exact post by Mr.
Morganhttp://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412818- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

http://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412336

1564. Re: Games

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 15:05:18 UTC
From: The Shadow <Cranston@CobaltClub.com>
Message-ID: <PUg1j.15314$1R.12440@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 33219

> Someone wrote:
>> can you create game's?
>> how do you do it?

Do a Google Search for "Create Games" some free, some very pricey.

Example at URL:
http://phrogram.com/?gclid=CLCBzPzc8I8CFR7qYAodFVSh1A

Da Shadow Knows - Lamont

1565. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 15:34:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <qn7bk35s7f004klfghlgptt1377m2jahu8@4ax.com>
Source record: 33220

On Thu, 22 Nov 2007 05:20:10 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
were Cecil's dignity was not conserved, wrote:
>>If we carry out the math of your own answer, it renders units in your
>>terms to:
>> (watts/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
>>or
>> ((kgï¿½mï¿½/sï¿½)/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
>>or
>> kg/(sï¿½mï¿½)

>One needs to multiply by the area under consideration
>to obtain the total momentum which is conserved.

Which, of course, yields:
kg/s
which is not momentum, but oddly enough the units one might use in
describing how fast his bath tub was filling with photons. :-)

Oh well, third time's a charm! Keep fumbling with the conservation of
dignity, and eventually you might bumble into a job with Anderson
Consulting doing Enron's books.

1566. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:06:06 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <e0mg15-p4m.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 33222

> 50.95 divided by the speed of light squared? So, for all
> practical purposes - if that's right - it's zero. Why not
> just say so?

That depends entirely on the units you're using.

If you measure the velocity of C in typical human-scale units (e.g. metres per second) then C^2 is, indeed, a numerically-large value, and 50.95/C^2 is numerically small (and will be in units of watts seconds-squared over metres-squared).

If, on the other hand, you measure velocities on another scale, things look very different. Specifically, let's use a scale which represents each velocity as a fraction of the maximum possible velocity... let's call this unit of velocity "skedaddles". Measured this way, C is precisely 1.0 skedaddle, C^2 is precisely 1.0 skedaddle squared, and 50.95/C^2 equals 50.95 (watts per square skedaddle).

Same result... only the units of measurement are different. Neither result is zero. "Numerically small" is not equivalent to "zero for all practical purposes".

(obLinguistic: "skedaddle" is a somewhat quirky American term of uncertain heritage, which means "leave in a hurry, scram, escape", and seems a reasonable term for a scale of zerch up to as-fast-as-possible. I believe that the equivalent British term was defined as "runawayrunaway" by King Arthur, as cited in "Monty Python and the Holy Grail").

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

1567. danm pipes frose agian last nite winter is back

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:06:33 UTC
From: Marqueer Mark Morgan <mrakmrogan@hotmale.com>
Message-ID: <47459d36$0$25975$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 33221
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

tis time the tiolet blow up real bad so anoter day of shitting in back yard behind teh trash piles.

sho na to va

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1568. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:14:43 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <TVh1j.133328$kj1.114169@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33223

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Let's see some real numbers.
>
> The numbers are trivial. What is important is the concept.
> In the experiment, the Pref1 wave disappears between
> steady-state #1 and steady-state #2. Here's the question
> that you and others have refused to answer.
>
> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
> travel, what happens to its energy?

OK, but first let's set the ground rules.

The ONLY thing under discussion here is our disagreement about the canceling waves heading back toward the source from the match point. You claim those waves must exist and then cancel over a short distance (I believe you reduced the distance to 'dx' or something similar.) I claim those waves never exist at all and therefore don't need to be canceled.

If you have anything else in mind, then enjoy your solo activity, whatever that might be.

So just what "trivial" numbers are required?

First, it is not clear how one make an instant transition from a 50 ohm environment to a 300 ohm environment. Do you just connect a 50 ohm coax to a 300 ohm coax? Or do you prefer to connect a 50 ohm twin-lead to a 300 ohm twin-lead? (Good luck with either of these.) If you want to connect a 50 ohm coax to a 300 ohm twin-lead then you are going to need some sort of transition device.

Oops! Where is the match point now? Ordinarily we would not really care very much about such things, but you have stated that important things are happening within the "dx" zone. It is a safe bet that the Z0 transition is not abrupt either. The "trivial" numbers just got a bit more complicated.

Let's look at the conservation of energy part. You like to use the Poynting vector, so we can stick with that. The first thing to note is that the Poynting vector is E x H, not V x I. Perhaps only a minor bump in the road, but the transition from E to V and H to I is not quite so trivial at discontinuities such as the "match point".

But let's muddle ahead in any case. The integral form of the Poynting theorem goes like the following.

* Define a test volume with a closed surface. There is no particular size required, although infinite and zero don't work well for practical reasons.

* Calculate the Poynting vector at all points on the closed surface.

* Integrate the 'normal' component of the Poynting vector over the entire surface. This integral then represents the net electromagnetic energy flowing into (or out of) the test volume. I believe this is what you would consider the energy carried by the waves of interest. Note that all waves are combined together; they are not treated separately.

* The Poynting theorem says that the net energy flow must be balanced by the change in electromagnetic energy content within the test volume and the work done by the fields on any charges within the test volume.

* Note that a change in field strength within the test volume is tied to the change in electromagnetic energy content. Any charges within the test volume can be accelerated. Remember, this sort of match point cannot exist in free space, so there are charges in the region of interest.

This sort of description and the associated derivations can be found in any ordinary E&M textbook.

You might notice that the Poynting theorem, i.e. conservation of energy law for EM, says nothing about the sanctity of waves or about the conservation of energy in waves. It does not say that the integral of the Poynting vector over the test volume surface must be zero.

Even more importantly for this discussion, the Poynting theorem does not help at all with your assertion that important things are happening in the 'dx' zone. If you make the test volume size smaller than your 'dx' then you run into trouble with the finite size of the transition region described above. If you make the test volume large enough to contain the 'dx', then all of the purported interesting stuff happens inside. Again, the Poynting theorem tells nothing.

If you want to believe in the conservation of waves, go right ahead. Just don't expect conservation of energy to support your case. Mathematically it cannot.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1569. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:16:08 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <jl9bk3d8nk0ak343foh1ob1qv0c89kbvmr@4ax.com>
Source record: 33224

On Thu, 22 Nov 2007 07:34:14 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>On Thu, 22 Nov 2007 05:20:10 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>were Cecil's dignity was not conserved, wrote:
>>>If we carry out the math of your own answer, it renders units in your
>>>terms to:
>>> (watts/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
>>>or
>>> ((kgï¿½mï¿½/sï¿½)/mï¿½)/(m/s)ï¿½
>>>or
>>> kg/(sï¿½mï¿½)
>
>>One needs to multiply by the area under consideration
>>to obtain the total momentum which is conserved.
>
>Which, of course, yields:
> kg/s
>which is not momentum, but oddly enough the units one might use in
>describing how fast his bath tub was filling with photons. :-)
>
>Oh well, third time's a charm! Keep fumbling with the conservation of
>dignity, and eventually you might bumble into a job with Anderson
>Consulting doing Enron's books.

Hi All,

Well, no point in waiting for another rationalization when I am
perfectly capable of filling that in for Cec' (and more entertaining
than him when I do).

Let's see if I can pull together a good old-boy drawl and a scrub of
the boot toe in the dirt:
"One needs to multiply by the volume under consideration
to obtain the total momentum which is conserved!"

Umm, yes, if your Xeroxed authors need that much help in you
describing what they must have meant, but didn't say, then throwing in
previously undisclosed terms might do the trick.

However, looking aside from this obvious self-serving manipulation of
the books (Anderson would be proud, in a perverted sense) it then
gives us a third dimension of meters (the one you will have suckered
into the equation) which is also a time specification (and this would
then be called not Momentum, but Impulse, which does carry the same
units but is the Integration over time).

"Yes! Of course! This is called the Conservation of Impulse!
It is EXACTLY what my references meant to say...."

And then we return to an observation I made earlier about:
>>The short journey was described by the term "dt".
>
>Ah, suffering the dt's.
>
>As Ed McMahon would prompt Johnny:
> "Just how short was that journey?"
>
>My guess it will either be too short to do the job, or much too large
>to be true.
and we had been left holding the bag once again with asking how big dt
is? Which, of course, also flummoxed Cecil (his having not yet had
the epiphany of what his references "meant to say" but left unsaid).
Some might begin to wonder how they earned a salary in the career of
teaching.

And to whip a dead horse, I also said:
>This thread should be called:
> "Supposition"
>or
> "Imposition"
>or
> "Superstition"

To the group,

Sorry for having unleashed yet another law of conservation that will
undoubtedly yield 100s of postings of "proofs" that in and of
themselves will actually contain no intellectual nourishment.

Next week:
"The Conservation of Radiation Buoyancy"

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1570. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:20:15 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <dc53517b34224c52c8957cc41f8fc8bd@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 33225

Richard Harrison wrote:

> Bob, VE7HS wrote:
> "I had an 80 metre loop some years ago, in a noisy urban enviroment, and
> had the opposite experience, which is why I was interested in trying
> it."
>
> According to Bill Orr, W6SAI in "All About Cubical Quad Antennas" the
> full-wave loop produces a power gain of about 1.4 dB over the 1/2-wave
> dipole and its feedpoint impedance is about 125 ohms when the center of
> the loop is about 0.65 wavelengths above the earth.
>
> Take off paterns depend on soil, polarization, and height. ON4UN does a
> good job with charts, graphs, and illustrations in his chapter on "Large
> Loop Antennas" in "Low-Band DXing".

I have copies of both, but the problem is that all the material refers to loops at low heights above ground, which is not what I'm looking at.

> When the loop is vertically polarized over good soil, and the center of
> the loop is 0.17 wavelengths above the earth, the elevation angle peaks
> about 21 degrees above the horizon.

Yes, apparently depending on where you feed it.

Thanks, Richard.

1571. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:23:35 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <677d8b4f58a5661879881a1287a6ed81@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 33226

Highland Ham wrote:

>>> You can model this, and all variations easily with EZNEC available
>>> online (and is within the limitations of its free use).
>>
>> I'll look at it and see. I tried the free version but it wouldn't install
>> with Crossover Pro (I don't use Windows) and I may have to install VMWare
>> first.

> Probably another Linux user . Roy ,please note ,there might be an
> emerging market for a Linux version of EZNEC.

Yes, I use Linux. I'd be especially interested in an open-source antenna analyzer program. So far all I see is NEC2++ in a debian version.

Bob VE7HS

1572. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:37:52 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Afi1j.9473$B21.2102@trndny07>
Source record: 33227

this thread is still going?!?!? geez, how far has it evolved? maybe i should bypass all my plonks and see who is still argueing in here and about what? but why bother, its probably mostly the same ole arguments about waves, reflections, conservation of this and that, and obviously by most of the same old contributers that i have mostly blocked. why don't you guys just go back and take fields and waves 101, it would save you all a lot of time and energy.

1573. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 16:47:13 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <yoi1j.24032$Pv2.1089@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33228

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Actually, you're writing about momentum density. Momentum is
>> conserved, but momentum density isn't, ...
>
> The momentum density may certainly change with area just
> as the energy density may change with area. But in either
> case, the total energy and total momentum are conserved.
>
>> As for any finite number being an infinite percentage above
>> zero, I think you should take that up with the next mathematician
>> you meet.
>
> The equation for any percentage change from zero is
> 100(X-0)/0 Plug any value of X into that equation and
> see what you get.

Division by zero is not infinity, Cecil, it's undefined.
It's good to see you agree that there's no conservation of
_____ (fill in the blank)density, any more than there's a
law of the conservation of power. Have a good thanksgiving.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1574. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 18:43:50 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <tpOdnc3Fv6sCUNjanZ2dnUVZ_uHinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33229

nm5k@wt.net wrote:

> On Nov 21, 1:10 pm, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:
>
>>
>> > I understand now, seeing your drawing clears it up for me.
>> > No, I wasn't being difficult or silly, I kept thinking of how I have
>> > the unit wired and I couldn't picture in my mind (senior moment?) the
>> > changes. Anyway now I see what you are asking me to try and I will
>> > give this a try. Hopefully tonite after work.
>>
>> > I will let you know the results. Thank You.
>>
>> Tony,
>>
>> Keep in mind this scheme improves the impedance match (ie reduces the
>> mismatch "losses", but it doesn't approach an MPT match unless the fixed
>> capacitor is very large, and in that case bandwidth would probably be too
>> narrow for your use. The trick is to improve the system gain enough to be
>> usable without making the system unusable because it is too narrow. The
>> suggested fixed capacitor of 1000pF should win you enough system gain, if
>> it doesn't try larger values (eg 4,700pF).
>>
>> I will be offline for a few days, I look forward to hearing of the
>> outcome.
>>
>> Owen
>
> I guess it's worth a shot if the level is really that low.
> But something seems strange that he would have that
> problem. Using even my small 16 inch loop, fed using
> the usual cap in parallel method, I have more signal level
> than I actually need, even at the upper end of its range.
> In general if the background noise level peaks, and there
> is a definite difference between the antenna connected,
> and unconnected, seems that should be enough
> signal level.
> On the recordings I made, I was comparing the 16 inch
> loop vs full size wire antennas, and the drop in level
> is really not that drastic.
> IE: the stations still sound "loud" vs the large
> wire antennas, and I have pretty decent S meter levels
> on the loops.
> I'm tuned to 740 kc AM-BC on my big loop right now and

> the S meter is reading 40 over 9, and the radio preamp
> is off.
> I didn't really notice any level problems on the shielded
> loops I've tried. But I'm starting to wonder if maybe
> he might get a higher level just from using a regular
> solenoid loop.

What is a solenoid loop?

> It's also possible the radio could
> use a tweak.. Which is easy to do on the drake
> receivers. All the trimmers are on top of the chassis.
> Don't even need any fancy gear. He can tune for the
> middle of each band appx, and use the xtal calibrator
> as the signal to tweak all the trimmers per each band.
> Of course, you would peak each trimmer for max S
> meter reading.
> On the drakes, he should show a pretty healthy S
> meter reading on the calibrator signal if it's working
> right.
> MK

I get 25 over 9 with the calibrator, but I will recheck
some things and make sure everything is ok.

1575. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 19:37:48 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <i-2dnZ0OGu2rR9janZ2dnUVZ_saknZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33230

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:geadnZCVBcuhxdnanZ2dnUVZ_ojinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>
>>> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
>>> news:bMednQ1HY8JTVN7anZ2dnUVZ_gGdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>>> ...
>>>> sorry, I'm not trying to be an ass here but the diagram I have shows
>>>> 3 connections to the cap. 2 for the loop and one for the center
>>>> conductor of the feedline.
>>>>
>>>> Is my diagram whats confusing the issue?
>>>>
>>>
>>> Here is a diagram of what I suggested:
>>> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.2.gif .
>>>
>>> The variable capacitor needs to be 0-400pF. The fixed capacitor
>>> should be at least 1000pF.
>>>
>>> If you couldn't arrive at this circuit from the word description, and
>>> you aren't being silly, then it questions whether your intial
>>> construction was based on misinterpretation of the original article.
>>>
>>> Here is an even better idea:
>>> http://www.vk1od.net/SmallTunedSquareLoop/index.3.gif .
>>>
>>> There is only one change here, the inner conductor is bonded to the
>>> outer conductor at the left hand side of the shield gap. Ask yourself
>>> why that improves things... some will suggest it just halved the loop
>>> size, but it hasn't.
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Owen
>>
>> I understand now, seeing your drawing clears it up for me.
>> No, I wasn't being difficult or silly, I kept thinking of how I have
>> the unit wired and I couldn't picture in my mind (senior moment?) the
>> changes. Anyway now I see what you are asking me to try and I will
>> give this a try. Hopefully tonite after work.

>>
>> I will let you know the results. Thank You.
>>
>
> Tony,
>
> Keep in mind this scheme improves the impedance match (ie reduces the
> mismatch "losses", but it doesn't approach an MPT match unless the fixed
> capacitor is very large, and in that case bandwidth would probably be too
> narrow for your use. The trick is to improve the system gain enough to be
> usable without making the system unusable because it is too narrow. The
> suggested fixed capacitor of 1000pF should win you enough system gain, if
> it doesn't try larger values (eg 4,700pF).
>
> I will be offline for a few days, I look forward to hearing of the
> outcome.
>
> Owen

I tried both configurations, both raised the noise level which I am thinking must be related to the gain you said I would get, I didn't need the preamp at all. I didn't get the nulls like I get from the original loop - that was a mild surprise - there was only a 2-3 S unit difference between noise peak and noise null, The original loop normally has S1-2 99% of the time when nulled. The current loop has a difference between noise peak and noise null of 7-9 S units. Now don't misunderstand me, but I like the low noise level. What concerns me with the other 2 configurations is the gain makes the noise increase so much that I am not so sure I would be able to hear the weaker ones.

I think this project as simple as I thought it would be ..... just isn't. What I would like to accomplish with this loop idea is to have the low noise and the ability to null out the noise from my neighbors houses. But at the same time have enough gain to be able to hear the weak signals. Now I don't have preference for using the preamp or not. Whatever works is what I want to go with.

Maybe changing the type of loop to a different style of loop would be the way to achive what I would like to obtain.

Obviously, there is a miriad of designs and configurations. Since I need the loop only for 75 meters and have a limited amount of real estate this cuts the pile down to a lesser amount.

What to do.....well, maybe I should start over - why not try a different type/style of loop. A larger loop might be better for gain but how big before its not able to null out noise cause I can't rotate it due to its size?
Does the loop have to be coax? can it be some other type of wire?

Your input is much appreciated.

1576. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 20:38:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13kbq6hagid8t16@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33231

Highland Ham wrote:
> ==========
> Probably another Linux user . Roy ,please note ,there might be an
> emerging market for a Linux version of EZNEC.

I'm very aware that there is. All it has to do is emerge by another factor of ten or so to make it worthwhile to develop a version for it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1577. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-22 23:46:15 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi54cddvh1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33232

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward! At
> this point, who knows:
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>
> JS

http://www.dslreports.com/shownews/FCC-Hams-Spar-Over-Powerline-Broadband-88730?nocomment=1

JS

1578. Re: Dallas goes online--BIGTIME!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 00:05:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi55g2dvh2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33233

Rick wrote:

>> ...
> Agree, Dave. Discussion of BPL is probably most appropriate in the
> rec.radio.amateur.moderated newsgroup, or perhaps r.r.a.policy.
>
>
>
> Rick

One absolute it the arrl considers it a subject HIGHLY DESERVING of discussion.

Since BPL is ONLY a concern to our antennas, and only then of concern to our other equipment, you can clearly make out the absolute idiots posting here--they will be the ones claiming differently ... but then, you already knew that ...

Regards,
JS

1579. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 02:03:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rxq1j.24177$JD.6325@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33234

Richard Clark wrote:
> Which, of course, yields:
> kg/s
> which is not momentum, ...

You made a mistake somewhere, Richard. The equation I
gave is a *volume density, not an area density* so you
are one 'm' short. You should have gotten kg*m/s
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1580. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 02:17:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4Lq1j.660$Vq.360@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33235

Gene Fuller wrote:

I'm going to ignore your hodge-podge of obfuscations and
concentrate on only one point.

> The ONLY thing under discussion here is our disagreement about the
> canceling waves heading back toward the source from the match point. You
> claim those waves must exist and then cancel over a short distance (I
> believe you reduced the distance to 'dx' or something similar.) I claim
> those waves never exist at all and therefore don't need to be canceled.

You say a physical impedance discontinuity can exist without
reflecting waves (in violation of the laws of physics). Please
explain how a physical impedance discontinuity can avoid
reflecting the incident wave.

A 70.7 volt EM wave is incident upon an impedance discontinuity
with a reflection coefficient of 0.7143 at point '+'. Exactly
how does that forward wave avoid being partially reflected from
the Rho=0.7143 impedance discontinuity at point '+'?

Here's the circuit:

SGCL---50 ohm T-line---+---1/2WL 300 ohm T-line---50 ohm load
Pfor1=100w-->

Why are there no reflections at point '+' where the physical
reflection coefficient is 0.7143? Gene's Magic at work?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1581. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 02:24:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BRq1j.24181$JD.5335@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33236

Richard Clark wrote:
> Umm, yes, if your Xeroxed authors need that much help in you
> describing what they must have meant, but didn't say, then throwing in
> previously undisclosed terms might do the trick.

I probably misspelled a word also, Richard, so you can
also jump on that with all four feet. Of course, it should
have been "volume" instead of "area". It's a mental mistake
that is easy to make and it certainly not the same magnitude
of your mistake of declaring that reflections from non-
reflective glass are brighter than the surface of the sun.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1582. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 02:42:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <J6r1j.667$Vq.160@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33237

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Division by zero is not infinity, Cecil, it's undefined.
> It's good to see you agree that there's no conservation of
> ______ (fill in the blank)density, any more than there's a
> law of the conservation of power. Have a good thanksgiving.

Division by a quantity as it approaches zero is not
always undefined, Tom. The limit, as the denominator
approaches zero, is often the first infinity, aleph-null.

The momentum in any volume of space must be conserved.
The joules in the joules/sec must be conserved. Please
don't try to hoodwink the uninitiated into believing
otherwise.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1583. when willdloyd face facts... you do seem worried to me

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 02:43:35 UTC
From: Mark <kb9rqz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <fi5eorbai1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33238
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

"Marqueer Mark Morgan" <mrakmrogan@hotmale.com> wrote in message
news:47459d36$0$25975

1584. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 03:12:56 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Yyr1j.135722$kj1.63809@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33239

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> You say a physical impedance discontinuity can exist without
> reflecting waves (in violation of the laws of physics). Please
> explain how a physical impedance discontinuity can avoid
> reflecting the incident wave.

Did I say that?

Strange, I don't remember any discussion at all along that line.

Since we are annoying "Dave" (whoever he is), I will stop now.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1585. when willdloyd face facts... fakig a post on nibuster is not evidence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 03:21:03 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4271646e-1934-4638-9b63-9b2813bfdc95@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33240
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 22, 8:47 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:32 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>

> http://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412336- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1586. when willdloyd face facts... his bizare views on sexaulity and he statement that he had a converasation about them with a & yo concinced that he has abused a 7 yo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 03:26:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <1uhck3hla42rl54tqbuob63uasam397sqi@4ax.com>
Source record: 33241
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:04 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:22:17 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>>G
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1587. when willdloyd face facts... his bizare views on sexaulity and he statement that he had a converasation about them with a & yo concinced that he has abused a 7 yo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 03:37:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <pmick31gqgoos3bd4aimuvf2ivmc2b8bto@4ax.com>
Source record: 33142
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1588. when willdloyd face facts... his bizare views on sexaulity and he statement that he had a converasation about them with a & yo concinced that he has abused a 7 yo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 03:37:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3nick3tfedvqqfdfr724orlj9hmvig21j6@4ax.com>
Source record: 33143
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:22 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1589. when willdloyd face facts... his bizare views on sexaulity and he statement that he had a converasation about them with a & yo concinced that he has abused a 7 yo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 03:37:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <enick393d5f6ponuh30vjhpalra64fe6j2@4ax.com>
Source record: 33144
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:04 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:22:17 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1590. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 04:59:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <t6t1j.64511$RX.43535@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33145

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> You say a physical impedance discontinuity can exist without
>> reflecting waves (in violation of the laws of physics). Please
>> explain how a physical impedance discontinuity can avoid
>> reflecting the incident wave.
>
> Did I say that?

Yes, you did. Funny you would forget so quickly.

> Strange, I don't remember any discussion at all along that line.

Here's what you said:

> I claim those waves never exist at all and therefore don't need to be canceled.

The physical impedance discontinuity certainly exists yet
you say it doesn't reflect any waves because the "waves
never exist at all".

So the question still remains: Exactly how does a physical
impedance discontinuity not reflect any waves (in violation
of the laws of physics)? Why doesn't a Rho of 0.7143 reflect
71.43% of the incident voltage like it is supposed to?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1591. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 05:28:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <77pck3plhf33sv91ci6jve0n8q2uk9t2g9@4ax.com>
Source record: 33146
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1592. OpenPF document format ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 11:48:46 UTC
From: 4nec2 <4nec2@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <9f8d0f73-f7cd-4dca-8a41-5d8e7283b662@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33147

Anybody knowing where I can find the OpenPF document format.

Besides the Touchstone and GAM exports I'd like to add a third option,
' OpenPF export/import', to my 4nec2 program.
Although there is te term 'open' in the name, I can not find any
refrence to the used document format for it on the Internet

Anybody with more info ?

Thanks in advance,
Arie.

1593. Re: OpenPF document format ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 13:08:12 UTC
From: Gary Gapinski <usenet@garygapinski.com>
Message-ID: <5qo1ltF10pdrkU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 33148

4nec2 wrote:
> Anybody knowing where I can find the OpenPF document format.
>
> Besides the Touchstone and GAM exports I'd like to add a third option,
> ' OpenPF export/import', to my 4nec2 program.
> Although there is te term 'open' in the name, I can not find any
> refrence to the used document format for it on the Internet

The second hit on a Google search -
www.eznec.com/misc/EZNEC_Printable_Manual/4.0/EZW40.doc - has a format
description starting at page 126.

1594. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 14:51:33 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <VNB1j.138302$kj1.2060@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33149

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> You say a physical impedance discontinuity can exist without
>>> reflecting waves (in violation of the laws of physics). Please
>>> explain how a physical impedance discontinuity can avoid
>>> reflecting the incident wave.
>>
>> Did I say that?
>
> Yes, you did. Funny you would forget so quickly.
>
>> Strange, I don't remember any discussion at all along that line.
>
> Here's what you said:
>
>> I claim those waves never exist at all and therefore don't need to be
>> canceled.
>
> The physical impedance discontinuity certainly exists yet
> you say it doesn't reflect any waves because the "waves
> never exist at all".
>
> So the question still remains: Exactly how does a physical
> impedance discontinuity not reflect any waves (in violation
> of the laws of physics)? Why doesn't a Rho of 0.7143 reflect
> 71.43% of the incident voltage like it is supposed to?

Cecil,

You don't seem to be a moron. Why are you acting like one?

I very carefully limited the scope of my comment to the situation involving the two waves that supposedly cancel within a "dx" distance. Anything else is purely in your imagination.

It is interesting that the spear I chucked through the heart of your argument was met simply with a claim of "obfuscation". If that's the way you want to play, then enjoy.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1595. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 15:02:01 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d95240e1-ac95-4f86-8305-aee9be885c56@g21g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33150
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 11:04 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:32 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:27 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > I apologize for the broken
link,http://nimbusters.org/forum/forum.php?board=1-Hidequoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> > here is the link to the exact post by Mr.
Morganhttp://nimbusters.org/forum/read.php?board=1&id=412818-Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Why hijack my thread Mark? Why can't you face your malice against Mr.
> Crow?- Hide quoted text -

>
> - Show quoted text -

Why Mark?

1596. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 15:07:56 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <g1C1j.9898$B21.2497@trndny07>
Source record: 33151

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:VNB1j.138302$kj1.2060@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>> You say a physical impedance discontinuity can exist without
>>>> reflecting waves (in violation of the laws of physics). Please
>>>> explain how a physical impedance discontinuity can avoid
>>>> reflecting the incident wave.
>>>
>>> Did I say that?
>>
>> Yes, you did. Funny you would forget so quickly.
>>
>>> Strange, I don't remember any discussion at all along that line.
>>
>> Here's what you said:
>>
>>> I claim those waves never exist at all and therefore don't need to be
>>> canceled.
>>
>> The physical impedance discontinuity certainly exists yet
>> you say it doesn't reflect any waves because the "waves
>> never exist at all".
>>
>> So the question still remains: Exactly how does a physical
>> impedance discontinuity not reflect any waves (in violation
>> of the laws of physics)? Why doesn't a Rho of 0.7143 reflect
>> 71.43% of the incident voltage like it is supposed to?
>
> Cecil,
>
> You don't seem to be a moron. Why are you acting like one?
>
> I very carefully limited the scope of my comment to the situation
> involving the two waves that supposedly cancel within a "dx" distance.
> Anything else is purely in your imagination.
>
> It is interesting that the spear I chucked through the heart of your
> argument was met simply with a claim of "obfuscation". If that's the way
> you want to play, then enjoy.
>
> 73,
> Gene

> W4SZ

ah, you are learning well grasshopper. it was fun to tweak these threads,
but it gets old after a while.

1597. Re: when willdloyd face facts... his bizare views on sexaulity and he statement that he had a converasation about them with a & yo concinced that he has abused a 7 yo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 15:11:02 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d63adfb2-5963-4e1c-8884-a34d234df222@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33152
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 22, 10:37 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:04 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> >On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:22:17 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
> ><DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> >"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> >adams
>
> >woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> >altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> >nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> >posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> >and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> >G
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1598. Re: KB9RQZ posts his bio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 16:00:39 UTC
From: Marqueer Mark Morgan <mrakmrogan@hotmale.com>
Message-ID: <4746ed58$0$26102$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 33153
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.men

"kb9rqz" <kornstains@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:...
>
> "an old fiend" <kb9queer@puncegotcha.com> wrote in message news:...
>>
>>
>>
>> Gavrielah Hojnacki" <gav@he-she.com> wrote in message
>>
>> 1) I was draft into the US Army.
>> 2) I is a member of the Chemcal Cops
>> 3) The military wont let me retire.
>> 4) I dosn't serve under the name 'Mark Morgan but that's okay cuz theFBI,
>> DOD, and CIA have al todl me I candodit.
>> 5) I is on-the-lam from stalking former marines and fatal
>> atraction four ex-shemale wife almoney
>> 6) I was recenty, paying $5/hr. to acess my ISP
>> 7) I has a 248 IQ, but cant figre out how touse a spel checker.
>> 8) I is a bi-sexual Pagan male ham who like to be spanked.
>> 9) I can't find any action on the military base in Central IL, so I hav
>> to
>> ask the peple on th USNET.
>> http://www.marksspamblog.blogspot.com/
>> 10) I punce gotcha
>>
> You have been fooled and hoodwinked into to follow the trail breadcrumbs
> of a gruop of vile net stalkers I welcome to this site recovered largely
> as result of that rotteneighboor.com posting just gott this sit back uner
> my
> control you will soon find find link two my other blog that explore
> bisexal ham radio and the peoples in it.
>
> http://ipunce.blogspot.com/index.html
>
> Shalom
>
> Shalom
>
>
INDEED!!!

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1599. why do yuo use your gsin your sick sexaul stalking dloyd/crow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 16:05:46 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <giudk3ld2ohf32v15cu5fe90pfi1g97dtf@4ax.com>
Source record: 33154
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.men

On Fri, 23 Nov 2007 11:00:39 -0500, "Marqueer Mark Morgan"
<mrakmrogan@hotmale.com> wrote:

>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1600. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 16:12:50 UTC
From: Edwin Johnson <edwinljohnson@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <6_C1j.455$mb.186@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33155

On 2007-11-22, Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca> wrote:
> Highland Ham wrote:

> analyzer program. So far all I see is NEC2++ in a debian version.

The xnecview graphic front end is somewhat helpful as an analyzer program and uses the nec2 engine. It's rather generic for Linux and I'm using it on Slackware 10.1.

...Edwin
--
_____
"Once you have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes turned skyward, for there you have been, there you long to return."-da Vinci http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

1601. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 16:56:12 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <%CD1j.810$NY.155@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33156

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Division by zero is not infinity, Cecil, it's undefined.
>> It's good to see you agree that there's no conservation of
>> ______ (fill in the blank)density, any more than there's a
>> law of the conservation of power. Have a good thanksgiving.
>
> Division by a quantity as it approaches zero is not
> always undefined, Tom. The limit, as the denominator
> approaches zero, is often the first infinity, aleph-null.
>
> The momentum in any volume of space must be conserved.
> The joules in the joules/sec must be conserved. Please
> don't try to hoodwink the uninitiated into believing
> otherwise.

But you didn't write anything about "The limit, as the
denominator approaches zero," Cecil. I just wrote that
energy and momentum are conserved, but their rate of
delivery certainly isn't. You're just arguing for the sake of
hearing yourself argue, Cecil. As for Aleph-null, that's a
mathematico-logical fantasy that was brought into existence
by giving a name to a made-up abstraction, and then using
a set of artificial, logical manipulations on the name as proof of
its existence. It's a stunt Western philosophers have been using
for centuries to confuse the gullible. I'm surprised
an intelligent man of science, like you, fell for it, Cecil.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1602. CL-33-M-WARC Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 17:46:08 UTC
From: dave.knight@gmail.com
Message-ID: <e416c81c-aa4f-4930-96f1-59270d218aa6@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33157

Looking for experience that anyone has converting the Mosley CL-33M to CL-33-M-WARC using their kit.

Thanks in advance.

Dave, N4XYZ

1603. A Bailey book on TV antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 18:00:09 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <f259de86-9878-45ad-ade8-b340dfb5031b@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33158

One of the above going cheap on EBay tomorrow!
in a book lot!

1604. Re: OpenPF document format ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 19:35:29 UTC
From: 4nec2 <4nec2@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <982ff610-388f-4fc8-99b3-939586cd768f@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33159

On 23 nov, 14:08, Gary Gapinski <use...@garygapinski.com> wrote:

> The second hit on a Google search
-www.eznec.com/misc/EZNEC_Printable_Manual/4.0/EZW40.doc- has a format
> description starting at page 126.

Found it, thanks a lot.

Arie.

1605. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 20:31:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hMG1j.824$NY.722@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33160

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I very carefully limited the scope of my comment to the situation
> involving the two waves that supposedly cancel within a "dx" distance.
> Anything else is purely in your imagination.

Yes, and that is exactly what I am talking about. For
your argument to be true, you must prove that the
reflection from a physical impedance discontinuity
never existed. So the question remains: Exactly how
does the reflected wave from a physical impedance
never exist, as you say? That wave is one of the
two waves you are talking about above.

Why does the reflected wave with 70.7v of incident
voltage and a physical Rho=0.7143 never exist? What
allows that reflected wave to violate the laws of
physics?

Here is the example again:

70.7v Rho=0.7143
source--50 ohm coax--+--1/2WL 300 ohm twinlead---50 ohm load

Why did the reflection from the physical impedance
discontinuity at '+' "never exist" according to you?
Please stop refusing to answer that simple question.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1606. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 20:33:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VOG1j.825$NY.160@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33161

Gene Fuller wrote:
> It is interesting that the spear I chucked through the heart of your
> argument was met simply with a claim of "obfuscation". If that's the way
> you want to play, then enjoy.

It is interesting to note that the ten spears you threw
in the dark were all aimed at diverting the issue rather
than answering one simple question.

You say the reflected wave from a physical impedance
discontinuity never existed - now prove that assertion.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1607. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 20:40:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RUG1j.19317$4V6.9632@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33162

Tom Donaly wrote:
> But you didn't write anything about "The limit, as the
> denominator approaches zero," Cecil.

I assumed that any reasonably rational person would
understand what I was talking about. I apologize for
misjudging you.

> As for Aleph-null, that's a
> mathematico-logical fantasy that was brought into existence
> by giving a name to a made-up abstraction, and then using
> a set of artificial, logical manipulations on the name as proof of
> its existence. It's a stunt Western philosophers have been using
> for centuries to confuse the gullible. I'm surprised
> an intelligent man of science, like you, fell for it, Cecil.

Good grief, Tom. Aleph-null is the number of natural numbers,
a very useful concept. I'm surprised you are ignorant of such.

Incidentally, truth, love, and justice are all names
given to made-up abstractions. Too bad you reject them.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1608. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 21:48:44 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <0VH1j.19323$4V6.18724@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33163

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> But you didn't write anything about "The limit, as the
>> denominator approaches zero," Cecil.
>
> I assumed that any reasonably rational person would
> understand what I was talking about. I apologize for
> misjudging you.
>
>> As for Aleph-null, that's a
>> mathematico-logical fantasy that was brought into existence
>> by giving a name to a made-up abstraction, and then using
>> a set of artificial, logical manipulations on the name as proof of
>> its existence. It's a stunt Western philosophers have been using
>> for centuries to confuse the gullible. I'm surprised
>> an intelligent man of science, like you, fell for it, Cecil.
>
> Good grief, Tom. Aleph-null is the number of natural numbers,
> a very useful concept. I'm surprised you are ignorant of such.
>
> Incidentally, truth, love, and justice are all names
> given to made-up abstractions. Too bad you reject them.

The turkey meat must have been real dry at your place this
Thanksgiving, Cecil. So dry, it dried up your
reason. Better luck at Christmas.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1609. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-23 22:05:47 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9cb1e7f0-3e75-4147-a35d-0a3bcd2fd398@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33164
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

Why did you go after Mr. Crow, Mark with your false charges based on
your twisted psyche

1610. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 00:39:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WoK1j.1286$C24.161@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33165

Tom Donaly wrote:
> The turkey meat must have been real dry at your place this
> Thanksgiving, Cecil. So dry, it dried up your
> reason. Better luck at Christmas.

The technical content of your posting is noted, Tom.
I don't have a bone to pick with you so I wonder why
you engage in such ad hominem attacks.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1611. why the lie? you boasted of exposing your gs to me

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 01:29:58 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d4178ae9-8052-4c1c-adfa-5f58855c8478@g21g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33166
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

1612. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 02:55:09 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi83qj$eg0$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33167

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward! At
> this point, who knows:
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>
> JS

http://www.news.com/8300-10784_3-7-0.html?keyword=broadband+over+power+lines&tag=keyword

http://www.news.com/8301-10784_3-9802730-7.html?tag=more

JS

1613. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 05:38:05 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <1NO1j.21053$ya1.7021@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 33168

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> John Smith I wrote:
>>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>>
>>> Regards,
>>> JS
>>
>> Actually, if it performs as stated, a rather important step forward!
>> At this point, who knows:
>>
>> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/Aktie/12717491/News/13865716/SOFTWARE.html
>>
>> JS
>
> http://www.news.com/8300-10784_3-7-0.html?keyword=broadband+over+power+lines&tag=keyword
>
>
> http://www.news.com/8301-10784_3-9802730-7.html?tag=more
>
> JS

"John", your continuing one or two liners, consisting of a url or two
about BPL, aren't relevant material. I'm not the only individual who
has advised you. The links above are old news and have been previously
posted here by you.

Dave K8MN

1614. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 05:44:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fi8dn7$904$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33169

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> "John", your continuing one or two liners, consisting of a url or two
> about BPL, aren't relevant material. I'm not the only individual who
> has advised you. The links above are old news and have been previously
> posted here by you.
>
>
> Dave K8MN

Heil:

You are an ABSOLUTE IDIOT, get a clue ...

JS

1615. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 05:45:04 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F2AA62D3783nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33170

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:i-2dnZ0OGu2rR9janZ2dnUVZ_saknZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
...
>> I will be offline for a few days, I look forward to hearing of the
>> outcome.
>>
>> Owen
>
>
> I tried both configurations, both raised the noise level which I am
> thinking must be related to the gain you said I would get, I didn't

I take it that 'raise the noise level' actually means you got more noise
out of the receiver / higher S meter reading on band noise.

> need the preamp at all. I didn't get the nulls like I get from the
> original loop - that was a mild surprise - there was only a 2-3 S unit

Neither the preamp, nor the tuning changes you made should change the
directivity (ie the pattern, the depth of the nulls) of the antenna.

> difference between noise peak and noise null, The original loop
> normally has S1-2 99% of the time when nulled. The current loop has a
> difference between noise peak and noise null of 7-9 S units. Now don't

I have already told you those measurements don't mean anything to me.

> misunderstand me, but I like the low noise level. What concerns me
> with the other 2 configurations is the gain makes the noise increase
> so much that I am not so sure I would be able to hear the weaker ones.

If you want to improve the depth of the nulls, you have to concentrate on
the balance of the antenna, the symmetry of the loop, its feedline, its
environment etc. I think Roy might have said that earlier.

>
> I think this project as simple as I thought it would be ..... just
> isn't. What I would like to accomplish with this loop idea is to have
> the low noise and the ability to null out the noise from my neighbors
> houses. But at the same time have enough gain to be able to hear the
> weak signals. Now I don't have preference for using the preamp or not.
> Whatever works is what I want to go with.

It is fairly simple, you might have needed to learn a bit, but you
probably also had to unlearn some stuff.

>
> Maybe changing the type of loop to a different style of loop would be
> the way to achive what I would like to obtain.

You have already been told there is no such thing as a low noise antenna.
The loop has the advantage of being able to null out signals from two
opposite directions, which can help if the interference is predominantly
from one (or both) of those directions. You can improve the depth of
those nulls, but pattern or directivity is unrelated to the power
transfer problem.

>
> Obviously, there is a miriad of designs and configurations. Since I
> need the loop only for 75 meters and have a limited amount of real
> estate this cuts the pile down to a lesser amount.
>
> What to do.....well, maybe I should start over - why not
> try a different type/style of loop. A larger loop might be better for
> gain but how big before its not able to null out noise cause I can't
> rotate it due to its size?
> Does the loop have to be coax? can it be some other type of wire?
>

Remember that symmetry is key to the depth of the null. If it is harder
to build a larger loop with equally good symmetry (including to the
environment), you have more gain, but poorer nulls... and your main
reason for selecting the loop is for rejection of interference using the
nulls. You need adequate gain, and the best balance rather than the other
way round.

> Your input is much appreciated.

Thanks

73
Owen

1616. MI5 Persecution: Faxes Sent to Parliament1 (923)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 06:33:17 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102406330347@4ax.com>
Source record: 33171
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Faxes Sent to British Parliament logs

During the 1998-2000 period my records indicate that I sent at least 14,480 faxes to the British Parliament
in Westminster, of which 9,138 went via TPC's email-to-fax service and 5,342 were sent via fax-modem direct from
my computer. The actual figure is obviously much higher since, for most of this period, whenever a recipient asked to
be deleted from my mailing list, I totally wiped all entries including that from the logfile.

In the records "Y" indicates successful transmission from fax-modem, "N" indicates failed transmission from fax-modem.
"E" indicates an error occurred while transmitting via fax-modem and a fax may have been only partly transmitted.
"y" and "n" indicate success or failure via TPC.

In April 2000 I changed the method of operation by recording "R" when a recipient requested removal, rather than
wiping their details from my mailing list and records; and keeping "B" records for when TPC actioned a ban on a
recipient's fax-number, but the recipient did not write to ask me to cease faxing. The purpose of these changes
was to keep more accurate and complete records, but the intention was thwarted by the police complaint.

441712190076 nnnnnynnEnnnnnnYYNNYYYYNENNNNNynynnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712190179 yyyynnyyyYnyyyyynYYYNYYYYYYEYEEEyyyyyyynyyyynyyyyy
441712190189 yyynyyyyyYyyyyyyyYYYEYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190243 yyyyyyyyyYnnnnnnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnynnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712190246 ynnnyyyyyYnyyynyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYynyyyynyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190253 yynnnnnnnNnnnnnnnNNNNNNNNENNYNNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnynnnnn
441712190254 yyyyyyyyYnynynyyYYEEEYYEEYYEYEYyyynyynyynynyyyyyn
441712190266 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYEYYYYYNYYYyyynyyyynyyyyyyyyyy
441712190300 yyyyyyyynYyyyynnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnnyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190301 yyyyyyyyyYnnyyyyYYYYYYYYENNYYYYnyyyynynyynyyynnnB
441712190305 yyynnynyYynnyynYYEYYYEEYYYYEYYynyynyyyynyNnyyynyyy
441712190309 ynyyyyyyYynynnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190317 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYNNYYYYYYYYYYEyyynnnyyyyynynnnynn
441712190319 nyyyynnnNnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
441712190323 nyyyyyyYyyyyyyNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
441712190329 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYEYYYYYYYYYyyyyyynyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190331 ynyynnnnYyynnnnYYNYYYYYYNNYYYYynynnnnnnnnNnnnnnn
441712190332 nnynnynyYyyynyyYNYYYYYYYYYYYYYynynynnnnnnNnnnnnnn

441712190337 ynyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYEYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyy
441712190350 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyNNNNNNNNNNNYYYYynyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712190409 nnyyyynyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYENYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyynnyyy
441712190438 yyynnnnnNyyynyyYYYYYYEYYYEYYYYyyynynyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190446 yynnnnnnYyynynyYYYYYEYYYYEYYYYyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyn
441712190448 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYEYYEYYYyyyyyynnynnyyyyyyyy
441712190461 nynnnnyyYynnnnnnYYYYYYYYYYEYYEEYyyyynyyynynynnyyyyy
441712190475 yynnnnnnNnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnnn
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441712190511 yyynnyynYynnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnn
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441712190536 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYEYYEYYYYYEEYyyyyyynynnnYnnnnnnB
441712190559 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYEYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190573 nyyyyyyyYyyynnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYNnnyyyyyyyynnnnnyy
441712190598 nyyyyyyYynynyyYYYYYYEYYYYNNNNyyyynyyyyyyyyyynyy
441712190612 ynnnnyyyYnynnyyYYYYYYYYYYYEYYYyyyyynnynyyyyyyyyy
441712190620 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyEYEYYYYYYYYYYYYEyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyny
441712190622 yyyyyyyyYyynyyyYYYYYNYYNYYYYYYyyyyyyynyyyyyyyyyy
441712190628 yyyyyyyyYynyyyYYYYYYEYYYYEYYEyyyyynyynnNnnnnnnnnn
441712190638 yynnyyyyYnyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712190645 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190662 nynnnnnnYnnynnnNYNNYNYNNNNNYNNnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnn
441712190663 nnnnnnnnYnnynyyNNNNNNENNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnn
441712190664 nnnnnnnnYnnynnnNYNNYNYNYYNNYNYnnnyynnyynNnynnnnny
441712190682 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYNYYnyyyyyyynynyyynyyy
441712190685 ynyyyyyyYyyyynyYYYYYEYYYYNYEYYyyyyynyyyNnyyyynyyy
441712190696 yynnnyyEnnyyyYEYEYYYYEEEYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190698 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyEYYYYNNNNNNNNNNnyynnyynyyynyyynnnnn
441712190770 yyyyyyyyYynnyyyYYYYYYEYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyynyyyyynyynyy
441712190783 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYNEYYYyyyynyyyyyyNnyyyyyyyy
441712190789 nnyyyynyYnnnnyyEYNYYYYEYENYYEEyyyyyyyynyyyynyyyyn
441712190790 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnnnyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
441712190904 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYEEYYYYEYYEYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712190913 yynyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYEENYYEYYYYYYyyyyynnyyyyyyyyynyyy
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441712190923 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYYEYYYYYYyyyyyyynnyyyyyyyyyy
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441712191154 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyynynyyynyynyyyyyy
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441712191162 yyyynyyyYnnnnnnYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyy
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441712191174 ynnnnnynYyyynynYEYYYYYYYYYYNNNyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyyyy
441712191177 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyynyyyyyyy
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441712191268 yynyyyyyYnyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYnyyynnyyyyyNnyyyynyy
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441712191280 nnnnnnnnYnnnnnnNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnnny
441712191395 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYYYYYYYYYyyynnyyyyyyyyyyyyyn
441712192008 yyyyyyyyYyyynnnYYNNENNNNNNNNNNnnyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712192233 yyynnyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYEEYEEYYYYYnnnyyyynyyynyynynyn
441712192252 yyyyyyyyYyyyyyyNYYYYYYYYYYNYEYyyynyyyyyyyyyyyyyny
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441712192621 ynnnnnnnYynnnnnnNYNYNNYYYYEENNNnnnnnnnnnnnNnnnnnnn
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441712192749 yyyyyyyNyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
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441712192772 yyyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYEYYYEYYYYEYyyyyyyyyyynyynynyynn
441712192782 yyyyynYyyyynyYNNYEYYYYEYYYYYynynnyyyyynyyynynyy
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441712192849 yyyyyyYyyyyyyYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyny

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Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1617. MI5 Persecution: Faxes Sent to Parliament2 (3098)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 07:10:38 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102407102432@4ax.com>
Source record: 33172
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

441712192872 nyyyyyYnnnnnYYYEYYYYYYYYYYYYnyyynyynnynyynyyyyy
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441712192879 yyyyyyYnyyyyyYYYYYEYYYYYYYYYYyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyynyny
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No faxes were sent after April 2000.

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1618. MI5 Persecution: How Could It Be True? (5273)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 07:47:07 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102407465497@4ax.com>
Source record: 33173
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

MI5 Persecution: How Could It Be True?

If you have the patience to read these articles you will be struck by how apparently fantastic the claims being put forward are. You may ask yourself why such seemingly nonsensical assertions are made. This matter has been discussed on the Internets UK-local newsgroups for three years now, and the denizens of the uk.misc newsgroup (the so-called "miscreants") have come up with a number of theories to explain these posts; it has been variously suggested that they are a troll (an artificial creation for the amusement of its author), that they are made by MI5 themselves with the purpose of discrediting other conspiracy theories, and that the poster is mentally ill and the articles are symptomatic of the illness (the view held by most miscreants).

Are these claims the product of mental illness, or is that just a cover?

The most obvious explanation, that the claims made result from the admitted mental illness of the author, is the one which the persecutors intend be the one accepted without consideration being given to the possibility of the claims being true. The persecutors have actually been very clever about this, both in selecting as their target someone who was known from school or university as being borderline schizophrenic, and in ensuring the nature of their persecution corresponds to what often features in the delusions of a schizophrenic.

The very first incident of the persecution occurred in June 1990, when I was still a student at university in London. It consisted of a reaction (giggling) from the newsreader, Sue Carpenter of ITN, to what she saw happening in my living-room at my parents home where I was living. Before your imagination gets the better of you I should make clear that what the newsreader was reacting to was not too embarrassing in nature; my mother had brought an apple for me into the the room, and Sue Carpenter found this amusing.

I recognized that Carpenter had reacted to what she had seen in my living-room, yet this idea still seemed completely fantastic to me. My reaction was to continue watching television, particularly the news, to see if this incident would be repeated. It was, many times, both on BBC and ITV. An intelligent person would have thought to obtain a video recorder and capture some of these incidents in order to try to explain to an observer what he saw in these broadcasts. Unfortunately, I failed this test of intelligence, since I did not record these programmes. I have recently attempted to obtain from ITN tapes of their news programmes dating back to summer 1990, but, unhappily, they have advised me that they do not have complete programmes including newsreaders comments dating back

to that period.

From the outset, the persecutors structured their actions to ensure that any complaint would be met with disbelief, and dismissed as delusional. This is why they chose as their target someone who was known at school and university to be borderline mentally ill; and it is why they fired the first shots of their campaign through the broadcast media. Schizophrenics commonly believe the media harass them; it would be exceptional for "full-duplex television" to exist in reality. Those with schizophrenia also commonly believe people are talking about them; again, the persecutors have shown themselves very rarely, but act through intermediaries, both in the workplace, and in public and during travel.

Mental illness is not the cause of these claims, but the simulation of its symptoms is a cover used by the persecutors to deny their victim the ability to have his compaints believed.

What evidence exists to support these claims of "interactive television/radio";?

Quite frankly, I have very little evidence to support my claims. You may examine the "Evidence" area of my website to see such evidence as I have been able to gather. None of it is remotely conclusive. The "smoking guns" all date back to 1990/91, and it is really rather late now to start trying to look for material dating back seven or eight years. In 1997 I started tape-recording every programme I watched or listened to. I also started carrying with me a high-fidelity minidisc-recorder with good quality microphone to catch incidents of public harassment, but this also has not been as successful or conclusive as I had hoped.

Perhaps the best item in the "Evidence" section is the audio file "Life is so hard" (it is labelled with Garfield the cartoon character on the site), which I have given a certainty level of 100%. This item relates to harassment at my workplace in Canada in 1996. A co-worker called Mark was coming up with phrases and expressions which were repeating things being said at my Canadian residence, consequently leading me to believe that my apartment and home phone were bugged, and that the persecutors were passing their gathered information on to Mark. On one particular evening I said in my apartment, "life is so hard, and then you die". The following day I was able to record Mark saying exactly the same phrase at work.

Unfortunately when "they" know you are recording them, they simply dont say things which would unambiguously show harassment. When Mark the co-worker knew he was being recorded, he only made his remarks out of range of the recorder, for example outside the building. When the TV newscasters or radio disc jockeys know they are being taped, they limit themselves to saying things which are ambiguous, which even in my mind may or may not be personally directed against me.

Who knows about this persecution?

Surprisingly many people know. People in the media, such as BBC and ITN newscasters including Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk, and radio disc

jockeys such as Chris Tarrant of Capital Radio, know what is going on, and take part in it. Some co-workers at my former workplaces in England and Canada have known about the harassment. Quite a few people in the general public are also included. I believe the police are aware of the persecution, but, unfortunately, have chosen not to take any action to stop it. I have complained at my local police station in London several years ago, and I have stated on the internet newsgroups that I have done so, hence the police will be well aware of my wish to see the matter resolved. I believe their inaction denotes a dereliction of duty, but without good evidence, I am powerless to compel them to take steps to prevent further harassment, or deal with what has already taken place.

What is the purpose of sending these faxes?

These faxes are being sent to three distinct groups of people, namely Members of Parliament, the media, and diplomats & legal people. As you will have observed I am making use of the email-to-fax gateway at Demon Internet to send these faxes. I am forced to use this gateway since I currently live in North America, and cannot afford the high cost of direct phone calls to the UK.

My purpose in publicising my claims is firstly to discourage the persecutors from continuing their campaign, and also to attempt to bring their campaign out into the open, and thus perhaps identify the persecutors. Neither aim has been achieved yet, but I hope that with sufficient stimulation these aims may yet be accomplished.

The problem with the second aim is that those who read this article will fall into two groups, those who dont know anything about the persecution and consequently will disbelieve my claims as delusional, and those who do know about the harassment and may have some idea of who is behind it, but realise that if the harassers are exposed and the truth brought out into the open, then powerful British institutions will substantially lose prestige, and be exposed to ridicule.

It would give me hope to believe that these faxes will create a third group of people, those who find out that I am telling the truth, and who follow their consciences in standing up and seeing justice done. Only time will tell if this hope will be realized.

5273

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1619. MI5 Persecution: Why do you think MI5 are responsible? (7448)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 08:15:09 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102408145618@4ax.com>
Source record: 33174
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Why do you think MI5 are responsible?

The question of who is ultimately responsible for this eight-year harassment is one which is very difficult to answer, as the persecutors have never clearly made their identities known to the persecutee. However, I believe I am correct in attributing the continuing victimisation to elements of the British Security Service MI5, and in this article, I will try to explain the reasons for this belief.

The British internet magazine ".net" featured my website on page 17 of their March 1998 issue (number 42). Their review kindly describes it as an "excellent site" and gives some details of what the net surfer will find there. Should you wish to reply to this article you can do so;

"When did you first suspect MI5 were responsible?"

Over Easter 1995 I went to see a local solicitor in London with a view to talking to the police about the harassment. Soon afterwards I did go to my local police station in Clapham and spoke to an officer there. The solicitor made a comment which suggested to me that the persecution I had been experiencing may have been organised by an intelligence service.

Up to this point, I did not have any clear idea as to who was behind the harassment. Only their agents were visible, in the media, on television news programmes, and on the radio; in the workplace, where things said at my home were repeated verbatim; and in some cases abuse in public and during travel, for example on the trip to Poland in June 1992 which I have already described.

Both from the fact that widely disparate individuals and organisations were employed as agents in the campaign against me, and from the fact that an entity would be required to marshal their resources in the areas of spying on my home and giving gathered information to their agents, it was clear to me that a single entity was responsible for carrying out the campaign. Yet from June 1990 until Easter 1995 I did not have a clear idea of who might be responsible. I guessed that perhaps some private individual or group of persons who saw themselves as my enemies had perhaps paid private detectives to organise the harassment. Alternatively, since the campaign had started in the media, I made a far-fetched supposition that perhaps it was an ad-hoc group of media people who had set themselves up in opposition to me. After Easter 1995 I saw that these guesses were wrong, and I made an I believe much more accurate estimate as to who my enemies really are.

"Why couldn't a private group be behind the persecution?"

There are several reasons why a private individual or group would not be behind this campaign.

Quantity of resources / Money. Here is what one Usenet (internet newsgroup) participant had to say (several years ago) on the topic of how much money it would cost just to keep the surveillance going.

PM: >But why? And why you? Do you realize how much it would cost to keep
PM: >one person under continuous surveillance for five years? Think about
PM: >all the man/hours. Say they _just_ allocated a two man team and a
PM: >supervisor. OK., Supervisor's salary, say, #30,000 a year. Two men,
PM: >#20,000 a year each. But they'd need to work in shifts -- so it would
PM: >be six men at #20,000 (which with on-costs would work out at more
like
PM: >#30,000 to the employer.)
PM: >
PM: >So, we're talking #30,000 x 6. #180,000. plus say, #40,000 for the
PM: >supervisor. #220,000. Then you've got the hardware involved. And
PM: >any transcription that needs doing. You don't think the 'Big Boss'
PM: >would listen to hours and hours of tapes, do you.
PM: >
PM: >So, all in all, you couldn't actually do the job for much less than
PM: >a quarter million a year. Over five years. What are you doing that
makes
PM: >it worth the while of the state to spend over one and a quarter
million
PM: >on you?

A private individual or group would not spend over a million pounds to verbally torture a victim without some financial motive or gain. Private industry is driven by the profit motive, and there is no financial profit to be had from carrying out a campaign in this way. If a private enterprise were behind it then they would have taken direct physical action a long time ago.

State enterprises, on the other hand, can afford to be wasteful, since they are funded by the taxpayer. They do not have to show a money profit. The employees or contractors employed by a state organisation such as MI5 are driven by their own personal profit motives, to make the most money out of their employers for the longest period of time. MI5 is funded to the tune of #150M p.a.; even a few hundred thousand a year would to them be affordable if their managers could convince themselves of the necessity of what they were doing.

Quality of resources / Technical resources - electronic and other surveillance. In summer 1994 a reputable and competent private detective agency was employed to conduct a counter-surveillance sweep of my home in London. They charged us over #400 for this, conducted a thorough search for radio transmitting devices, hard-wired "probe" microphones and also tested the telephone line. They found nothing. This was not altogether surprising, since it had been made very clear to me that there were bugs in my home; the "buggers" would not have made this clear unless they had felt their bugs were of sufficient sophistication as to be safe from

detection.

But there is another lesson to be gained from the failure of the private detectives to find anything. The agency employed was one of the most reputable in London. They were employed on the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief", for if the harassment were being carried out by private detectives, as I then believed, then surely another set of private detectives would be able to find the bugs that they had planted. That these "private eyes" were unable to find anything, and that the harassers were confident that they would not be able to find any bugs, points to the harassers being an order of sophistication above a private agency, and leads me again to believe that a state intelligence service is responsible for the surveillance and harassment.

Quality of resources / Technical resources - Interception of Postal service. In summer 1994 when I emigrated to Canada to try to escape the harassment, I wrote letters home to my family and friends in London. Quite soon after my arrival in Canada, the harassers were able to find precisely where I was staying. The only way I can see of "their" being able to find out my new address was by interception of my letters to the UK.

Later in 1994, I conducted an experiment to see if my letters home were indeed being read. In a letter home I wrote of being depressed and talked in vague terms of suicide. I deliberately chose this topic, since I believed it was the outcome my harassers were trying to achieve, and that if they read the letter, they would "echo" its contents. Sure enough, soon afterwards there were two incidents of people shouting "suicide" at me in public places in Canada.

It is inconceivable for a private agency to have the ability to intercept postal mail. The state security service on the other hand is well known to engage in these activities.

Quality of resources / Access to Media. One of the strangest aspects of this case is the access "they" have to the broadcast and print media. I still do not understand what could persuade newscasters such as Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk, who consider themselves "gentlemen", to behave in an almost voyeuristic way by "peeking" into the living room of one of their viewers. A year ago I wrote to the BBC asking if these newscasters would confirm or deny the accusations made against them. The BBC replied that their newscasters had denied the accusations, but refused to do so in writing.

It is well known that MI5 have the ability to plant stories in certain newspapers, but convincing television newscasters to "watch" a viewer while they read the news would surely be very difficult for them to accomplish, unless they presented themselves to these journalists as being, for example, a group in the media who were seeing to it that I got my "deserved" treatment. MI5 has a history of manipulating the media, so it might not be too difficult for them to accomplish such a trick, whereas a private group would not have this ability.

"Have they ever denied that they are the Security Service?"

No. Never. This is in fact the main reason why I believe "they" are MI5 and not a privately funded group. If my guess had been wrong then I am sure that "they" would have crowed over my mistake, but they have never admitted nor denied that they are employees of MI5.

In early January 1996 I flew on a British Airways jet from London to Montreal; also present on the plane, about three or four rows behind me, were two young men, one of them fat and voluble, the other silent. It was quite clear that these two had been planted on the aircraft to "wind me up". The fat youth described the town in Poland where I had spent Christmas, and made some unpleasant personal slurs against me. Most interestingly, he said the words, "he doesnt know who we are".

Now I find this particular form of words very interesting, because while it is not a clear admission, it is only a half-hearted attempt at denial of my guess that "they" = "MI5". Had my guess been wrong, the fat youth would surely have said so more clearly.

"If MI5 were behind it, why would they wish to mask their involvement?"

I have heard a number of times a belief from people in the media that it is they, the media people, who are behind the abuse. In spring 1994 Chris Tarrant the Capital Radio D.J. said sarcastically on his breakfast show, "You know this bloke? he says were trying to kill him. We should be done for attempted manslaughter". We, we, we. Tarrant thought it was a media conspiracy.

Returning to the question of "interactive watching" by television newscasters, it would again be much easier for them to take part in that sort of activity if they convinced themselves that the surveillance and abuse were organised by "their own", by media people. It must be second nature to MI5 to mask their involvement in the matters they deal with; in this case, they pretend the campaign is organised by a group in the media, and any journalists who suspect otherwise keep their silence.

Conclusion

Over the last three years I have stated with some force my belief that MI5 are responsible for my misfortunes. I have done so on Internet newsgroups, in letters and faxes to people in politics and the media in the UK, and in 1997 I made a formal complaint to MI5 regarding their activities; the Security Service Tribunal replied in June 1997 that "no determination in your favour has been made on your complaint". (I believe the statement by the Security Service Tribunal can be disregarded, as they have never, ever made a ruling in favour of a complainant.) In three years of naming MI5 as my oppressor "they" have never denied the charge. To me, their silence on this point indicates that my guess was accurate. I believe my persecutors stand identified. The question of why they should carry out this campaign is one I will try to answer in a future article.

7448

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1620. MI5 Persecution: Why would they be doing this to you, sir? (9623)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 08:42:12 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102408415818@4ax.com>
Source record: 33175
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 15 May, 1998

The persecution has been quite severe for the last week. It appears that my enemies are reacting to the steady stream of faxes making their way over the Atlantic to the fax machines of Westminster politicians and the media. Here is whats happened in the last few days;

The week started off with an incident in the cafeteria at a local shopping centre where I habitually drink my morning coffee. My enemies have concentrated since winter 1995/96 on throwing a particularly horrible sexual slander against me. They "put people up" to repeat this slander against me, and this is what happened again here.

On Thursday morning (yesterday), instead of going to the usual cafeteria I went to a nearby convenience store for coffee. The same horrible sexual slander was shouted at me very loudly by a member of staff as I walked into the store. This was the first time I had ever bought morning coffee in that shop. The other staff obviously knew what was going on, one of them said, "they screwed up my life".

The fax gateway I use to send these faxes to the UK has been working hard these last few days to shut down my access by barring the accounts I use to send these faxes.

I have received an anonymous threat from fax number 0171-219-6101 (the machine gave its name as "ETRA-HoC") which said, "Stop sending to this fax no 0171-219-6101 or else" (the consequences of continued transmission were unspecified). I invited the sender to apologise for his threat, but received no response.

This all adds up to quite a severe reaction to my faxes of the last few weeks. I actually find this quite heartening since it shows that my faxes are finding the mark and there may yet be a breakthrough in my efforts to expose the Security Service conpiracy of abuse against me which has now been going on for eight years.

MI5 Persecution: "Why would they be doing this to you, sir?"

This article will concentrate on the difficult question of "Why". The question which forms the title of this piece was asked of me by the police officer I spoke to in Easter 1995, when I went to make my complaint.

There are really two sides to this question. Firstly, why should MI5 be harassing anybody in this fashion? Secondly, if they choose to behave in this way, why should they have selected me in particular, and not somebody else? Alternatively, why did the persecution start, and why is it

continuing?

I do not have definite answers to either side of this question, since my persecutors have usually kept themselves hidden and only acted through other parties. To know "why", one would have to know who the persecutors are, and something of their personalities, since their abuse is almost certainly symptomatic of a personality disorder of the abusers. Certain things however can be deduced about the abusers from the nature of their behaviour, and I will talk about this later in the article.

Why did it start?

It is clear that the persecution must have been initiated by someone who knew me personally, either at school, or at university, or socially, and knew that I was borderline mentally ill, since this is what makes me a target for the persecutors. Unfortunately, the originators have never been identified, and there are several possible candidates. Neither has the link from the originators of the persecution, to the persecutors themselves, ever been made clear. So who are the originators?

University Staff

The identity of the originators may lie in the timing of the persecution. It started in June 1990, while I was finishing a course at Imperial College in London, and a year after I graduated from Cambridge, where I received a degree in computer science. At Cambridge I had achieved some notoriety in the computer lab from various nefarious exploits. Roger Needham attacked me by saying that "there were great hopes for it, but it failed terribly". When I started at Imperial I found that my reputation had preceded me; Cambridge computer lab had spoken to I.C. lecturers about me. I.C. lecturer Frank McCabe summed up commenting about "setting up a straw man so you can tear him down". (Despite being "torn down" by the Cambridge computer labs lecturers, I still achieved a good first degree and a Masters degree at Imperial.)

Other students at university

So, the originators may have been university staff who knew me from my student days. But there are other possibilities. I had other enemies at university, including some fellow students. At my Cambridge college it was common knowledge that my mental health was dubious, and it was known that I talked to myself in my sleep - the floor and walls were quite permeable to noise, so other students heard. I was given the nickname "gibber" because of this habit. Sometime later, I managed to catch myself talking in my sleep when I woke up in the middle of the night.

Here is a quote from a participant in the internet newsgroup where I have been posting for the last three years;

>One thing which has been missing from this discussion is this simple
>prognosis: that maybe he is right and that, despite his admitted
>mental condition, there really is a campaign against him organised by
>now-influential ex-students of his university.

People I knew socially

I had yet other enemies in 1990 (I am a man of many enemies!). In January 1990 I broke up with some people I had been going out with socially. One of them, by the name of Andy Turner, wrote a letter to Alan Freeman, who at the time was a Radio 1 DJ. Freeman read part of the letter out on his Rock Show, about the "one who wore out his welcome with random precision", saying "thats a hell of a letter you wrote there Andy", and "with a schizophrenic youre never alone".

It is my belief that Andy Turner and his friends were trying to make trouble for me, and Turner wrote to Freeman with this in mind. Freeman may have discussed the letter with others, and things may have snowballed from there. This is, of course, pure supposition. The fact is that I do not know who the originators are, and can only guess.

Once it started, why is it continuing?

The answer to this question is obvious. It is unacceptable to the "powers that be" in the UK to have somebody running around who knows he has been targeted by the Security Service and media organizations, and who is in a position to embarrass British institutions. This has become particularly evident in the last week; as I send more faxes to UK politicians and media, so the pressure on me grows, and the volume of abuse increases.

Part of the reason the persecution continues is in the personalities of the abusers, and it is this subject to which I will turn to next, since the key to understanding the persecution lies in understanding those who carry it out, as much as we can.

The Security Service operatives, the persecutors, are they psychopaths?

Let us first examine the definition of the term "psychopath". DSM-IV defines "anti-social personality disorder" as a "pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others ... deceitfulness, irritability and aggressiveness ... consistent irresponsibility and lack of remorse". The Harvard Mental Health Letter of Sept 1995 describes these people as using "charm, manipulation, intimidation and violence to control others and satisfy their own needs. Lacking in conscience and in feelings for others, they cold-bloodedly take what they want and do as they please", having "no guilt or regret".

I must say, reading this description of the condition, that it fits the persecutors perfectly. The persecutors have never shown the slightest remorse or guilt. Even when I was severely ill, they continued to abuse me. They have repeatedly blamed their actions on me, which is another trait common amongst psychopaths. They have no respect for my legal or personal rights, and they use intimidation and verbal violence.

If the MI5 operatives are psychopaths then it would explain both why the persecution started, and the degree of verbal violence. Psychopaths by definition damage other people; here, the MI5 operatives find an outlet for their personality disorder, through "cripple-kicking".

Xenophobia on the basis of mental illness, and race

My enemies have made clear many times that one of the reasons they are persecuting me is because of my admitted mental illness. However, it is my belief that they are also persecuting me because I am not of ethnic English origin, and the fact that there have been several incidents of an overtly racist nature reinforces this view.

In one case, two youths on a tube train in London made openly racist references to me as a "soft toy, not up to British Standards". Another person near my home made remarks about "Polish people". In yet another incident in Croydon, a youth made comments about "foreigners".

But the main thrust of their xenophobia is because of my mental illness. I should make clear that I do not look ill; if you met me, you would not know that I had the illness. I take a relatively low dose of medication, and feel quite well. But the persecutors have repeatedly harped on about my supposed serious mental illness; they have called me a "nutter", a "schizophrenic", etc. They have also persuaded other people to use these terms of abuse. They are able to get away with this because abusing the mentally ill is still something which is mostly acceptable in Britain; the media do it, "nutter" is not taboo in the way that "nigger" is.

Conclusion

There are several groups of people who might have wished to cause me trouble, and I still do not know who originated the persecution. Nor do I know how the originators came to be in contact with the (presumed) Security Service operatives who have been carrying out the campaign. To know conclusively why it started, we would have to know who started it, and this information is not available.

However, we can infer some things about the personalities of the persecutors from their methods, and from the degree of verbal violence they employ. It is clear that a main reason for the continuing harassment is the psychopathic disorder of the MI5 agents who carry it out. That they have never been "brought to book" for their misdeeds reinforces their belief that they do no wrong; and, unhappily, until they are brought to book, their persecution campaign looks set to continue.

9623

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1621. MI5 Persecution: .net Magazine Applauds my Website (11798)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 09:18:03 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102409175014@4ax.com>
Source record: 33176
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

MI5 Persecution: .net Magazine Applauds my Website

The March 1998 issue (number 42) of .net Magazine reviews the MI5
Persecution website describing it as an "excellent site". The webpages
describe in detail the nature of my persecution since 1990 by what are
believed to be elements of the UK security service.

(snip image)

You are encouraged to read the web pages which include

o a FAQ section outlining the nature of the persecutors, their methods
of harassment through the media, people at work and among the general public
o an evidence section, which carries audio and video clips of media and
workplace harassment, rated according to how directly I think they refer to me
o factual descriptions of the state security agencies involved
o scanned texts of the complaints I have made to media and state security agencies involved
o posts which have been made to netnews over the last three years on this topic

11798

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1622. Re: Delta Loop Feed Orientation and Angle of Radiation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 09:41:08 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <1c5770a1b4837c86159f964fedb68a8e@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 33177

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Highland Ham wrote:
>> ======================
>> Probably another Linux user . Roy ,please note ,there might be an
>> emerging market for a Linux version of EZNEC.
>
> I'm very aware that there is. All it has to do is emerge by another
> factor of ten or so to make it worthwhile to develop a version for it.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

It's probably a lot easier and makes more sense to work with Wine or Codeweavers to get the Windows version of EZNEC to run under Linux at this point. Yes, I'd like a native Linux version, but I suspect it may take some time to get enough market share.

Bob VE7HS

1623. MI5 Persecution: BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home (13973)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 10:21:02 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07102410204871@4ax.com>
Source record: 33178
Cross-posted to: alt.tv.reality,alt.music.canada,rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 13 November, 1998

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This

If you have any questions or observations you would like to share with me, then you are very welcome to reply to my fax number 0171-681-1190. But please.... keep your response to one page if you can! I have had several people faxing my article back to me, including one MP faxing back twenty pages. I do not know if he had anything intelligent to say in his 20-page fax because I applied judicious use of the "Delete" key on my computer. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

MI5 Resume Hostilities in Response to these Faxes

When I wrote last weeks "MI5 Persecution Update" I remarked how quiet my life had become. No longer! MI5 have restarted hostilities with a vengeance the past week, in response I believe to the faxes I have been sending to members of the House of Commons.

On Saturday 7 November I went to Clapham Picture House cinema to see the film "Antz" (a very enjoyable film). At the cinema, I was verbally assaulted by a group of teenagers with the words "still crazy", repeated about ten times. There was a film with that name showing at the cinema, but it was clear their abuse was directed at me. I do not look ill, so why would they pick on me? answer, the incident was set-up by the persecutors. One of the teenagers also said to another, "I don't know what we're laughing at".

The following day, Sunday 8/11/98, I was on my way to play squash when I was verbally assaulted by a youth who said "it was so funny", without the slightest trace of humour. What he meant by this phrase was that was funny, and they were trying to humiliate me. I have heard this phrase "it was so funny" used at me before many, many times over the last eight and half years.

Please Encourage Keith Hill MP to Help Me

I live in a bugged house, bugged both for audio and video. My movements are monitored by MI5. The Security Service have followed me to Canada, to Poland and the Continent, to the States. I cannot work anywhere, not in England, not in Canada, because MI5 will destroy whatever employment I am able to obtain. I have asked Keith Hill MP to help me, and he has refused.

The situation is intolerable. It is Mr Hills job to help me out of this mess. So, please, as I said in the last fax a week ago: Do not waste your time returning multiple copies of my faxes to my fax mailbox, as some of

you have done. Instead;

Please encourage Keith Hill M.P. to help me.

I am sorry to be using this device to encourage Mr Hill to help, but I think eight and half years are quite enough and it is time something was done to bring this matter to a close.

MI5 Persecution : BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home

This week's topic is the quite extraordinary claim that BBC newscasters such as Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk have spied on my living room while they read the news. I currently have an advert running for the next six months in Private Eye's "Eye Say" column (at a cost of over ₱200) which says,"MI5 Persecution - BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home"; the story of my campaign in the Eye is on my Website at; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/priveye.htm

BBCs staff magazine Ariel also ran my advert "BBC Newsreaders Spying on my home" for one issue in the Personal category on 8/July/1997 before it was spotted and axed by editor Robin Reynolds; please see webpage; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/ariel.htm

Beginnings

The very first incident in the "MI5/BBC Persecution" occurred in June of 1990, when a newsreader reacted to what she saw in my living room at home as she read the news. My mother had brought an apple for me into the room, whereupon the newsreader smirked and giggled, apparently finding this funny. I couldn't believe what I was seeing. I carried on watching news and other television programmes to see if presenters would show signs of "interactive watching"; to my surprise, this happened again and again. Unfortunately, I did not have my wits sufficiently about me to videotape these programmes, and it is now almost impossible to obtain recordings dating back to 1990.

Most of the "TV watching" has occurred on the news, and most of it in summer 1990, although some as late as autumn 1993. My website has a few extracts of what might be politicians "getting at" me, in particular John Major and interviewer Dimbleby sharing a joke about the "Knutsford Guardian" which is almost certainly about me.

I sold my portable TV in autumn 1990 and stopped watching television regularly. I realise now that this may have been a mistake. What I should have done was to watch TV and listen to the radio, but tape-record everything and make a note of what each excerpt meant to me. I would then be in a much stronger position as regards to evidence that I am now. That is what I am trying to do now, but unsurprisingly the TV/radio presenters have stopped getting at me, now they know they are being recorded.

Examples of Media Harassment

Here are a few examples which I can still remember of media harassment;

In early 1992 I was watching the BBC news with Martyn Lewis on a small black-and-white portable television at my then home in Oxford. I threw a term of abuse at Lewis; he flinched, then gave a grin and made a comment from which I understood that he had been on my side, but might have changed his mind as a result of what Id just said to him.

Victor Lewis Smith in his TV (BBC2?) program at the end of 1993, had a taxi-driver saying, "theyre all out to get me", to which VLS replied, "but you're quite intelligent aren't you?" (what a nice chap VLS is, compliments no less!)

Paul Daniels the TV magician, sometime in 1990-92 (sorry I can't be more precise but it was so long ago), made a "crying face" and put his face in his hands, which was his way of expressing that I was frequently crying in 1990-92, and that he and other media people found my crying funny.

Kenny Everett (deceased) on some talk show, compared me to a "huge ape" who "scratches himself"; he made some other remarks about what the "ape" got up to which unfortunately I cant remember. (I remember that Everetts comments were quite sympathetic and human, but were obviously about me.)

Stephen Fry on another talkshow (Wogan I think) talking about "masturbatory fantasies", he then referred to me with the words "you prat"; I wonder if the studio audience knew what he was talking about and to whom his comments were directed?

Griff Rhys Jones on Clive James' TV show, made a "lunatic face" (wide fixed grin) to which I said to the TV that he had a "face like a horse's arse", to which Clive James said to GRJ "did you hear that?"

Crimestoppers summer 1990, remarks by a Midlands police officer on the programme, while Nick Ross was presenter (as far as I can remember). The officer talked about "in car entertainment". Nick Ross said to officer, "why don't you stop doing it?" to which he replied, "we can't while he's like this".

BBC2 Newsnight in autumn 1993 had a piece on football hooliganism. A black interviewee said apparently of the hooligans, but in fact of me; "they're just idiots, carry on with the surveillance".

There was an incident with Jonathan Ross which I remember clearly; he was on both BBC and ITV television at the same time, one (ITV I think) was recorded, the other channel was live. Ross has a speech impediment which causes him to pronounce his "r"s as "w". I sarcastically said something about "Mr Woss" to the recorded channel, then turned over to where he was live, and he repeated "Woss" with heavy emphasis and sarcasm.

On the radio, in spring 1994, Chris Tarrant made a sarcastic remark in his morning show, saying "he says were trying to kill him, we should be done for attempted manslaughter", to which another of the studio staff said, "oh no, dont say that". His comment was in reply to a comparison Id made the previous evening between my persecutors and the Polish secret police who murdered dissidents.

Martyn Lewis Denies & Lies, But Wont in Writing

In February 1997 I wrote to BBC Viewer & Listener Correspondence and asked them to investigate the claim that their newscasters had engaged in "interactive watching". They replied that they had asked Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk whether they had engaged in such practices, and that they had both made verbal denials to VLC, but were refusing to put their denials in writing.

I can understand that they might think that if they were to make written denials to me, then many other people with my condition might write to them with similar questions. But Ive asked a couple of journalists if theyve been writing about me, theyve made written denials, Ive believed them, and I have not put their denials on my website because, since I believe their denials, it would not be relevant to publish them.

To me it looks as if Lewis and Buerk are happy to lie verbally but not in writing, because written falsehoods would place them unambiguously in the wrong, whereas they can try to talk their way out of verbal lies if they are ever caught, or perhaps even deny the verbal lies completely? If they lie without shame, then why would they have any shame about future lies about lying?

One of the strangest aspects of "TV watching" is that Buerk and Lewis have convinced themselves that their "interactive spying" is reasonable behaviour. Martyn Lewis thinks of himself as a "gentleman". He expressed in 1992 that he was "on my side". If this matter ever comes out into the open, I wonder what these newscasters will have to say for themselves, and what the British public will make of their behaviour?

Media Persecution Evidence on my Website

You may directly access the Evidence section on my website at URL;

The category currently contains four video segments, a number of audio files and three published articles. The first video of ITN's John Suchet is unfortunately a mistake - after looking at it again it is obviously not about me. The two Ken Clarke excerpts may or may not be about me; it is funny that he should keep on harping about "paranoia" and "madness", but I have given these ratings of only 30% certainty, as it is more likely that they are not about me in particular, and Clarke is simply displaying the normal prejudices against the mentally ill found in much of society.

The piece I find most interesting is the Dimbleby/John Major interview from April 1997. I have assigned this a 90% rating. Dimbleby starts by emphasising a report from the "Knutsford Guardian". Major recognizes what's going on and joins in with a falsely apologetic "heaven forfend". The emphasis is on the first syllable pronounced "nuts" in "Knutsford", which is repeated three times. Of course this is hardly anywhere near convincing evidence; the really clear items were all in 1990-92, and they are basically unobtainable now.

If you're reading the website, have a look at the two files from David Hepworth's programme on GLR radio. The first one from 21/Feb/1997 has him

talking about an "embarassment" of prizes and "absolute obscene", in reference I believe to the verbal sexual abuse that was being used against me at the time (and which unfortunately is still current). In the second file dated 9/May/1997 he again talks about "absolute embarrassment" of prizes, followed by laughter. To my mind he knows I am listening to his programme, and deliberately makes these remarks for my benefit, with very little attempt to disguise their purpose.

Bernard Levin - "Fanatic's Fare for the Common Man"

On 21 September 1991 this article by Bernard Levin appeared in The Times. It is reproduced in the Evidence section of the website, or may be accessed directly at URL;

To my mind, Levin's article described the situation at the time and in particular a recent meeting with a friend, during which I for the first time admitted to someone other than my GP that I had been subjected to a conspiracy of harassment over the previous year and a half.

Levin writes about a "madman running loose about London" who "bursts into tears, and swears it is all true. And it is." I am pleased to agree with his assertion that "it is all true" because the truth is what I presented to my friend in September 1991 and it is what is being presented to the readership of these articles now.

Conclusion

The harassment, in particular media persecution, was at its strongest in 1990-92. Today, I am recording everything I watch, read and listen, and the media have pretty much given up. It is now incidents "in public" which make up what there is of MI5s persecution. But much of the material from 1990-92 still exists in archives, although the organisations which have those archives generally wont make the material available to the public, for copyright and other reasons.

MI5 can no longer employ the media to persecute me, partly because journalists now know who is behind the persecution, and also because I would publish any instances. My mistake during 1990-92 was to not record instances as they happened; Ive learned from that mistake, and know better now.

13973

--
Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

1624. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 13:13:06 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <CrV1j.21258$B25.14726@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 33179

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> "John", your continuing one or two liners, consisting of a url or two
>> about BPL, aren't relevant material. I'm not the only individual who
>> has advised you. The links above are old news and have been
>> previously posted here by you.
>>
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Heil:
>
> You are an ABSOLUTE IDIOT, get a clue ...

"John", idiocy is not in advocating that you stick to the topic of antennas.

Dave K8MN

1625. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-24 15:01:57 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6dcf81c4-6b30-44fc-b6f3-86d90f4bd65a@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33180
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 23, 5:05 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> Why did you go after Mr. Crow, Mark with your false charges based on
> your twisted psyche- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Mark, why do you persecute other hams with no proof?

1626. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 02:51:41 UTC
From: Brian Kelly <kelly@dvol.com>
Message-ID: <6515ac9d-0b33-4cc1-8528-f55f30aba1b4@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33181

On Nov 20, 3:41 am, "Sal M. Onella" <salmone...@food.poisoning.org>
wrote:
> "JERD" <jed...@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in message

. . . . . .
> have solid-state alternatives. The <TRANSFER> switch is a minor
> modification of the rotator control box he's probably using now.
>
> Clouds will louse this up.

Use an infrared sensor.

> "Sal"

w3rv

1627. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 06:41:02 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <HO82j.21297$ck5.17253@newsfe09.phx>
Source record: 33182

"Brian Kelly" <kelly@dvol.com> wrote in message
news:6515ac9d-0b33-4cc1-8528-f55f30aba1b4@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 20, 3:41 am, "Sal M. Onella" <salmone...@food.poisoning.org>
> wrote:
> > "JERD" <jed...@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in message
>
> . . . . . .
> > have solid-state alternatives. The <TRANSFER> switch is a minor
> > modification of the rotator control box he's probably using now.
> >
> > Clouds will louse this up.
>
> Use an infrared sensor.
>
> > "Sal"
>

Or U/V, maybe. No wonder we enjoy so much good stuff -- there is no end to
the ingenuity. Thanks, Brian.

BTW, I don't see the OP back in here. He may be out buying photosensors and
relays. Ya' think?

1628. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 06:46:35 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <sludnakSHbz-hNTanZ2dnUVZ_oGjnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33183

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:i-2dnZ0OGu2rR9janZ2dnUVZ_saknZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
> ...
>>> I will be offline for a few days, I look forward to hearing of the
>>> outcome.
>>>
>>> Owen
>>
>>
>> I tried both configurations, both raised the noise level which I am
>> thinking must be related to the gain you said I would get, I didn't
>
> I take it that 'raise the noise level' actually means you got more noise
> out of the receiver / higher S meter reading on band noise.

yes!

>
>> need the preamp at all. I didn't get the nulls like I get from the
>> original loop - that was a mild surprise - there was only a 2-3 S unit
>
> Neither the preamp, nor the tuning changes you made should change the
> directivity (ie the pattern, the depth of the nulls) of the antenna.

I didn't use the preamp for these tests, but the noise level did change and
yes, the nulls were not that deep.

As I wrote this was a mild surprise and I did recheck all connections and
redid the test with the same result.

>
>> difference between noise peak and noise null, The original loop
>> normally has S1-2 99% of the time when nulled. The current loop has a
>> difference between noise peak and noise null of 7-9 S units. Now don't
>
> I have already told you those measurements don't mean anything to me.
>
>> misunderstand me, but I like the low noise level. What concerns me
>> with the other 2 configurations is the gain makes the noise increase
>> so much that I am not so sure I would be able to hear the weaker ones.
>
> If you want to improve the depth of the nulls, you have to concentrate on

> the balance of the antenna, the symmetry of the loop, its feedline, its
> environment etc. I think Roy might have said that earlier.

yes he did, and I am not sure why the depth of the nulls changed.

>>
>> I think this project as simple as I thought it would be ..... just
>> isn't. What I would like to accomplish with this loop idea is to have
>> the low noise and the ability to null out the noise from my neighbors
>> houses. But at the same time have enough gain to be able to hear the
>> weak signals. Now I don't have preference for using the preamp or not.
>> Whatever works is what I want to go with.
>
> It is fairly simple, you might have needed to learn a bit, but you
> probably also had to unlearn some stuff.

true, I had to unlearn some things that most likely floated around for
years.

>
>>
>> Maybe changing the type of loop to a different style of loop would be
>> the way to achive what I would like to obtain.
>
> You have already been told there is no such thing as a low noise antenna.
> The loop has the advantage of being able to null out signals from two
> opposite directions, which can help if the interference is predominantly
> from one (or both) of those directions. You can improve the depth of
> those nulls, but pattern or directivity is unrelated to the power
> transfer problem.

did I misunderstand you, I thought the noise was nullable but at 75 meters
the signals were mostly omnidirectional? Or is this one of the unlearned
things?

>
>>
>> Obviously, there is a miriad of designs and configurations. Since I
>> need the loop only for 75 meters and have a limited amount of real
>> estate this cuts the pile down to a lesser amount.
>>
>> What to do.....................well, maybe I should start over - why not
>> try a different type/style of loop. A larger loop might be better for
>> gain but how big before its not able to null out noise cause I can't
>> rotate it due to its size?
>> Does the loop have to be coax? can it be some other type of wire?
>>
>
> Remember that symmetry is key to the depth of the null. If it is harder
> to build a larger loop with equally good symmetry (including to the
> environment), you have more gain, but poorer nulls... and your main
> reason for selecting the loop is for rejection of interference using the

> nulls. You need adequate gain, and the best balance rather than the other
> way round.
>
>> Your input is much appreciated.
>
> Thanks
>
> 73
> Owen

Ok, I want to build a larger loop to get more gain, if possible deep nulls for reducing local noise, I would like to try wire instead of coax. I want to mount it on a PVC pipe frame. Can you give me any ideas as to what shape and size? Whats a solenoid loop?

1629. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 07:30:54 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F3BC53140ADnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33184

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:sIudnakSHbz-hNTanZ2dnUVZ_oGjnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>
...
>> You have already been told there is no such thing as a low noise
>> antenna. The loop has the advantage of being able to null out signals
>> from two opposite directions, which can help if the interference is
>> predominantly from one (or both) of those directions. You can improve
>> the depth of those nulls, but pattern or directivity is unrelated to
>> the power transfer problem.
>
> did I misunderstand you, I thought the noise was nullable but at 75
> meters the signals were mostly omnidirectional? Or is this one of the
> unlearned things?

Keep in mind that noise from very close sources can be much stronger than the aggregated noise from more distant source. If you live in a street where everyone has the same noisy plasma TV, the noise from your own one is likely to be much stronger than the aggregate of the others... think through the propagation mechanism and especially the effects where the source is in the near field (say within a quarter wave of your antenna).

You can't do much to null the noise from a hundred TVs spread around the neighborhood, but you can null the noise from a close by dominant source like your own, or immediate neighbor's. Of course, in nulling the noise in that direction you also null signals from the same direction. Fortunately, lots of signals come via an ionospheric path (a higher angle), and the null of the loop is normally oriented horizontally so it doesn't knock the ionospheric signals down as much.

If you try something beside a shielded loop, make sure you use an effective means of isolating the feed line from the loop so that pickup on the feedline does not feed the receiver.

Perhaps by solenoid loop you mean a multi turn loop. A multiturn loop is another way of increasing induced voltage, but it increases the source impedance and you have to solve the impedance matching issue.

...
> Ok, I want to build a larger loop to get more gain, if possible deep
> nulls for reducing local noise, I would like to try wire instead of
> coax. I want to mount it on a PVC pipe frame. Can you give me any
> ideas as to what shape and size? Whats a solenoid loop?
>

>

You started of with a loop that was too insensitive, so you have improved that with better matching solving that problem. You can increase the gain by further improvement of the matching... but you don't need more gain than sufficient to have the band noise swamp the receiver internal noise.

I know you are convinced that matching also degraded the pattern. If the matching network was entirely inside an effectively shielded box, it should not affect the nulls. Make sure that you retained the shielded loop properly.

Why do you still think that a larger loop has deeper nulls.

Owen

1630. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 07:41:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ki9p1bqcp7jb5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33185

Owen Duffy wrote:
> . . .
> If you try something beside a shielded loop, make sure you use an
> effective means of isolating the feed line from the loop so that pickup
> on the feedline does not feed the receiver.
> . . .

In my limited experience, it's extremely difficult or impossible to do a good job of isolating the feedline from a small loop. The common mode impedance is just too high.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1631. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 08:15:51 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F3C3F23D86Bnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33186

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
news:13ki9p1bqcp7jb5@corp.supernews.com:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> . . .
>> If you try something beside a shielded loop, make sure you use an
>> effective means of isolating the feed line from the loop so that
>> pickup on the feedline does not feed the receiver.
>> . . .
>
> In my limited experience, it's extremely difficult or impossible to do
> a good job of isolating the feedline from a small loop. The common
> mode impedance is just too high.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

Hello Roy,

I have a small loop with inexpesive voltage balun, and it gives a quite deep null (though I can't put dB figures on it off hand), and very sharp null.

I wonder if the reason that Tony perceives that the nulls are shallow is that he is assessing it on band noise. If so Tony, you should assess the depth of the nulls on a local (ie low elevation) point source that is much stronger than band noise. The test signal should dominate the receiver.

If an antenna with deep nulls doesn't reduce band noise much, it suggests that the noise is not mainly from a single direction... as discussed earlier in this thread.

Owen

1632. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 08:19:36 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <sea2j.16761$CN4.11215@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33187

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in message
news:HO82j.21297$ck5.17253@newsfe09.phx...

>> > "Sal"
>>
>
>
> Or U/V, maybe. No wonder we enjoy so much good stuff -- there is no end to
> the ingenuity. Thanks, Brian.
>
> BTW, I don't see the OP back in here. He may be out buying photosensors
> and
> relays. Ya' think?
>
>

Hi Guys, original poster still here and taking it all in!

Had some interesting posts and leads which I am following up.

JERD

1633. What is the proper yagi class for my antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 12:21:55 UTC
From: Richard <nearlynews_email@ntlworld.com>
Message-ID: <5qt7o4F10mf9sU1@mid.individual.net>
Source record: 33188

Hi. I know little about antenna design. I'm thinking about a 5 or 6 element yagi, with a bandwidth that is 3.77% of the center operating frequency. I don't think this would be classed as a wideband yagi, although perhaps it might not be considered a narrow band yagi either. Perhaps somone can comment on this. But, in any case I'm wondering whether I should be using an Optimized Wideband Antenna. I think the definition of this kind of antenna is that it is a wideband antenna, that is optimized for gain. Perhaps someone could confirm this. So, at the moment, given the operating bandwidth of 3.44%, I think I need to be using an OWA antenna. Or should I be using DL6WU designs that have a broad operating bandwidth. As you see, I'm not entirely certain in which design catagory my needed antenna fits. All I know is that I want the yagi to cover the bandwidth and be optimized for gain.

In practice what I should be doing I think is scaling someone's VHF yagi design. Center frequency for the antenna is 159.025 Mhz. Any assistance much appreciated. TIA. Rich

1634. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 14:13:49 UTC
From: Bob Miller <NOSPAM@neosoft.com>
Message-ID: <ng0jk3l50vlpliab9ft0fll1hus35rabml@4ax.com>
Source record: 33189

On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 04:20:23 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
wrote:

>I am wondering if anyone has managed to convert/use a standard antenna
>rotator for tracking purposes? I know that very expensive antenna rotators
>are available for this use but hey there is no fun or challenge in that!
>
>Want to use it to automate tracking the sun - have two solar panels mounted
>on one, currently using manual control.
>
>If you want to see what I am talking about here is a link to the picture (
>bottom one) of what I am using.
>
>http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/solar.htm
>
>--
>You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
>Chances are I have one that you don't.
>I'll leave it up to you to decide!
>http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/
>--
>

To track a celestial body like the sun, you may need an equitorial
mount as is used on telescopes. Do a Google search on that type of
mount, to see what it is. And then, if you can combine it with a TV
rotator, voila...

bob
k5qwg

1635. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 16:35:41 UTC
From: mario <radio_wave2003@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4749a45d$0$230$e4fe514c@news.xs4all.nl>
Source record: 33190

On Sat, 24 Nov 2007 23:41:19 -0800, Roy Lewallen wrote:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> . . .
>> If you try something beside a shielded loop, make sure you use an
>> effective means of isolating the feed line from the loop so that pickup
>> on the feedline does not feed the receiver.
>> . . .
>
> In my limited experience, it's extremely difficult or impossible to do a
> good job of isolating the feedline from a small loop. The common mode
> impedance is just too high.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hello

How much (estimated) would this common mode impedance be for a 3 foot
diameter loop for instance 80 meter band?

Mario

1636. doyd are you nuts why did you start a 2 year tirade over seeig the wrod "bisexaul"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 16:51:06 UTC
From: an old friend <kb9rqz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <c541c589-7ee8-4f58-8a7e-309797fd6348@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33191
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 24, 10:01 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 23, 5:05 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > Why did you go after Mr. Crow, Mark with your false charges based on
> > your twisted psyche- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Mark, why do you persecute other hams with no proof?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1637. doyd are you nuts why did you start a 2 year tirade over seeig the wrod "bisexaul"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 16:52:32 UTC
From: an old friend <kb9rqz@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <f23f11e5-03f0-4048-b4be-bc930be9f20f@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33092
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 24, 10:01 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 23, 5:05 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:

1638. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 17:32:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <9ecjk31gahm54eas986ath4f0upu92b22u@4ax.com>
Source record: 33093
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1639. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 18:54:32 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <lxj2j.21335$B25.14894@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 33094

Bob Miller wrote:
> On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 04:20:23 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
> wrote:

> To track a celestial body like the sun, you may need an equitorial
> mount as is used on telescopes. Do a Google search on that type of
> mount, to see what it is. And then, if you can combine it with a TV
> rotator, voila...

There is a simple, elegant and more expensive means: Buy a Yaesu az/el rotor as for satellite operation. Connect the control box through a SASI tracker or similar device and use Nova or some other sat tracking program. Almost all of the Keplerian element lists include the sun.

Dave Heil K8MN

1640. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 19:34:50 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a86f3945-e07c-4357-8224-6a41cc34ff6b@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33095
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
seek help.

1641. Re: doyd are you nuts why did you start a 2 year tirade over seeig the wrod "bisexaul"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 19:36:29 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <efa890dc-4e61-4da1-90cd-2824170892ff@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33096
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Nov 25, 11:51 am, an old friend <kb9...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> On Nov 24, 10:01 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Nov 23, 5:05 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > Why did you go after Mr. Crow, Mark with your false charges based on
> > > your twisted psyche- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Mark, why do you persecute other hams with no proof?- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -
```

1642. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 21:09:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Mvl2j.1466$NY.1072@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33097

Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> You say the reflected wave from a physical impedance
> discontinuity never existed - now prove that assertion.

As usual no response to this simple challenge. People
who assert that reflected waves never existed have never
offered one iota of proof for that assertion. OTOH, one
only need look in a mirror to see those reflections.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1643. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 21:15:33 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <f5448d44-8dd6-49eb-bda8-a335b0b50c40@s6g2000prc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33098

On Nov 25, 12:46 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:

>
> Ok, I want to build a larger loop to get more gain, if possible deep nulls
> for reducing local noise, I would like to try wire instead of coax. I want
> to mount it on a PVC pipe frame. Can you give me any ideas as to what shape
> and size? Whats a solenoid loop?

A solenoid loop is like this..
http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/loop5.jpg
A pancake loop is about the same, except
that the wires are stacked in the same plane
like an electric range burner, vs being side by
side like the solenoid loop.
All the PVC loops I make are diamonds,
fed at the bottom corner.
The depth of the nulls is due to balance, not
the size of the loop.
But... In some cases it's easier to get good
balance on a larger loop as it's easier to
ensure a symmetrical loop as related to the
mounting hardware, feed devices, etc..
But in my case, even my smallest 16 inch
loop is very symmetrical and has just as
good of balance as my larger loops.
So size doesn't mean much. Care in symmetrical
construction means much more.
I've never had common mode problems to be a
big deal. I may have a little, but when I tune
the loop, the greatly increased "tuned" level
swamps any small common mode signal I may
have.
So in effect, it's usually not an issue.
I do try to keep the feedlines only as long as
needed to reach the antenna, and I keep
them on the floor.
Another thing that I think helps a bit is to
use a separate coupling loop to feed the
loop. But this may help with balance more
than common mode reduction. But I still
recommend it none the less.
One thing.. make sure there is not metal
around the antenna. This can whack things
out fairly fast. IE: metal frame chairs, file
cabinets, etc...

On my loops, I've use no baluns at all so far,
but as my recordings prove, I have no lack
of nulls, or signal level for that matter.
When I null a single point ground wave signal,
say bye bye.. It's gone. :/
BTW, you will never have good luck at nulling
general "band noise". When you say "band noise",
I will assume you mean all the noise received from
all directions at once. As has been repeated
many times, if the noise source is not from a
single source, the loop will not be able to provide
a decent null. You will never be able to null random
noise. But if say a power line device starts making
noise from a single source, you can null almost
all of it, and still hear most of the skywave signal
you are trying to receive.
It's quite possible you are in a location with multiple
noise sources, and the small loops may not do the
job you want them to. In general, a loop is a loop is
a loop.. If the one you have is working properly, and
you are having trouble nulling the noise sources,
going to a bigger loop may not help much at all.
MK

1644. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-25 23:39:43 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13kk1u1kg2sgd13@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33099

mario wrote:
> On Sat, 24 Nov 2007 23:41:19 -0800, Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> In my limited experience, it's extremely difficult or impossible to do a
>> good job of isolating the feedline from a small loop. The common mode
>> impedance is just too high.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Hello
>
> How much (estimated) would this common mode impedance be for a 3 foot
> diameter loop for instance 80 meter band?

It depends on height above ground, but according to EZNEC it's on the order of 1000 ohms when 6 feet above ground. You'd probably need a receiver or circuit with differential input and very good common mode rejection ratio, and perhaps also an exceptionally good balun, to prevent the feedline response from reducing the null depth unless using a "shielded" loop which by its construction provides good common mode rejection. I'd be interested in hearing how Owen managed to get good nulls from an unshielded loop.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1645. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 00:26:31 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F47460BD86Anonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33100

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
news:13kk1u1kg2sgd13@corp.supernews.com:

...
> mode rejection. I'd be interested in hearing how Owen managed to get
> good nulls from an unshielded loop.

Roy,

Perhaps some of this goes to the meaning of "good nulls".

I have just performed a simple test with the antenna described at
http://www.vk1od.net/SmallUntunedSquareLoop/index.htm .

I have inserted a step attenuator between the antenna and receiver, have 10m of coax draped over the ground, and measured the depth of null on a nearby broadcast station on 1.2MHz. The depth of the nulls are between 30dB and 40dB, and the two nulls are within a couple of degrees of 180° apart and of similar depth as you would expect from a loop with little feed line contribution.

The nulls from this antenna are certainly very sharp for the purposes of direction finding, they are orthogonal to the plane of the loop, and symmetrical, the nulls or of similar depth. In my experience, the smallest contribution of feedline pickup is shown as unequal nulls.

Owen

1646. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 00:37:31 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <dc10f8b2-ac4d-41c1-9930-2be300693b35@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33101

On Nov 25, 5:39 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:

>
> > How much (estimated) would this common mode impedance be for a 3 foot
> > diameter loop for instance 80 meter band?
>
> It depends on height above ground, but according to EZNEC it's on the
> order of 1000 ohms when 6 feet above ground. You'd probably need a
> receiver or circuit with differential input and very good common mode
> rejection ratio, and perhaps also an exceptionally good balun, to
> prevent the feedline response from reducing the null depth unless using
> a "shielded" loop which by its construction provides good common mode
> rejection. I'd be interested in hearing how Owen managed to get good
> nulls from an unshielded loop.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hummm.. I knew that the shielded loop helped with balance,
but I had never really given much thought to it reducing common
mode currents when feeding with coax. But I guess it should.
I compared using both a plain wire and a shielded coax loop as
the coupling loop on my 16 inch version, and saw little if any
difference in performance, or perceived common mode problems.
But I decided to use the shielded coupling loop just to be
on the safe side and help ensure balance even though the
actual performance of the two were nearly identical.

Maybe I should consider using a shielded coupling loop
on my larger loop just to give it that extra advantage.
I might have already tried one, but I forgot... It's been a
while since I built those.
It does have very deep nulls with just the plain wire
coupling loop though. Both of my loops seem about the same
as far as null depth. I just get more level from the bigger one,
and maybe just a tiny bit better weak signal performance.
I'm usually using an Icom 706mk2g as the receiver, so it's
nothing special thats for sure.
BTW, I just remembered something.. When comparing a
loop fed directly , you often see a skewing of the pattern
slightly off where it's actually pointing.
But I found when using a coupling loop, even if plain wire,
this skewing of the pattern is greatly reduced.
So this leads me to believe using even a plain wire coupling
loop will reduce common mode problems vs feeding directly.
But using the shielded loop for coupling should be a pretty

good "brute force" method.
MK

1647. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 01:10:31 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <b2p2j.151879$kj1.22777@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33102

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>> You say the reflected wave from a physical impedance
>> discontinuity never existed - now prove that assertion.
>
> As usual no response to this simple challenge. People
> who assert that reflected waves never existed have never
> offered one iota of proof for that assertion. OTOH, one
> only need look in a mirror to see those reflections.

Cecil,

We were talking about the equivalent of AR glass, with no reflections.

Do you see yourself when you look into an AR mirror? That would explain
a lot.

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1648. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 01:37:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mrp2j.3072$fl7.649@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33103

Gene Fuller wrote:
> We were talking about the equivalent of AR glass, with no reflections.

Sorry Gene, there are reflections from AR glass because
the index of refraction is in the ballpark of 1.2222.
The non-existence of reflections from a 1.0 to 1.2
transition in the index of refraction is impossible.

> Do you see yourself when you look into an AR mirror? That would explain
> a lot.

Of course, human eyes cannot respond in 1/2 of a cycle
at light frequencies. If one had an instrument sensitive
enough, one would see that exact reflection during the
first 1/2 cycle. And it never goes away - it just gets
canceled by a complimentary reflection from the "load".

Maybe we need to slow it down to your brain speed. Would
a two second delay in the beginning of the cancellation
process work for you? SGCL is a Signal Generator equipped
with a Circulator and Load resistor. The lines are lossless.
t0 is when the source wave is first incident upon the
impedance discontinuity at '+'.

Rho=0.7143
100w SGCL--50 ohm line--+--1 sec long 300 ohm line--50 ohm load

At t0+1 sec, a 51 watt reflection exists at point '+' and the
forward power on the 300 ohm line is 49 watts. That 51 watt
reflected wave exists for the two seconds it takes the reflected
wave from the load to arrive. That 51 watt reflected wave is
warming up the load resistor in the circulator during that
time.

You say that 51 watt reflection never existed. Good luck
on being able to prove your assertion.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1649. Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 02:40:48 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <7624c79c-2f4a-451d-9959-90dcf1b52985@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33104

The above antenna does not have a ground plain such that it is
unbalanced.
If the feed line was buried underground for a distance at least a half
wave long
would the external current on the feed braid leak to earth/ground
where the transmitter
itself would see no interference from the imbalance? A test for this
I suppose is
rubbing your hand over the coax at the transmitter site to see if any
swr variation occur
Art

1650. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 02:44:03 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Tpq2j.51188$if6.18168@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33105

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> We were talking about the equivalent of AR glass, with no reflections.
>
> Sorry Gene, there are reflections from AR glass because
> the index of refraction is in the ballpark of 1.2222.
> The non-existence of reflections from a 1.0 to 1.2
> transition in the index of refraction is impossible.
>
>> Do you see yourself when you look into an AR mirror? That would
>> explain a lot.
>
> Of course, human eyes cannot respond in 1/2 of a cycle
> at light frequencies. If one had an instrument sensitive
> enough, one would see that exact reflection during the
> first 1/2 cycle. And it never goes away - it just gets
> canceled by a complimentary reflection from the "load".
>
> Maybe we need to slow it down to your brain speed. Would
> a two second delay in the beginning of the cancellation
> process work for you? SGCL is a Signal Generator equipped
> with a Circulator and Load resistor. The lines are lossless.
> t0 is when the source wave is first incident upon the
> impedance discontinuity at '+'.
>
> Rho=0.7143
> 100w SGCL--50 ohm line--+--1 sec long 300 ohm line--50 ohm load
>
> At t0+1 sec, a 51 watt reflection exists at point '+' and the
> forward power on the 300 ohm line is 49 watts. That 51 watt
> reflected wave exists for the two seconds it takes the reflected
> wave from the load to arrive. That 51 watt reflected wave is
> warming up the load resistor in the circulator during that
> time.
>
> You say that 51 watt reflection never existed. Good luck
> on being able to prove your assertion.

Cecil,

You are just toooo funny.

You gas on about something that you believe happens in 1/2 cycle, and
you want ME to prove something???

Going back to sleep.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1651. Re: A Bailey book on TV antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 04:00:35 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fidgd3feq1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33106

art wrote:
> One of the above going cheap on EBay tomorrow!
> in a book lot!

Art:

You keep referring to "above", above what, where?

Regards,
JS

1652. Re: A Bailey book on TV antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 04:32:36 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ffd1b8cd-9396-4eb2-b97d-7ee64a83a5be@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33107

On 25 Nov, 20:00, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > One of the above going cheap on EBay tomorrow!
> > in a book lot!
>
> Art:
>
> You keep referring to "above", above what, where?
>
> Regards,
> JS

I am refering to the title which is above.
Does that present a problem?
Art

1653. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 04:35:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <y2s2j.26985$ID6.17635@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33108

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> We were talking about the equivalent of AR glass, with no reflections.
>>
>> Sorry Gene, there are reflections from AR glass because
>> the index of refraction is in the ballpark of 1.2222.
>> The non-existence of reflections from a 1.0 to 1.2
>> transition in the index of refraction is impossible.
>>
>>> Do you see yourself when you look into an AR mirror? That would
>>> explain a lot.
>>
>> Of course, human eyes cannot respond in 1/2 of a cycle
>> at light frequencies. If one had an instrument sensitive
>> enough, one would see that exact reflection during the
>> first 1/2 cycle. And it never goes away - it just gets
>> canceled by a complimentary reflection from the "load".
>>
>> Maybe we need to slow it down to your brain speed. Would
>> a two second delay in the beginning of the cancellation
>> process work for you? SGCL is a Signal Generator equipped
>> with a Circulator and Load resistor. The lines are lossless.
>> t0 is when the source wave is first incident upon the
>> impedance discontinuity at '+'.
>>
>> Rho=0.7143
>> 100w SGCL--50 ohm line--+--1 sec long 300 ohm line--50 ohm load
>>
>> At t0+1 sec, a 51 watt reflection exists at point '+' and the
>> forward power on the 300 ohm line is 49 watts. That 51 watt
>> reflected wave exists for the two seconds it takes the reflected
>> wave from the load to arrive. That 51 watt reflected wave is
>> warming up the load resistor in the circulator during that
>> time.
>>
>> You say that 51 watt reflection never existed. Good luck
>> on being able to prove your assertion.
>
> You gas on about something that you believe happens in 1/2 cycle, and
> you want ME to prove something???

1/2 cycle is a real amount of time in which things happen.
Denying it because you cannot see it is ridiculous.

I slowed everything down for you so it takes two seconds
for something to happen. Why are you afraid to discuss it?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1654. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 04:56:38 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <bms2j.30797$mv3.2907@newsfe10.phx>
Source record: 33109

"Dave Heil" <k8mn@frontiernet.net> wrote in message
news:Ixj2j.21335$B25.14894@news01.roc.ny...
> Bob Miller wrote:
> > On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 04:20:23 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
> > wrote:
>
> > To track a celestial body like the sun, you may need an equitorial
> > mount as is used on telescopes. Do a Google search on that type of
> > mount, to see what it is. And then, if you can combine it with a TV
> > rotator, voila...
>
> There is a simple, elegant and more expensive means: Buy a Yaesu az/el
> rotor as for satellite operation. Connect the control box through a
> SASI tracker or similar device and use Nova or some other sat tracking
> program. Almost all of the Keplerian element lists include the sun.
>
> Dave Heil K8MN

Yes, but I do believe it's overkill. The payback is in forever-land when you're making a few dollars worth of juice per year. (Of course, if it's a learning exercise, then the cost need not be a concern.)

More to the point, I did some checking on this very thing with a guy I know who does EME and I can confirm it: The antenna auto-track software commonly has the sun and moon ready to go. I wondered why at first, not so much for the moon, but for the sun. Then he explained that the sun is an alignment shortcut. i.e, if you set your rig to follow the sun, you can then mechanically refine its alignment to the sun and it will presumably be correct, as to its azimuth and elevation. Then, any other pointing it does will presumably also be correct.

People who have actually done this, or been close-by, should feel free to jump in if there is more that needs to be said.

1655. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 09:33:05 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <474a92d0$0$8647$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33110

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:dk0ak3tvl41room9k8jlhcsj4oep9nbsjq@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:57:57 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
>>For more than a year you have stated "it" has been done before and
>>none
>> of us know what "it" is.
>
> US? You got a mouse in your pocket? Is his name Mickey Gauss?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

In a way I can feel Arts's pain. When I was 13 I thought I had discovered a new way of rectifying AC, too bad the bridge rectifier had already been invented. I was crushed.

Jimmie.

1656. find a man at www.SexDatingPoint.com

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 12:02:23 UTC
From: DrumMachine <itayka10@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <731e32f2-3846-410e-af28-0573639ff509@o6g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33111

find a man at www.SexDatingPoint.com
find a man looking for a woman at www.SexDatingPoint.com
meet adult male at www.SexDatingPoint.com
men seeking women at www.SexDatingPoint.com
women seeking men
www.SexDatingPoint.com
woman seeking man
www.SexDatingPoint.com
woman looking for man
www.SexDatingPoint.com
find a male looking for a female
www.SexDatingPoint.com
female seeking male
www.SexDatingPoint.com
female looking for male
www.SexDatingPoint.com
find a partner
www.SexDatingPoint.com
women searching for men
www.SexDatingPoint.com
woman searching for a man
www.SexDatingPoint.com
woman searching for men
www.SexDatingPoint.com
find a single man
www.SexDatingPoint.com
find single men
www.SexDatingPoint.com
search for single men
www.SexDatingPoint.com
find a groom
www.SexDatingPoint.com
search for a groom
www.SexDatingPoint.com
find a sex partner
www.SexDatingPoint.com
seek single male
www.SexDatingPoint.com
seek single men
www.SexDatingPoint.com
seek for men
www.SexDatingPoint.com

1657. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 13:39:13 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <474acc7f$0$28821$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33112

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:sea2j.16761$CN4.11215@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
>
> "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in message
> news:HO82j.21297$ck5.17253@newsfe09.phx...
>
>>> > "Sal"
>>>
>>
>>
>> Or U/V, maybe. No wonder we enjoy so much good stuff -- there is no end
>> to
>> the ingenuity. Thanks, Brian.
>>
>> BTW, I don't see the OP back in here. He may be out buying photosensors
>> and
>> relays. Ya' think?
>>
>>
>
> Hi Guys, original poster still here and taking it all in!
>
> Had some interesting posts and leads which I am following up.
>
> JERD
>
>

Don Lancaster had plans for a solar tracker that was purly mechancal, no
electronics at all. It used Freon to move the positioners,

Jimmie

1658. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 14:27:22 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <acf7ce01-b38c-4e3c-a3e7-6e38fd8fa9ab@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33113

On 26 Nov, 01:33, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
> "Richard Clark" <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote in message
>
> news:dk0ak3tvl41room9k8jlhcsj4oep9nbsjq@4ax.com...
>
> > On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:57:57 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> > wrote:
>
> >>For more than a year you have stated "it" has been done before and
> >>none
> >> of us know what "it" is.
>
> > US? You got a mouse in your pocket? Is his name Mickey Gauss?
>
> > 73's
> > Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> In a way I can feel Arts's pain. When I was 13 I thought I had discovered a
> new way of rectifying AC, too bad the bridge rectifier had already been
> invented. I was crushed.
>
> Jimmie.

No. That is just Richard playing word games with his "it" just like
Clinton with
"is"
I say I have invented a 160M antenna that is rotatable and directional
and without the requirement of a ground plain. It could have been for
a different
frequency but I chose the worst case scenario.
No, you will have to wait for the PTO to print it before you can
duplicate it
Now Richard with his word games is playing with the word "it".
And he knows full well that hams are not using this antenna design at
the present time.
The day will come when he has to state what "it" is but rest assured
it will not be
the rotatable 160 M antenna.It took him and David several months to
even acknowledge
that you can add a time variable to static law. Now they both
insinuate that
they knew that all along. In a few more months Richard will conjure up
something
that fits his present posture. Until then it is word games that

insinuate but
does not actually state thus his befuddled postings that few
understand.
Art

1659. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 14:57:41 UTC
From: Bob Miller <NOSPAM@neosoft.com>
Message-ID: <pinlk39lqso0e2pdonj1jh7kajfielpgf5@4ax.com>
Source record: 33114

On Sun, 25 Nov 2007 20:56:38 -0800, "Sal M. Onella"
<salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:

>
>"Dave Heil" <k8mn@frontiernet.net> wrote in message
>news:Ixj2j.21335$B25.14894@news01.roc.ny...
>> Bob Miller wrote:
>> > On Tue, 20 Nov 2007 04:20:23 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
>> > wrote:
>>
>> > To track a celestial body like the sun, you may need an equitorial
>> > mount as is used on telescopes. Do a Google search on that type of
>> > mount, to see what it is. And then, if you can combine it with a TV
>> > rotator, voila...
>>
>> There is a simple, elegant and more expensive means: Buy a Yaesu az/el
>> rotor as for satellite operation. Connect the control box through a
>> SASI tracker or similar device and use Nova or some other sat tracking
>> program. Almost all of the Keplerian element lists include the sun.
>>
>> Dave Heil K8MN
>
>Yes, but I do believe it's overkill.

Could be. I guess it depends on how precisely the sun panels need to
be pointed at the sun. Most solar panels are fixed in position, on a
house top or whatever, just to generally catch the rays.

Bob
k5qwg

> The payback is in forever-land when
>you're making a few dollars worth of juice per year. (Of course, if it's a
>learning exercise, then the cost need not be a concern.)
>
>More to the point, I did some checking on this very thing with a guy I know
>who does EME and I can confirm it: The antenna auto-track software commonly
>has the sun and moon ready to go. I wondered why at first, not so much for
>the moon, but for the sun. Then he explained that the sun is an alignment
>shortcut. i.e, if you set your rig to follow the sun, you can then
>mechanically refine its alignment to the sun and it will presumably be
>correct, as to its azimuth and elevation. Then, any other pointing it does
>will presumably also be correct.
>
>People who have actually done this, or been close-by, should feel free to

>jump in if there is more that needs to be said.
>

1660. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 15:32:22 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fieoub$1ln$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33115

"art" wrote
> The above antenna does not have a ground plain
> such that it is unbalanced.

The DLM antenna is a monopole (DLM stands for distributed loaded monopole). All practical vertical monopoles require an r-f ground or counterpoise of some kind.

You might want to contact Robert Vincent to confirm for yourself that this true for the DLM.

And If it didn't, why would he bother to test it at a site with a near-perfect, salt water ground system?

RF

1661. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 15:49:32 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8df39c13-4563-47e6-90c4-430e5b3099ec@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33116

On 26 Nov, 07:32, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> The above antenna does not have a ground plain
> > such that it is unbalanced.
>
> ---------------
>
> The DLM antenna is a monopole (DLM stands for distributed loaded monopole).
> All practical vertical monopoles require an r-f ground or counterpoise of
> some kind.
>
> You might want to contact Robert Vincent to confirm for yourself that this
> true for the DLM.
>
> And If it didn't, why would he bother to test it at a site with a
> near-perfect, salt water ground system?
>
> RF

That's what I said

1662. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 15:59:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1hqlk3h7b9krr5l85i7lkp1nen7qcacudr@4ax.com>
Source record: 33117

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 06:27:22 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:
>I say I have invented a 160M antenna that is rotatable and directional
>and without the requirement of a ground plain.

Hi Arthur,

"It" is called a dipole. 'It" has already been done. There have been
extrememly long threads here for weeks discussing this design:
Rotatable 200M antennas that are half a meter wide! These rotatable
and directional designs have been around since the days of Queen
Victoria.

>It could have been for
>a different
>frequency but I chose the worst case scenario.

Others figured out how to do "it" too. One of the first was some
bumpkin called Hertz. You probably haven't read about him in a book
unfortunately.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1663. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 16:44:21 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiet55$v6o$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33118

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> And If it didn't, why would he bother to test it at a site with a
> near-perfect, salt water ground system?
>
> RF

Because most antennas are measured against a chosen "standard" antenna which was/is tested over a perfect/near-perfect ground--I'd imagine ... (today, the "test standard" is likely to be an antenna modeled by computer software--however, usually it is modeled over a virtual perfect ground ...)

But then, your standard may be/have-been some bent coat-hanger established over the poorest ground you could find in the world?

However, you already knew this ... well, most did.

Regards,
JS

1664. Re: A Bailey book on TV antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 16:48:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fietca$v6o$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33119

art wrote:

> ...
> I am refering to the title which is above.
> Does that present a problem?
> Art

I simply didn't know if you meant it was above in a post, something which was missing in your present post, or something I was "seeing" but over looking, etc.

Don't get so touchy OM. You have too many enemies to pick fights with those who are NOT going out of their way looking for one ...

Regards,
JS

1665. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 16:55:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4UC2j.27070$lD6.18712@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33120

Richard Clark wrote:
> "It" is called a dipole. 'It" has already been done. There have been
> extrememly long threads here for weeks discussing this design:
> Rotatable 200M antennas that are half a meter wide!

According to the following IEEE paper:

http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf

A 75m 6" dia. 4 tpi Texas Bugcatcher coil has a
VF of around 0.024 on 1.9 MHz. A self-resonant
160m dipole made from such coil stock would be
only about 6 feet long.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1666. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 16:58:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GWC2j.27071$ID6.19057@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33121

John Smith wrote:
> But then, your standard may be/have-been some bent coat-hanger

Hey, a new reference standard, dBch
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1667. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 17:05:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fieuda$2jp$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33122

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> But then, your standard may be/have-been some bent coat-hanger
>
> Hey, a new reference standard, dBch

Cecil:

I woke up with a bit of back pain--didn't help the mood here ... that's changing. <chuckle>

Regards,
JS

1668. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 17:15:27 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fieuvjllc1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33123

"John Smith" wrote
> Because most antennas are measured against a chosen "standard"
> antenna which was/is tested over a perfect/near-perfect ground.

And you're thinking that the Vincent DLM was not using the same
r-f ground used by the "standard" antenna?

> But then, your standard may be/have-been some bent coat-hanger established
> over the poorest ground you could find in the world?

That would benefit Mr. Vincent, not me.

I have used NEC to model a conventional monopole of the same height as the standard 3.5 MHz DLM in the URI test report. Using an extremely good r-f ground (0.5 ohms) and 1.5 ohms of matching loss to the monopole produced a groundwave field of about 238 mV/m for 1 kW at 1 km. A perfect reference monopole over a perfect ground plane would produce about 313 mV/m for 1 kW at 1 km.

This field ratio is about the same as given in the URI report for the standard 3.5 MHz DLM versus the Navy's standard (1/4-wave) monopole, and relates to an antenna system radiation efficiency for that DLM of about 59%.

Note that this does not come especially close to the claim made for the DLM as being the near-equivalent of a good 1/4-wave monopole.

RF

1669. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 17:26:45 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fievkl$504$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33124

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> Note that this does not come especially close to the claim made for the
> DLM as being the near-equivalent of a good 1/4-wave monopole.
>
> RF

The original question centered around why Mr. Vincent would test a 1/2 DLM over perfect/near-perfect ground when a 1/2 wave monopole only requires a very minimal ground (indeed, I have seen 1/2 ants. on boats with NO counterpoise--well, the outer braid of the coax choked off a 1/4 wave down.)

He chose perfect ground because the standard is, at least, usually tested over perfect/near-perfect ... I'd imagine.

Regards,
JS

1670. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 17:41:52 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fif0h4qrv1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33125

"John Smith" wrote
> The original question centered around why Mr. Vincent would test a 1/2 DLM
> ...

What is a 1/2 DLM?

Half-wave dipoles don't require good r-f grounds to radiate well. They are balanced radiators. All monopoles (including the DLM) do, however.

RF

1671. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 17:47:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fif0re$8d5$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33126

Richard Fry wrote:
> "John Smith" wrote
>> The original question centered around why Mr. Vincent would test a 1/2
>> DLM ...
>
> What is a 1/2 DLM?
>
> Half-wave dipoles don't require good r-f grounds to radiate well. They
> are
> balanced radiators. All monopoles (including the DLM) do, however.
>
> RF

A half wave DLM is one which consists of a 1/2 wavelength radiator ...
google it; or, Vincents patent contains VERY complete data on the
construction of one--he tested it, also, at the Navy complex.

I thought this was the one Arts' original post addressed ...

Regards,
JS

1672. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 17:56:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fif1d5$b1s$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33127

John Smith wrote:

> A half wave DLM is one which consists of a 1/2 wavelength radiator ...
> ...

Change the above:

A half wave DLM is one which consists of a 1/2 ELECTRICAL wavelength
radiator ...

Regards,
JS

1673. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 18:38:08 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fif3qk$6pd$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33128

"John Smith" wrote
> A half wave DLM is one which consists of a 1/2 wavelength radiator ...
> google it; or, Vincents patent contains VERY complete data on the
> construction of one--he tested it, also, at the Navy complex.
later...
>A half wave DLM is one which consists of a 1/2 ELECTRICAL wavelength
>radiator ...

I just looked at that patent, and saw nothing about that. I did see many references to the need for a good r-f ground for the DLM.

As a variation, the patent describes putting two DLMs back to back to create a dipole. Of course, that form is no longer a DLM, it is a loaded dipole.

Can you refer me to the page(s) of that patent that describe(s) what you are writing about?

RF

1674. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 18:46:50 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fif4aqfbm1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33129

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> I just looked at that patent, and saw nothing about that. I did see
> many references to the need for a good r-f ground for the DLM.
>
> As a variation, the patent describes putting two DLMs back to back to
> create a dipole. Of course, that form is no longer a DLM, it is a
> loaded dipole.
>
> Can you refer me to the page(s) of that patent that describe(s) what you
> are writing about?
>
> RF

Well, give me a bit, and remind me if I don't get back to you in a
couple of days ...

However, I have a 10m and a 20m 1/2-wave DLM I am using now, I
constructed them from the info. gleamed from the patent, conversation
with Vincent, web, ...

Hold on ... just overloaded after the holidays--except for quick
comments ...

Regards,
JS

1675. using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 18:47:15 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c7e00921-3aee-4bf5-8a37-1a0c3647b285@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33130

Hi, I was just reading the user's manual for the MFJ-941E antenna tuner,
http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-941E and on page 5, there is a warning, which reads:

"WARNING: To avoid problems, a dipole antenna should be a full half-wave on the lowest band.
On 160 meters, an 80 or 40 meter antenna fed the normal way will be extremely reactive with only
a few Ohms of feedpoint resistance. Trying to load an 80 meter (or higher frequency) antenna on
160 meters can be a disaster for both your signal and the tuner. The best way to operate 160 with
an 80 or 40 meter antenna is to load either or both feedline wires (in parallel) as a longwire. The
antenna will act like a "T" antenna worked against the station ground."

Half wave for 160 meters is around 264ft. So, it sounds like even with a tuner (or at least this tuner), I would need at least this much wire to transmit on 160 meters.

My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use a tuner to transmit on all bands. What bands can I reasonable expect to transmit on using a 100ft dipole and a tuner?

That last part of the warning about using an 80 meter dipole as a longwire has me totally confused. Are they saying to snip off the coax connector and plug the ends into the longwire connector in the back of the tuner?

Jim

P.s. I finally have the 21st edition of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm only on chapter 2, so please feel free to point out page numbers or chapters that would probably answer my questions.

1676. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 18:47:36 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ccdb1377-25bd-4026-bf63-e0e5bd4dcf7f@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33131

On 26 Nov, 08:55, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
> > "It" is called a dipole. 'It" has already been done. There have been
> > extrememly long threads here for weeks discussing this design:
> > Rotatable 200M antennas that are half a meter wide!
>
> According to the following IEEE paper:
>
> http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf
>
> A 75m 6" dia. 4 tpi Texas Bugcatcher coil has a
> VF of around 0.024 on 1.9 MHz. A self-resonant
> 160m dipole made from such coil stock would be
> only about 6 feet long.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

That may be true Cecil but it is a lousy antenna.
The conclusion of the article infers that lumped loads
can be equated to distributed loads which we all know
is an error.
One of the requirements for radiation is that the
radiators surface is not enclosed. A lumped load
does not accomplish that.Usually when Richard
posts on a thread it is usually a death knell
for any further communication.
With you replying to him in some way this thread
may stay alive for a while. You will notice that
he did not identify "it" that apparently was used
before Marconi came along.He also talks of long discussion
of this "dipole" of Queen Victoria which as you know is a
figment of his imagination.A replacement for it.
He is just a childish idiot looking for some sort
of recognition who cannot communicate.

1677. Re: A Bailey book on TV antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 18:49:20 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <6fb9a117-d23b-4942-8665-871944f1a5d0@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33132

On 26 Nov, 08:48, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > ...
> > I am refering to the title which is above.
> > Does that present a problem?
> > Art
>
> I simply didn't know if you meant it was above in a post, something
> which was missing in your present post, or something I was "seeing" but
> over looking, etc.
>
> Don't get so touchy OM. You have too many enemies to pick fights with
> those who are NOT going out of their way looking for one ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

Very true

1678. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:06:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4a0bd7f1-d691-4eaa-ae0d-6ee2d0b7e918@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33133

On 26 Nov, 10:46, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Richard Fry wrote:
>
> >> ...
>
> > I just looked at that patent, and saw nothing about that. I did see
> > many references to the need for a good r-f ground for the DLM.
>
> > As a variation, the patent describes putting two DLMs back to back to
> > create a dipole. Of course, that form is no longer a DLM, it is a
> > loaded dipole.
>
> > Can you refer me to the page(s) of that patent that describe(s) what you
> > are writing about?
>
> > RF
>
> Well, give me a bit, and remind me if I don't get back to you in a
> couple of days ...
>
> However, I have a 10m and a 20m 1/2-wave DLM I am using now, I
> constructed them from the info. gleamed from the patent, conversation
> with Vincent, web, ...
>
> Hold on ... just overloaded after the holidays--except for quick
> comments ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

The post that originated this thread stated that the antenna was
unbalanced and therefore should have a ground system.
Fry had some comments that were not related or in conflict
with what was stated, he just doesn't read to well.
Back to the originating post.The antenna is unbalanced but without a
connected ground system such that current will flow on the outside of
the coax braid. If this braid is buried this current will leak to the
ground(capacitive coupling). Question. At what distance does the coax
have to travel such that current on the outside does not exist?
Art

1679. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:09:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <706mk3hb46s7k99jlir8s7r9grqolcm7cc@4ax.com>
Source record: 33134

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 10:47:15 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

>I'm
>only on chapter 2, so please feel free to point out page numbers or
>chapters that would probably answer my questions.

Hi Jim,

That would be too simple.

However, as to the practicality of the warning from MFJ. It is a useful point to depart from, and it is more an issue of insurance against their having to explain why the tuner melt down when you didn't follow their advice. However, even as a common guideline, it fails when compared to other points such as don't load into a full wave antenna. It follows whatever is halfwave in one band must be fullwave in another (or nearly so, or even twice so).

So, as undoubtedly all the correspondence that will flow from your simple question will prove: a simple answer does not satisfy your need.

Just sit back and follow the reactions your question will elicit, and read other threads as well. Give this a month and you will begin to discover the borders to the last frontier of design.

Meanwhile, put up as much wire as you can. Try to tune up. There are no one antenna solutions, so anticipate having more than one.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1680. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:14:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fif5v2fbm2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33135

art wrote:

>> ...
> The post that originated this thread stated that the antenna was
> unbalanced and therefore should have a ground system.
> Fry had some comments that were not related or in conflict
> with what was stated, he just doesn't read to well.
> Back to the originating post.The antenna is unbalanced but without a
> connected ground system such that current will flow on the outside of
> the coax braid. If this braid is buried this current will leak to the
> ground(capacitive coupling). Question. At what distance does the coax
> have to travel such that current on the outside does not exist?
> Art

I understand this Art. However, I am sure you won't mind a bit of side
conversation--don't mean to hijack your thread. ;-)

Regards,
JS

1681. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:19:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <tk6mk3p8eaqkuckmp6t80m2dueg7blujk5@4ax.com>
Source record: 33136

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 10:47:36 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 26 Nov, 08:55, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>> > "It" is called a dipole. 'It" has already been done.

>he did not identify "it" that apparently was used
>before Marconi came along.He also talks of long discussion
>of this "dipole" of Queen Victoria which as you know is a
>figment of his imagination.

Hi Arthur,

We can all appreciate how you rejected all things British when you
emigrated. Consult history to observe that Hertz (not a British
subject) invented the loop antenna during Victoria's reign.

Others may be equally ignorant of early RF work, but it was a simple
google of "Hertz" and "Queen Victoria" to arrive at:
"Marconi was giving wireless reports to the mainland from the
Kingstown Regatta, from distances of 5 to 10 miles out to sea.
And sending Queen Victoria reports concerning the health of
her son, the Prince of Wales, who was recovering from a
knee injury as he watched the regatta from the royal yacht."

And, as we are all well aware, Hertz did not design, build, and
operate his antenna after the reign of Victoria.

This is all very elemental stuff.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1682. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:21:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <e1F2j.2495$4q5.1168@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33137

James barrett wrote:
> My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use
> a tuner to transmit on all bands. What bands can I reasonable expect
> to transmit on using a 100ft dipole and a tuner?

Make that "all HF bands". 160m is not an HF band.
Also, the dipole must be fed with parallel-line,
ideally open-wire line, for all HF band operation.

W2DU's rule-of-thumb is that a dipole should be
at least 3/8 wavelength on the lowest frequency
of operation.

A 100 ft. dipole can usually be used on 160m,
not as a dipole, but as a Marconi-style fed
system with the transmission line conductors
shorted together and fed against a good radial
ground system.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1683. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:27:39 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <k57mk3hoqb6ta90sr7hpn0v432ahrngivi@4ax.com>
Source record: 33138

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 11:06:29 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>At what distance does the coax
>have to travel such that current on the outside does not exist?

Hi Arthur,

According to Brown, Lewis, and Epstein's work, the currents absorbed by ground dissipate radial wire current (what is flowing on the exterior of a coax) in a very short interval.

However, just where it "does not exist" is like the problem you have with skin effect. The current diminishes asymptotically towards zero, but most would agree that the practical current is gone within less than a quarter wave length. The convergence with the asymptote could be described to be infinitely far away - especially when the current levels induced in far receiver antennas is so miniscule in comparison to the diminished radial currents (4,5 or 6 orders of magnitude?).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1684. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 19:44:00 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fif7m0$oo0$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33139

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> Can you refer me to the page(s) of that patent that describe(s) what you
> are writing about?
>
> RF

OK. Just quickly, so you don't think I am just attempting to "dust you
off."

This:

"Current profiles have been developed for various such embodiments of
1/2 wave and 5/8 wave distributed loaded monopole antennas. The
manipulation of helix length and inductance as well as the ratio of load
coil to helix inductance may achieve a wide variety of suitable antennas."

From here: (beware line wrapping--it is a LONG URL!)

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%
2Fsearch-bool.html&r=1&f=G&l=50&co1=AND&d=PTXT&s1=dlm&s2=monopole&OS=dlm+AND+monopole&RS=d
lm+AND+monopole

Further, you know, Mr. Vincent is one nice guy, at least my
communications with him convinced me of such. He offered to send me a
CD with all pertinent data on it (one ham to another.)

I would encourage you to make direct contact with him, if the naysayers
haven't totally peeved him off, I'd venture to guess it would be quite
an enlightening and enjoyable interchange ...

Unfortunately, I don't remember how I got his email and didn't add it to
my address book, probably got it from somewhere on the universities site
... this might be a place to start (and has a contact phone number--if
nothing else.) But, I am sure a search/email-inquiry to uri.edu would
bear fruit.

http://www.uri.edu/news/vincent/report05/

Regards,
JS

1685. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 20:38:34 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fifasignt1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 33140

Cecil Moore wrote:

> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
> travel, what happens to its energy?

What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
your desk lamp? :-)

73, ac6xg

1686. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 20:49:41 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c42fb691-2795-4f48-aed3-2072cb945904@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33141

On Nov 26, 2:21 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> James barrett wrote:
> > My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use
> > a tuner to transmit on all bands. What bands can I reasonable expect
> > to transmit on using a 100ft dipole and a tuner?
>
> Make that "all HF bands". 160m is not an HF band.
> Also, the dipole must be fed with parallel-line,
> ideally open-wire line, for all HF band operation.
>
> W2DU's rule-of-thumb is that a dipole should be
> at least 3/8 wavelength on the lowest frequency
> of operation.
>
> A 100 ft. dipole can usually be used on 160m,
> not as a dipole, but as a Marconi-style fed
> system with the transmission line conductors
> shorted together and fed against a good radial
> ground system.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I keep reminding myself about the articles I've read about people using window screens and rain gutters as antennas. ;-) I'll keep reading and eventually I will understand Antennas. But (there's always a but) I have to remind myself that my goal is to be able to make contacts (CW, and eventually phone when I get my General class license) and for now that means 10m, 15m, 40m and 80m. With that in mind should my thinking be to put up a dipole for 80m and tune it down to 10, 15 and 40, or should I go with some other length? Being that we are near the bottom of the sun spot cycle, which band has the best chance for making contacts? Maybe I should put up a dipole for that and then tune it for the others.

If tuning for 160 meters is different than for the HF bands, then I'll wait until I actually have my General class license before I start thinking about that.

Jim

1687. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 20:50:12 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fifbi9$2mc$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33042

"art" wrote
> The antenna is unbalanced but without a connected
> ground system such that current will flow on the
> outside of the coax braid.

Following in its odd style is one of the many references in the DLM patent to the need/use of a "connected ground system" for it.

QUOTE In this embodiment the antenna is shown grounded to earth through a grounding rod, ground wire and connected to the base of the antenna and electrically connected using a ground clamp. Radial wires extending above ground or buried in the ground are electrically connected to the antenna using the ground wire and the ground rod and extend from the antenna base for a uniform distance but not limited to any specific length. END QUOTE.

So another one of your cherished beliefs is shown to be untrue.

RF

1688. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 21:03:46 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <7b6413d7-2b4f-40a7-bc05-5dc2583d9bc6@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33043

On 26 Nov, 11:19, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 10:47:36 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >On 26 Nov, 08:55, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Richard Clark wrote:
> >> > "It" is called a dipole. 'It" has already been done.
> >he did not identify "it" that apparently was used
> >before Marconi came along.He also talks of long discussion
> >of this "dipole" of Queen Victoria which as you know is a
> >figment of his imagination.
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> We can all appreciate how you rejected all things British when you
> emigrated. Consult history to observe that Hertz (not a British
> subject) invented the loop antenna during Victoria's reign.
>
> Others may be equally ignorant of early RF work, but it was a simple
> google of "Hertz" and "Queen Victoria" to arrive at:
> "Marconi was giving wireless reports to the mainland from the
> Kingstown Regatta, from distances of 5 to 10 miles out to sea.
> And sending Queen Victoria reports concerning the health of
> her son, the Prince of Wales, who was recovering from a
> knee injury as he watched the regatta from the royal yacht."
>
> And, as we are all well aware, Hertz did not design, build, and
> operate his antenna after the reign of Victoria.
>
> This is all very elemental stuff.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

And this is ...."it"?
An antenna for........ 160M?
The antenna you state that has been talked about at length
somewhere on this newsgroup at a yet unknown location?
I will have no problem with the PTO since your fiction does
not persuede them in any way.From the getgo you have stated
that my antenna is pre known when for months you would not
acknowledge that a time variable could not be added to static law.
A fact that you now readily admit. All elemental stuff that defies
description of any sort and which exists only in your twisted mind

which you refuse to describe. You have to much faith that "all is
known"
and a equivalent antenna will pop out of the fog that you generate.
End of discussion. You have nothing new to add to keep my attention.
I can see now why they tried to lose your patent
aplication some years ago. The question arises is the
examiner who "found it" is still employed.

1689. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 21:29:04 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fifdr0$172q$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33044

James barrett wrote:
>
> I keep reminding myself about the articles I've read about people
> using window screens and rain gutters as antennas. ;-) I'll keep
> reading and eventually I will understand Antennas. But (there's always
> a but) I have to remind myself that my goal is to be able to make
> contacts (CW, and eventually phone when I get my General class
> license) and for now that means 10m, 15m, 40m and 80m. With that in
> mind should my thinking be to put up a dipole for 80m and tune it down
> to 10, 15 and 40, or should I go with some other length? Being that we
> are near the bottom of the sun spot cycle, which band has the best
> chance for making contacts? Maybe I should put up a dipole for that
> and then tune it for the others.
>
> If tuning for 160 meters is different than for the HF bands, then I'll
> wait until I actually have my General class license before I start
> thinking about that.

Hey Jim,

Using one of those tuners is very simple. (mostly)

Assuming you are using ladder or window line,(not only a good
assumption, but a good idea) put up as much wire as high as you can.

The "mostly" part is that you don't want the wires to be 1/4 wavelength
total on any of the bands you are going to operate. I think the MFJ
manuals point out some lengths you don't want to use.

All this is to say that if you can put say 96 feet of wire in the air,
that is what you put up. Such an antenna will work a treat on 40 and up,
decently on 80 meters, and almost so-so on 160.

You are ready. Get a couple buds, your slingshot or favorite method of
launching fishing line into the air, and put up that dipole. Run the
window line to the house, avoiding running it too near to metal objects,
say keep it around 4 inches away. Connect it to the balanced line input
on the tuner, go coax to the rig, and there you have it. Make sure you
do the grounding thing correctly, but that's another subject.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1690. Re: skin depth decay

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 21:50:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dpemk3tr1ed1jscfsovevqqis5hjm3a8ga@4ax.com>
Source record: 33045

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 13:03:46 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 26 Nov, 11:19, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 10:47:36 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >On 26 Nov, 08:55, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> >> Richard Clark wrote:
>> >> > "It" is called a dipole. 'It" has already been done.
>> >he did not identify "it" that apparently was used
>> >before Marconi came along.He also talks of long discussion
>> >of this "dipole" of Queen Victoria which as you know is a
>> >figment of his imagination.
>>
>> Hi Arthur,
>>
>> We can all appreciate how you rejected all things British when you
>> emigrated. Consult history to observe that Hertz (not a British
>> subject) invented the loop antenna during Victoria's reign.
>>
>> Others may be equally ignorant of early RF work, but it was a simple
>> google of "Hertz" and "Queen Victoria" to arrive at:
>> "Marconi was giving wireless reports to the mainland from the
>> Kingstown Regatta, from distances of 5 to 10 miles out to sea.
>> And sending Queen Victoria reports concerning the health of
>> her son, the Prince of Wales, who was recovering from a
>> knee injury as he watched the regatta from the royal yacht."
>>
>> And, as we are all well aware, Hertz did not design, build, and
>> operate his antenna after the reign of Victoria.
>>
>> This is all very elemental stuff.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>And this is ...."it"?

Hi Arthur,

Since you've gone away, the Brits speak a more Americanized form of
English that is commonly expressed right here in these postings.

"It" being one of those difficult words is not our problem so much as yours. Consult a dictionary you feel comfortable with.

>An antenna for..... 160M?

Hertz, Marconi and the rest would have considered that shortwave and scaled down. The operative word here is "scaled." There is nothing new about an antenna coming in different sizes.

>The antenna you state that has been talked about at length
>somewhere on this newsgroup at a yet unknown location?

I will admit that your indifference to antenna discussion in other threads contributes to your suffering from the illusion of having something novel - seeing you have such a difficult time describing it here.

>I will have no problem with the PTO

They don't have to sell it to anyone!

However, I do appreciate you are still reading my missives. :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1691. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 22:16:09 UTC
From: Danny Richardson <>
Message-ID: <kahmk3l323rlun02pfijjsdacg4hiudhg6@4ax.com>
Source record: 33046

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 10:47:15 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

[snip]
>My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use
>a tuner to transmit on all bands. What bands can I reasonable expect
>to transmit on using a 100ft dipole and a tuner?
>
>That last part of the warning about using an 80 meter dipole as a
>longwire has me totally confused. Are they saying to snip off the
>coax connector and plug the ends into the longwire connector in the
>back of the tuner?
>
>
>Jim
>
>P.s. I finally have the 21st edition of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm
>only on chapter 2, so please feel free to point out page numbers or
>chapters that would probably answer my questions

Jim,

Check this one out.

http://www.degendesigns.com/Downloads/TheEasyWay.PDF

Danny, K6MHE

1692. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 22:40:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13kmiqahfr5af14@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33047

Here's the basic problem: Somewhere along the line you've got to match the impedance seen at the input of the feedline to the 50 ohm resistive (50 + j0 ohm) load your transmitter needs to see. (You don't actually have to get it exact, but reasonably close.) The impedance of a half wave dipole is in this ballpark all by itself, but other antennas (and even the dipole if not resonant) usually need some kind of matching. The farther the impedance at the feedline input is from 50 + j0, the harder the job for the matching network -- voltages across and/or currents through the matching network components increase and can become downright awesome, if the impedance to be matched is far from 50 + j0.

If you start shrinking a dipole to a shorter length than a half wavelength, or a monopole to shorter than a quarter wavelength, the resistance drops and the amount of reactance increases. See Fig. 7 on p. 2-5 of the Antenna Book, which shows that a quarter wave dipole has a feedpoint impedance of around 15 - j1000 ohms. Shorter dipoles have even lower resistance and larger reactance.

Matching an extreme impedance involves, as I mentioned, high voltages and/or currents, which is why the MFJ caution. These high voltages and currents also result in increased loss, sometimes to the point where most of your power is going to heating the matching system components.

It's entirely possible to use electrically small antennas, but there are tradeoffs involved. Here are some ways you can do it:

1. Split the matching chore between the tuner and other external components, such as a loading inductor to reduce the amount of reactance the tuner has to deal with.
2. Use transmission lines to accomplish some or all of the matching. This isn't usually the most efficient possible way (contrary to folklore) but it distributes the heat and voltage gradient. Often you can use the transmission line to transform an extreme impedance to another impedance that might also be extreme but within the range a tuner can more comfortably handle.
3. Use relatively lossy components, even possibly an intentional resistor, as part of the matching network. This reduces voltages and currents and increases bandwidth at the expense of some reduction in radiated power.
4. Reduce power if necessary to keep your tuner from self destructing.

If you make an efficient matching network for an extreme impedance transformation, it will be very narrow banded, so will require frequent retuning as you QSY. Lossier systems have broader bandwidth (in general). Trading loss for bandwidth might be worthwhile depending on your circumstances. B & W has sold an antenna for decades which

incorporates a resistor, and it's widely used. Browse through the QRP sites and you'll see that large numbers of QSOs are routinely had by people running a watt or less. Countless others are undoubtedly made by people with 100 watt transmitters who are radiating 10 watts without realizing it. So don't stay off the air just because you can't make an efficient antenna system. Any radiated power is better than none.

If you have a decent ground system, connecting the two transmission line conductors of a short dipole together and feeding it against ground (that is, connect the shorted dipole to the "hot" side of the tuner output and the ground to the "cold" side) is a good suggestion. What you have then is a top-loaded vertical, with the radiating vertical being the feedline and the dipole being the largely nonradiating top hat. But I wouldn't consider this unless you can bury at least a few radial wires or lay them on the surface of the ground.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1693. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 22:42:56 UTC
From: Walter Maxwell <walt@w2du.com>
Message-ID: <5uimk3lttrhi4jq6oao9838ej7aj8lcjbj@4ax.com>
Source record: 33048

On Mon, 26 Nov 2007 12:38:34 -0800, Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote:

>
>
>Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
>> travel, what happens to its energy?
>
>What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
>your desk lamp? :-)
>
>73, ac6xg

Now that's funny!

Walt, W2DU

1694. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-26 23:22:22 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fifkfp$293$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33049

"John Smith" wrote
> OK. Just quickly, so you don't think I am just attempting to "dust you
> off." This:
> "Current profiles have been developed for various such embodiments of 1/2
> wave and 5/8 wave distributed loaded monopole antennas. The manipulation
> of helix length and inductance as well as the ratio of load coil to helix
> inductance may achieve a wide variety of suitable antennas."

Thanks, but a monopole of every electrical length is still a monopole, and they ALL require a very good r-f ground or counterpoise for best perfromance.

> Further, you know, Mr. Vincent is one nice guy, at least my communications
> with him convinced me of such. I would encourage you to make direct
> contact with him, if the naysayers haven't totally peeved him off, I'd
> venture to guess it would be quite an enlightening and enjoyable
> interchange. Unfortunately, I don't remember
> how I got his email and didn't add it to my address book, ...

Not to worry. Mr Vincent and I have exchanged comments already. I sent him some NEC data and analysis which by his replies he did not appear to understand. He seemed to think that I was trying to use NEC to analyze his DLM designs -- saying that such was impossible.

But I wasn't attempting to do so. My NEC data only showed that his 3.5 MHz standard DLM didn't perform very well as compared to a conventional 1/4-wave, unloaded monopole with a good r-f ground, and was about the equal of a conventional monopole of the same physical height using the same r-f ground -- which, of course, differs from his and the official URI test report claims for the DLM.

RF

1695. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 00:14:15 UTC
From: Joel Koltner <JKolstad71HatesSpam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <13kmoaoigksfu9c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33050

"Dave" <nowhere@nowhere.com> wrote in message news:472edc49@212.67.96.135...
> It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely after
> x years of no new updates.

Well, there -- sort of -- is, it's just that "x" is something like 30 years.
Obviously one could argue endlessly about what that time period should be...

I don't think you'd want to make it, say, 5 or even 10 years -- there's often
still plenty of value left in software that old; whoever owns it will often
decide to sell the entire package to someone else if they haven't had the
means or desire to maintain it for that long. (Look at Commodore -- the name
is still worth millions today even though the "real" Commodore declared
bankruptcy in 1994...)

1696. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 00:22:26 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <9rJ2j.15870$1R.6329@newsfe07.phx>
Source record: 33051

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:c42fb691-2795-4f48-aed3-2072cb945904@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...

> I keep reminding myself about the articles I've read about people
> using window screens and rain gutters as antennas. ;-) I'll keep
> reading and eventually I will understand Antennas.

Take comfort from the knowledge that sub-optimal antennas, including rain gutters, are still OK. Until I get a tower up, I am contenting myself with sub-optimal. Heck, I loaded up an aluminum extension ladder and had a QSO with Hawaii from San Diego.

This NG had a recent thread on multiband fan dipoles. I made one and it works fine. I started with a 10m copper pipe dipole a few feet over my garage roof, coax-fed through a balun. It is parallel to the peak of the roof.

I added two 20m elements of #16 insulated stranded wire (lamp cord, actually) and ran them downslope toward opposite corners of the garage roof. They make about a 45-degree angle with the 10m antenna. Construction articles encourage separating elements of different bands. The first measured 20m elements were too long and the SWR dipped at 12-something MHz. I trimmed them to 14.1 MHz, SWR = 1.1:1 at the radio. The only change to the 10m performance was a very slight increase in SWR (1.5:1 vs. 1.7:1 per MFJ-269).

I output only 100 watts and have logged 20m QSO's to Canada, Alaska, Hawaii and the US East Coast on those hunks of lamp cord laying on my garage roof. I plan to add some 40m elements and see what happens. ("Let's see what happens if ... " is one of the very best things about ham radio.)

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

1697. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 01:19:29 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7d29a2a7-72b5-4e45-a008-cdfcbd4e6319@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33052
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 25, 2:34 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
> being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
> you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
> your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
> stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
> seek help.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Seek help Mr. Morgan, why do you laud false charges at an innocent
ham, and then allege someone made you do it. Take responsibility for
your actions, I'm sure that if you cause any harm, your victim will
ensure that you face up to your misdeed.

1698. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 01:33:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fifs4tfub1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33053

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> Thanks, but a monopole of every electrical length is still a monopole, and
> they ALL require a very good r-f ground or counterpoise for best
> perfromance.

While your use of "best performance" may leave you wiggle room, however,
that statement is, for the most part, BULL PUCKY! 1/2 wave monopoles
have little dependence of a full counterpoise or ground for, at least,
acceptable performance. Anyone playing with them on wood/fiberglass
fresh water marine craft will have that realization and knowledge.

> Not to worry. Mr Vincent and I have exchanged comments already. I sent him
> some NEC data and analysis which by his replies he did not appear to
> understand. He seemed to think that I was trying to use NEC to analyze his
> DLM designs -- saying that such was impossible.

OH MY GAWD! Well then, you must forgive the man, he simply didn't
realize who he was dealing with!!! Krist, all he is surrounded by there
with is masters, doctorates, scholars, etc. He made the simple mistake
of NOT ignoring them and paying attention to your words of great wisdom
... now let me see, what is your credentials--doctorate in amateur radio?

>
> But I wasn't attempting to do so. My NEC data only showed that his 3.5 MHz
> standard DLM didn't perform very well as compared to a conventional
> 1/4-wave, unloaded monopole with a good r-f ground, and was about the equal
> of a conventional monopole of the same physical height using the same r-f
> ground -- which, of course, differs from his and the official URI test
> report claims for the DLM.
>
> RF

I don't believe any of the modeling programs are "aware" of what
dynamics are causing the DLM to outperform expected/modeled results--or,
simply put, if all you can do is model and naysay--the antenna sucks.
Build one ACCORDING TO VINCENTS DATA and you will use it ... spacing
between coils is critical, values of the coils are critical, and the
ratio of inductance between coils is critical--by critical, I mean these
factors GREATLY depend on following Vincents design closely--the antenna
is HIGHLY SCALABLE, i.e. every aspect of a 1/2 wave is 2x that of a 1/4,
etc.

When I spoke to him, he was a bit "aggravated" by know-it-all-hams who
had personally attacked him--none of which had apparently built a

prototype first! When did you say you had spoken to Mr. Vincent? <ROFLOL>

Regards,
JS

1699. Re: doyd are you nuts why did you start a 2 year tirade over seeig the wrod "bisexaul"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 01:38:03 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <7827ee7a-97c9-45bf-a9ef-32453c0eecd9@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33054
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 25, 2:36 pm, an_old_friend <kb9...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 25, 11:51 am, an old friend <kb9...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Nov 24, 10:01 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 23, 5:05 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > > Why did you go after Mr. Crow, Mark with your false charges based on
> > > > your twisted psyche- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Mark, why do you persecute other hams with no proof?- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1700. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 01:49:25 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fift36$k4k$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33055

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
>> travel, what happens to its energy?
>
> What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
> your desk lamp? :-)
>
> 73, ac6xg
>

Better question might be, when a run of conductor just happens to be resonate/impedance-matched at 60Hz, why isn't massive amounts of 60Hz ELF being radiated?

Certainly the internal resistance of the multi-megawatt generator(s) isn't a factor ... <chuckle>

Regards,
JS

1701. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 02:57:18 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <474b878c$0$15334$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33056

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:c7e00921-3aee-4bf5-8a37-1a0c3647b285@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I was just reading the user's manual for the MFJ-941E antenna
> tuner,
> http://www.mfjenterprises.com/products.php?prodid=MFJ-941E and on page
> 5, there is a warning, which reads:
>
> "WARNING: To avoid problems, a dipole antenna should be a full half-
> wave on the lowest band.
> On 160 meters, an 80 or 40 meter antenna fed the normal way will be
> extremely reactive with only
> a few Ohms of feedpoint resistance. Trying to load an 80 meter (or
> higher frequency) antenna on
> 160 meters can be a disaster for both your signal and the tuner. The
> best way to operate 160 with
> an 80 or 40 meter antenna is to load either or both feedline wires (in
> parallel) as a longwire. The
> antenna will act like a "T" antenna worked against the station
> ground."
>
> Half wave for 160 meters is around 264ft. So, it sounds like even with
> a tuner (or at least this tuner), I would need at least this much wire
> to transmit on 160 meters.
>
> My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use
> a tuner to transmit on all bands. What bands can I reasonable expect
> to transmit on using a 100ft dipole and a tuner?
>
> That last part of the warning about using an 80 meter dipole as a
> longwire has me totally confused. Are they saying to snip off the
> coax connector and plug the ends into the longwire connector in the
> back of the tuner?
>
>
> Jim
>
> P.s. I finally have the 21st edition of the ARRL Antenna book. I'm
> only on chapter 2, so please feel free to point out page numbers or
> chapters that would probably answer my questions.
>
A 100 ft dipole may work OK. I have found tuners often have less problems
with non resonant lengths for an all band hf antennas. If the tuner doesnt
play well with this antenna on some bands you may have to tweak the length
of the antenna a bit. Do all your testing on low power.

Jimmie

1702. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 04:02:24 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <adac480d-ba07-4d38-b547-f670c75f8daa@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33057

On 26 Nov, 16:14, "Joel Koltner" <JKolstad71HatesS...@yahoo.com>
wrote:
> "Dave" <nowh...@nowhere.com> wrote in messagenews:472edc49@212.67.96.135...
> > It's a shame there is not a law that allows software to be used freely after
> > x years of no new updates.
>
> Well, there -- sort of -- is, it's just that "x" is something like 30 years.
> Obviously one could argue endlessly about what that time period should be...
>
> I don't think you'd want to make it, say, 5 or even 10 years -- there's often
> still plenty of value left in software that old; whoever owns it will often
> decide to sell the entire package to someone else if they haven't had the
> means or desire to maintain it for that long. (Look at Commodore -- the name
> is still worth millions today even though the "real" Commodore declared
> bankruptcy in 1994...)

Why is there a difference with respect to standard patents and
computor programs?
After 20 years it is open season of new patent designs whereas a
programmer doesn't even
declare his source code while holding it for life.Copyright laws in no
way encourage
advancement in science for the population as a whole, it only
encourages greed.
Copyrighting as it is presently framed is just a money pit for
eternity at the
public's expense, therefore it is understandable the law is being
ignored until it is
redrawn along the same lines as patents. Mathematics could be next in
line for copyright
where the money pit could last for centuries and dom civilization
itself!
Best regards
Art
Art

1703. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 08:43:13 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <474bdcb2$0$1346$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33058

> My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use
> a tuner to transmit on all bands.

I find that set up extremely lossy on 10GHz

Jeff

1704. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 08:48:50 UTC
From: Jeff <jeff@local.host>
Message-ID: <474bdcb9$0$1346$834e42db@reader.greatnowhere.com>
Source record: 33059

> If tuning for 160 meters is different than for the HF bands, then I'll
> wait until I actually have my General class license before I start
> thinking about that.

Tuning is no different on 160 compared to anywhere else. It is just that the very long wavelength makes short antennas difficult to match, and be outside of the range of that particular tuner.

I have about 45' of end-fed wire that I can match on 160m to a low swr with the auto atu that I have. Of course that does not mean that it makes an effective antenna, but I can work people on at a push.

73
Jeff

1705. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 11:31:28 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <figv6k$1fd$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33060

"John Smith" wrote
> I don't believe any of the modeling programs are "aware" of what dynamics
> are causing the DLM to outperform expected/modeled results--

----

Using Vincent's own numbers for the performance of a 3.5 MHz standard DLM shows otherwise, and that doesn't necessarily take a modeling program to discover.

As I stated in my last post in this thread, I was NOT using NEC to model the DLM in any form. I modeled a standard, base loaded monopole of the same physical height as the 3.5 MHz DLM, and compared the NEC result for that to the DLM data in the URI test report, and the DLM data to the well-known performance of a standard 1/4-wave monopole -- which performance has been accurately measured.by broadcast stations thousands of times over the last 70+ years.

That DLM system radiated only about 59% of the power applied to it, which is well below the ~95% radiated by a standard 1/4-wave monopole using a "broadcast type" buried radial ground.

Check the numbers for yourself.

RF

1706. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 14:00:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tqV2j.2345$C24.1463@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33061

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
>> travel, what happens to its energy?
>
> What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
> your desk lamp? :-)

It still exists. It just ceases to be converted to
heat. Do you believe energy can be destroyed?

We know the EM reflected wave is not converted to
heat. So its energy still exists as EM energy.
Where does that energy go?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1707. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 14:05:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ouV2j.2346$C24.219@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33062

James barrett wrote:
> ... should my thinking be to put up a dipole for 80m and tune it down
> to 10, 15 and 40, or should I go with some other length?

An 80m dipole works well on all HF bands. I tune my
80m dipole system by varying the length of the ladder-
line so I don't even need an antenna tuner.

http://www.w5dxp.com/notuner.htm

My favorite bands are 40m and 17m.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1708. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 14:18:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_GV2j.24702$JD.2287@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33063

John Smith wrote:
> 1/2 wave monopoles
> have little dependence of a full counterpoise or ground for, at least,
> acceptable performance.

The Zepp antenna is a 1/2WL monopole with no
counterpoise.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1709. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 14:41:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <f31ff04f-a07b-47f6-8327-3febe9042411@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33064

On 27 Nov, 06:00, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
> >> travel, what happens to its energy?
>
> > What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
> > your desk lamp? :-)
>
> It still exists. It just ceases to be converted to
> heat. Do you believe energy can be destroyed?
>
> We know the EM reflected wave is not converted to
> heat. So its energy still exists as EM energy.
> Where does that energy go?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Ceci,
If I have a 20 foot barge pole in my hand
and I poke somebody with it heat is generated
at the other end of the pole. There is no energy
left in the pole!
Art

1710. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 14:53:16 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <474c2f5a$0$24316$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 33065

"Richard Fry" <rfry@adams.net> wrote in message
news:figv6k$1fd$1@aioe.org...
> "John Smith" wrote
>> I don't believe any of the modeling programs are "aware" of what dynamics
>> are causing the DLM to outperform expected/modeled results--
> ----------
>
> Using Vincent's own numbers for the performance of a 3.5 MHz standard DLM
> shows otherwise, and that doesn't necessarily take a modeling program to
> discover.
>
> As I stated in my last post in this thread, I was NOT using NEC to model
> the DLM in any form. I modeled a standard, base loaded monopole of the
> same physical height as the 3.5 MHz DLM, and compared the NEC result for
> that to the DLM data in the URI test report, and the DLM data to the
> well-known performance of a standard 1/4-wave monopole -- which
> performance has been accurately measured.by broadcast stations thousands
> of times over the last 70+ years.
>
> That DLM system radiated only about 59% of the power applied to it, which
> is well below the ~95% radiated by a standard 1/4-wave monopole using a
> "broadcast type" buried radial ground.
>
> Check the numbers for yourself.
>
> RF

Is there enough data to calculate the performance of the DLM antenna if it
were installed at a typical AM broadcast facility instead of at the naval
test site? I havent seen the ground resistance for the test site but I would
guess it is less than 1 ohm.

Jimmie

Jimmie

1711. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:02:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZjW2j.2359$Dt4.643@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33066

art wrote:
> If I have a 20 foot barge pole in my hand
> and I poke somebody with it heat is generated
> at the other end of the pole. There is no energy
> left in the pole!

Actually Art, there is plenty of energy left in
the pole. The kinetic energy may be gone but the
potential energy and atomic energy are still
there. Remember e=mc^2?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1712. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:12:25 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0b5ca7ef-e86b-4600-9957-a43cd4894706@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33067

On Nov 27, 9:00 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> When an EM wave disappears in its original direction of
> >> travel, what happens to its energy?
>
> > What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
> > your desk lamp? :-)
>
> It still exists. It just ceases to be converted to
> heat. Do you believe energy can be destroyed?

I am surprised you did not provide a more complete answer to the
question.

When the switch is opened it creates a point with a reflection
coefficient of 1 so
all the energy reaching the point is 100% reflected. This reflected
energy flows
back along the line until it reaches a distribution transformer where
it is
transformed back into the transmission system. It then flows back
along the
transmission system until it reaches the generator (passing through
several
transformers along the way). Of course, there are numerous impedance
discontinuities which make computation more complex and increase the
settling time, but the priniciple of reflected energy still holds.

For convenience, we assume the generator is in a hydraulic plant
which
transforms the energy of flowing water into electricity. This is
reversable, so
the reflected energy is transformed through the generator and turbine
into a
reflected water flow which flows up the penstock. Of course, the net
water
flow is still downhill, but never forget that there is a real forward
flow and a
real reflected flow of water.

It is a bit harder to explain where the reflected ernergy goes in a
thermal
plant because the process does not appear reversible, that is, energy

into
the generator is not obviously converted back into coal. Still, it
must happen
somehow. After all the generator in the thermal plant is fundamentally
the
same as the one in the hydraulic. This leads to the inescapble
conclusion
that there must be reflected coal trains carrying coal back to the
mines,
though the net flow is still from the mine to the thermal plant.

Or is it just possible that some have been overextending a mostly
useful tool?

...Keith

1713. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:31:55 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <6229b8f0-f2f2-4d69-9f11-a94ebd1613a5@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33068

On 27 Nov, 06:18, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
> > 1/2 wave monopoles
> > have little dependence of a full counterpoise or ground for, at least,
> > acceptable performance.
>
> The Zepp antenna is a 1/2WL monopole with no
> counterpoise.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

That makes sense. Physically it is half wave
but electrically it is a full wave antenna.
It is able to radiate on its surface and is unable to radiate
as it returns down the center of the wire.
(assuming the antenna is not tubular)
The path on the outside is helical which promotes a slow wave
so the physical wavelength has to be increased slightly to
compensate.When JS made his Vincent model the physical
length was slightly longer than a electrical half wave length
because of this so it still was not quite balanced.
To bring the antenna into balance there must be a contrawound
widing put into place such that the radiating current on the
return path is exposed and not enclosed. Doing this will not
correct the slow wave phenomina but will neutralise the
increased inductance created by the windings and at the same time
bring the radiator back to equilibrium where the correct LC ratio
is maintained and the radiator is a full electrical wavelength in
equilibrium and of variable shape and elevation.
Sound familiar?
Art Unwin.....KB9MZ...xg
Note the wire center contains no inductive or capacitive
properties, only resistive. Thus radiation will be slightly
over 50% of a full wave radiator.

1714. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:35:07 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5faf6f73-eafb-49a0-891b-8e64d00611b2@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33069

On Nov 26, 7:22 pm, "Sal M. Onella" <salmone...@food.poisoning.org>
wrote:

> I added two 20m elements of #16 insulated stranded wire (lamp cord,
> actually) and ran them downslope toward opposite corners of the garage roof.
> They make about a 45-degree angle with the 10m antenna. Construction
> articles encourage separating elements of different bands. The first
> measured 20m elements were too long and the SWR dipped at 12-something MHz.
> I trimmed them to 14.1 MHz, SWR = 1.1:1 at the radio. The only change to
> the 10m performance was a very slight increase in SWR (1.5:1 vs. 1.7:1 per
> MFJ-269).
>

Hi, I don't understand how you can add elements to an existing antenna
and have it still work on the band it was originally made for. Do you
still need a tuner? Or do you remove the 20m elements to transmit on
10m?

Jim

1715. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:36:58 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dceb5efb-cbc0-464e-9a4f-37408432c229@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33070

On Nov 27, 3:43 am, "Jeff" <j...@local.host> wrote:
> > My naive understanding was that I could hang up a 100ft dipole and use
> > a tuner to transmit on all bands.
>
> I find that set up extremely lossy on 10GHz
>
> Jeff

Yikes, I don't have anything higher than a 2 meter HT.

1716. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:55:57 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4a8f9708-0a45-459c-956e-0b0c7a040ce2@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33071

On Nov 26, 5:16 pm, Danny Richardson <> wrote:

> Jim,
>
> Check this one out.
>
> http://www.degendesigns.com/Downloads/TheEasyWay.PDF
>
> Danny, K6MHE

Hi, I like the article. One question about feed lines. If coax is 50 ohms and twin lead has 300 ohms. Why is the twin lead consideres less lossy than coax? I had thought that higher ohms meant higher impedance and I thought higher impedance means higher loss. Obviously I have not read the chapter on transmission lines yet ;-), so I may have that all wrong.

Also, in the article, I liked the part about before 1950, no one even heard about swr, and that antennas with high swr were working just fine. But I make 2 assumptions: 1) I'm thinking, even if they didn't know or care about swr, they still had to cut their dipoles for the band they were transmitting on. 2) I still would not want to use a 10m dipole and transmit 100 watts on 80 without at least using a tuner. Am I correct in these assumptions?

1717. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 15:59:32 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fihet7$kt1$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33072

"Cecil Moore"
> The Zepp antenna is a 1/2WL monopole with no
> counterpoise.

Here are some comments by W8JI about the need for some kind of r-f ground or counterpoise on Zepps and other end-fed ham antennas.

http://www.w8ji.com/end-fed_vertical_j-pole_and_horizontal_zepp.htm

RF

1718. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 16:16:36 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <idgok3lggkov9dgg9gbaef1n2i96ekhg39@4ax.com>
Source record: 33073

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 09:53:16 -0500, "Jimmie D"
<GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote:

>Is there enough data to calculate the performance of the DLM antenna if it
>were installed at a typical AM broadcast facility

Hi Jimmie,

Yes.

>instead of at the naval
>test site?

That's the point, the difference does not recover the DLM lost power
as there is no difference (and in fact, the Navy site probably
exhibits the DLM's best numbers, which do not rise to that of
conventional antennas).

The same has been demonstrated by the engineering report of the eh
antenna. In that situation too, the "inventors" didn't have the math
skills of a 4th grader to compare numbers exhibiting their poorer
showing in comparison to a low end performing commercial antenna.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1719. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 16:19:06 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fihg1q$5q3$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 33074

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> That DLM system radiated only about 59% of the power applied to it,
> which is well below the ~95% radiated by a standard 1/4-wave monopole
> using a "broadcast type" buried radial ground.
>
> Check the numbers for yourself.
>
> RF

Richard:

I built a few ...

One is on my sportster for 20m. Model on, I am using it!

Find me a better/ultra-light 1/2 wave mobile antenna which will mount to my modified/snap-on fiberglass touring case--using my bike frame as a counterpoise and still make it under trees/overpasses and I'll consider it!

This discussion, while interesting, is only an exercise in futility; however, I understand the controversy surrounding this particular antenna ... you are not the first, you won't be the last.

I just bought a new (2007) Buick Lacrosse, I suspect the Vincent antenna is already buried in the wheels transmitting the tire pressure data to the cars computer (I know the patent rights have already been purchased for such.)

I am a humble software engineer with an interest in amateur radio and learning more--if I were others, I'd investigate it for myself ... the darn antenna is so easy to construct and play with.

Regards,
JS

1720. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 16:54:24 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f0c6a919-57d3-4ed5-b905-8c3acfff437b@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33075

I just read this article from ARRL:

http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/pdf/9312070.pdf

This is exactly what I want to do. Put up a single dipole that I can use reasonably well on HF bands. The thing I haven't figured out yet about ladder line yet is how to bring it in to the house.
My current setup is a 10m dipole with RG58 coax feed line shoved under the back door. Obviously I can't do that with ladder line (aluminum door). I think I might get away with drilling two holes in the wall and putting in connectors, then attach the ladder line to the connectors. On the other side of the wall.... would I still want to use ladder line to continue on into the tuner? Or would would I want to attach a coax at that point from the wall to the tuner? Or maybe I need to hang my tuner on the wall. :) I'll google around and see what other people are doing, but I'd like to hear some ideas if anyone here is using ladder line. (should I change the topic for this thread?)

Cecil, I love your no tuner ladder line idea. I think someday I'll try that when I have more experience with feed lines and antennas.

jim

1721. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 16:54:24 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <b8iok3lptnnou30jh7nr0bc92t6jufnjie@4ax.com>
Source record: 33076

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 07:31:55 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>It is able to radiate on its surface and is unable to radiate
>as it returns down the center of the wire.
>(assuming the antenna is not tubular)

Hi Arthur,

Very interesting assumption. I suppose (and that is always a risk
with a renowned theoretician such as yourself) that you have an
instrument that can detect the difference in radiation between a solid
wire and a tubular one - all other externalities being the same?

No, I suppose not. You've been burnt too many times with your own
results confounding your expectations. However, putting that grief
aside (and it must be a terrible burden to endure), if a hollow
element were filled with a custard center so that it was in
equilibrium, would it radiate?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1722. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 16:57:29 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8viok3hlfh8l6ftc6uvek9shad7r19fr9c@4ax.com>
Source record: 33078

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 07:35:07 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

>Hi, I don't understand how you can add elements to an existing antenna
>and have it still work on the band it was originally made for. Do you
>still need a tuner? Or do you remove the 20m elements to transmit on
>10m?

Hi Jim,

Adding a new band's element will likely disturb the performance of an existing one. However, it will be slight, and if you anticipate this, you can construct a two band antenna and tune both. Similarly, you can construct three, four, five.... band antennas using similar principles. There is, of course, the compounding of difficulty as you increase this count, but that doesn't preclude it being done successfully.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1723. Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 16:57:40 UTC
From: mcclements@gmail.com
Message-ID: <f28d3bb1-6959-4b49-944a-37bebd1db545@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33077

Hi,

I am trying to figure out the proper balun to use on an Off Center Fed
dipole I am going to construct. I have settled on a 6:1 UnUn design
by Jerry Sevick, W2FMI. My question is will this properly prevent
feedline radition? Is some feedline radiation always expected /
inherit in this type of antenna design?

-Scott, WU2X

1724. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 17:04:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <u5jok3h19v5b7ehlf5qlo97ieehhqubihp@4ax.com>
Source record: 33079

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 07:55:57 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

>Why is the twin lead consideres less
>lossy than coax?

Hi Jim,

All loss is in the bulk of the conductor. When comparing the two,
twin lead usually has more bulk = less loss.

>I had thought that higher ohms meant higher impedance
>and I thought higher impedance means higher loss. Obviously I have not
>read the chapter on transmission lines yet ;-), so I may have that all
>wrong.

You do. Impedance restricts energy, it doesn't consume it (loss).

>Also, in the article, I liked the part about before 1950, no one even
>heard about swr, and that antennas with high swr were working just
>fine.

This is much the same illusion of climbing into a car with the
speedometer exclusive marked in kM/h and thinking it has great 0-60
acceleration. Everything is just fine (ignorance is bliss).

>But I make 2 assumptions: 1) I'm thinking, even if they didn't
>know or care about swr, they still had to cut their dipoles for the
>band they were transmitting on.

You don't even have to do that now, much less before 1950. Resonance
merely simplifies things and gives you a benchmark for performance. If
you don't have resonance, you accommodate to re-achieve that benchmark
for performance (this is how it is done now, and how it was done
before 1950).

>2) I still would not want to use a 10m
>dipole and transmit 100 watts on 80 without at least using a tuner. Am
>I correct in these assumptions?

That would be a pretty good intuition to proceed along. In this
specific case, you may even stand to lose power with the best of
tuners. Further correspondence will reveal those pitfalls.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1725. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 17:13:31 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <nsjok358auon7qaeit8hl5tshukn4hk1eq@4ax.com>
Source record: 33080

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 08:54:24 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

>I think I might get away with drilling two holes in the wall
>and putting in connectors, then attach the ladder line to the
>connectors.

Hi Jim,

Good plan. Check to make sure you don't have foil backed insulation
in the walls that might provide a short circuit path.

>On the other side of the wall.... would I still want to
>use ladder line to continue on into the tuner?

You can do that.

>Or would would I want
>to attach a coax at that point from the wall to the tuner?

You can do that too, but it is not a matter of "wanting to."

>Or maybe I
>need to hang my tuner on the wall.

Only if you can reach it as part of your typical operating behavior.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1726. Re: Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 17:18:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <46kok3peotav9stu9132doc4343ff4s493@4ax.com>
Source record: 33081

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 08:57:40 -0800 (PST), mcclements@gmail.com wrote:

>My question is will this properly prevent
>feedline radition?

Hi Scott,

The long answer: No.

>Is some feedline radiation always expected /
>inherit in this type of antenna design?

The short answer: Yah, sure, youbetcha!

The answer you need: Stick with the UnUn, and add a choke directly beneath it. Then add another choke a quarterwave beyond that, and possibly a third one a quarterwave further along. That should do it for this exceptionally (notoriously) unbalanced design.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1727. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 17:28:01 UTC
From: Edwin Johnson <edwinljohnson@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <BsY2j.20985$L%6.14746@bignews3.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 33082

On 2007-11-27, James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:
> I just read this article from ARRL:
>
> http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/pdf/9312070.pdf
>
> This is exactly what I want to do. Put up a single dipole that I can
> use reasonably well on HF bands. The thing I haven't figured out yet
> about ladder line yet is how to bring it in to the house.
> My current setup is a 10m dipole with RG58 coax feed line shoved under
> the back door. Obviously I can't do that with ladder line (aluminum
> door). I think I might get away with drilling two holes in the wall
> and putting in connectors, then attach the ladder line to the

Have the ladder line go to a ferrite bead balun (converts balanced to unbalanced) and a short piece of coax into the house and directly to the tuner. (Walt Maxwell's idea) I use this on my 80m loop and it tunes 80-10m easily.

...Edwin
--
____
"Once you have flown, you will walk the earth with your eyes
turned skyward, for there you have been, there you long to
return."-da Vinci http://bellsouthpwp2.net/e/d/edwinljohnson

1728. Re: Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:05:03 UTC
From: mcclements@gmail.com
Message-ID: <8db09a19-f1ad-4d44-ab89-e58326571922@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33083

Hah, ok that will be tough because it will be used on most HF bands.
But I think I have the solution. I will cover the coax from the
antenna feedpoint to the rig with #73 beads. That ought to do it ;)

-Scott, WU2X

On Nov 27, 12:18 pm, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> Then add another choke a quarterwave beyond that, and
> possibly a third one a quarterwave further along.

1729. Re: Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:16:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ohnok31pq05094b4iqto54p1djlv4vtpu0@4ax.com>
Source record: 33084

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 10:05:03 -0800 (PST), mcclements@gmail.com wrote:

>Hah, ok that will be tough because it will be used on most HF bands.
>But I think I have the solution. I will cover the coax from the
>antenna feedpoint to the rig with #73 beads. That ought to do it ;)

Hi Scott,

That is another solution, certainly, and one I have used as well.
Actually I used 40 or 50 beads spread along a 20' section of line with
that line section closest to the feedpoint.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1730. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:20:54 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <aeZ2j.55961$if6.35823@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 33085

John Smith wrote:

>
> I just bought a new (2007) Buick Lacrosse, I suspect the Vincent antenna
> is already buried in the wheels transmitting the tire pressure data to
> the cars computer (I know the patent rights have already been purchased
> for such.)

Perhaps not.

The press release from URI at the end of August 2007 says, in part:

"First, the U.S. Patent Office awarded him a patent for his system and method for providing a distributed loaded monopole antenna with all 29 of its claims (or applications) earlier this year. The patent is pending in several foreign countries.

Then the Lear Corporation, ranked 130 among Fortune 500 companies, licensed six of those applications, which are now in development. Lear is one of the worldï¿½s largest suppliers of automotive interior systems and components."

Since auto companies take years to add anything new, it seem unlikely that your Buick is already blessed with a Vincent/Lear DLM.

I wonder which 6 claims were licensed by Lear? Of the 29 claims, there are 4 independent claims, 1, 18, 21, and 24, with the remainder dependent claims. It seems unlikely that anyone would license random dependent claims, so it would appear that 18, 21, and/or 24 would be the most likely candidates.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1731. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:21:39 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <KvGdnTdboMq1_dHanZ2dnUVZ8tyqnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33086

>>> There is a simple, elegant and more expensive means: Buy a Yaesu az/el
>>> rotor as for satellite operation. Connect the control box through a
>>> SASI tracker or similar device and use Nova or some other sat tracking
>>> program. Almost all of the Keplerian element lists include the sun.
>>>
>>> Dave Heil K8MN
>> Yes, but I do believe it's overkill.
>
> Could be. I guess it depends on how precisely the sun panels need to
> be pointed at the sun. Most solar panels are fixed in position, on a
> house top or whatever, just to generally catch the rays.
==========
Yes to a fixed position due SOUTH ,but it means the panels will not
receive all that much energy or very little during the post noon
daylight hours .
It is debatable how much that is and consequently whether a rotating
system would be justifiable. However to find out and possibly advise
people ,after this test, how much more energy can be trapped ,I feel
setting up a rotating solar panel system is a worthwhile effort.
As an alternative to K8MN's suggestion a low cost (modified)satTV
tracking system might prove suitable.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1732. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:31:39 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fihnqc$163o$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 33087

James barrett wrote:
> I just read this article from ARRL:
>
> http://www.arrl.org/tis/info/pdf/9312070.pdf
>
> This is exactly what I want to do. Put up a single dipole that I can
> use reasonably well on HF bands. The thing I haven't figured out yet
> about ladder line yet is how to bring it in to the house.

Lots of ways. In my house, I made a hole below the window that I can cover with a plate if I move. Some folks use Plexiglas for one of their windows and drill holes and make jumpers. IIRC Cecil's web pages have a nice illustration of that. You won't need as many holes if you make a regular dipole of course.

> My current setup is a 10m dipole with RG58 coax feed line shoved under
> the back door. Obviously I can't do that with ladder line (aluminum
> door). I think I might get away with drilling two holes in the wall
> and putting in connectors, then attach the ladder line to the
> connectors.

Yep, that will work.

On the other side of the wall.... would I still want to
> use ladder line to continue on into the tuner? Or would would I want
> to attach a coax at that point from the wall to the tuner?

Run the ladder line the whole way to the tuner. Some folks put a balun in line and run coax for the last few feet, but the mfj has a balun built in.

>Or maybe I
> need to hang my tuner on the wall. :)

heh, that would be good for excercising!

I'll google around and see
> what other people are doing, but I'd like to hear some ideas if anyone
> here is using ladder line. (should I change the topic for this
> thread?)

Nah, it's pretty much still on topic.

One of the first things though is that there is ladder line, and there is window line. Most of us use window line, although ladder line has some advantages. Window line is easier to handle, and should work just fine for you. It is the poly coated stuff with cut out windows in it-

hence the name.

> Cecil, I love your no tuner ladder line idea. I think someday I'll try
> that when I have more experience with feed lines and antennas.

My xyl won't let me put one of those in - says it's visually challenged.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1733. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:32:46 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b850a260-0473-4678-881a-f92b5b3d73b5@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33088

On 27 Nov, 08:54, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 07:31:55 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >It is able to radiate on its surface and is unable to radiate
> >as it returns down the center of the wire.
> >(assuming the antenna is not tubular)
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> Very interesting assumption. I suppose (and that is always a risk
> with a renowned theoretician such as yourself) that you have an
> instrument that can detect the difference in radiation between a solid
> wire and a tubular one - all other externalities being the same?
>
> No, I suppose not. You've been burnt too many times with your own
> results confounding your expectations. However, putting that grief
> aside (and it must be a terrible burden to endure), if a hollow
> element were filled with a custard center so that it was in
> equilibrium, would it radiate?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

The material is diamagnetic which means that it has the ability to
levitate particles of like form. Levitation is the result of a
particle
escaping from its immediate gravitational pull and where it can exist
unharmed by surrounding gravitational action which by its very nature
has voids in gravitational action. In the case of a Gaussian
field that means to escape to beyond the arbitary border.
It is this very movement of particles without regard to gravitational
forces that allows for straight line actions inspite of the spherical
surface of the earth
Where material is solid then the internal surfaces of the skin depth
which is also the external surface of current flow cannot levitate any
part of the intervening structure.
Levitation is created by a magnetic field where escape from the parent
structure is possible.On the inside levitation since particles
concerned
are part and parcel of the material without freedom levitation is not
possible.
By the same token inductance and capacitance cannot exist on the
internal

path since another skin depth cannot exist.

If a radiator is made of a tube of minimal thickness with respect to skin
depth and the ends filled with the same diamagnetic
material where a fuse connects them, the fuse will blow when RF is
applied to the external surface

1734. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:34:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PqZ2j.4134$4q5.1090@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 33089

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:

>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>> What happens to the energy flowing in the lamp cord when you turn out
>>> your desk lamp? :-)

>> It still exists. It just ceases to be converted to
>> heat. Do you believe energy can be destroyed?
>
> I am surprised you did not provide a more complete answer to the
> question.

I did "provide a more complete answer" the last time Jim
made that identical comment.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1735. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:36:08 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <D8mdnUaTPdoN_tHanZ2dnUVZ8uSdnZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33090

> Using one of those tuners is very simple. (mostly)
>
> Assuming you are using ladder or window line,(not only a good
> assumption, but a good idea) put up as much wire as high as you can.
>
> The "mostly" part is that you don't want the wires to be 1/4 wavelength
> total on any of the bands you are going to operate. I think the MFJ
> manuals point out some lengths you don't want to use.
>
> All this is to say that if you can put say 96 feet of wire in the air,
> that is what you put up. Such an antenna will work a treat on 40 and up,
> decently on 80 meters, and almost so-so on 160.
>
> You are ready. Get a couple buds, your slingshot or favorite method of
> launching fishing line into the air, and put up that dipole. Run the
> window line to the house, avoiding running it too near to metal objects,
> say keep it around 4 inches away. Connect it to the balanced line input
> on the tuner, go coax to the rig, and there you have it. Make sure you
> do the grounding thing correctly, but that's another subject.
==========
Whatever the length of the dipole ,ensure the the length of 1 half of
the dipole + the length of the 'window feeder' is approx 1 quarter
wavelength of 160m . This will result is a reasonably low impedance at
the matching unit (tuner) , which that unit will happily accept.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1736. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:40:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WwZ2j.77756$Um6.13960@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33091

James barrett wrote:
> Hi, I don't understand how you can add elements to an existing antenna
> and have it still work on the band it was originally made for. Do you
> still need a tuner? Or do you remove the 20m elements to transmit on
> 10m?

The RF source energy will follow the path of least
impedance. If we have dipole elements for 40m, 30m,
and 20m on the same antenna, when we are on 30m, for
instance, the 30m dipole has a low impedance while
the 40m and 20m dipoles both have high impedances
to the 10.125 MHz source signal. This configuration
can function without a tuner.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1737. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:44:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <2f74614f-5e2c-46e0-afbd-981353046d38@r31g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32992

On 27 Nov, 07:02, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > If I have a 20 foot barge pole in my hand
> > and I poke somebody with it heat is generated
> > at the other end of the pole. There is no energy
> > left in the pole!
>
> Actually Art, there is plenty of energy left in
> the pole. The kinetic energy may be gone but the
> potential energy and atomic energy are still
> there. Remember e=mc^2?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Yes, but every action has an equal and opposite reaction.
(Newton)
There was no action in the pole other than at the ends
where the forces were kinetic. There was no change to
the potential energy. As far as Einsteins is concerned
his work is still a subject of contention.
Art

1738. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:48:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6pook3tnt62gi31eir40rop788gu4rc4v3@4ax.com>
Source record: 32993

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 10:32:46 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 27 Nov, 08:54, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 07:31:55 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >It is able to radiate on its surface and is unable to radiate
>> >as it returns down the center of the wire.
>> >(assuming the antenna is not tubular)
...
>>you have an
>> instrument that can detect the difference in radiation between a solid
>> wire and a tubular one - all other externalities being the same?
...
>If a radiator is made of a tube of minimal thickness with respect to
>skin
> depth and the ends filled with the same diamagnetic
>material where a fuse connects them, the fuse will blow when RF is
>applied to the external surface

Hi Arthur,

Let's make this practical for 2M. The skin depth there is all of 30
millionths of an inch and we can talk about a tube with maybe 100
millionths of an inch wall thickness, so let's make it a tube with a 1
thousandth inch diameter with the conventional length of 39 inches.

What size fuse will blow?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1739. Re: Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 18:53:33 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <WLidnfxNQNE--tHaRVnygAA@pipex.net>
Source record: 32994

> I am trying to figure out the proper balun to use on an Off Center Fed
> dipole I am going to construct. I have settled on a 6:1 UnUn design
> by Jerry Sevick, W2FMI. My question is will this properly prevent
> feedline radition? Is some feedline radiation always expected /
> inherit in this type of antenna design?
==========
In the past I have used an off-centre dipole with wire lengths ratio 1:2
(Windom) It had a 1:4 balun meant to transform the impedance from 50
to 200 Ohms. It worked quite well on the harmonic bands 80-40-20-10 m
The balun was obviously located at the dipole Tee.

Where would you locate a 1:6 unun ? I am eager to learn.
I also have Jerry Sevick's book :'Building and Using Baluns and Ununs'.
It is a treasure.

Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1740. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:01:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oQZ2j.4139$4q5.1249@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32995

Richard Fry wrote:
> "Cecil Moore"
>> The Zepp antenna is a 1/2WL monopole with no counterpoise.
>
> Here are some comments by W8JI about the need for some kind of r-f
> ground or counterpoise on Zepps and other end-fed ham antennas.

Nobody said the Zepp antenna is free of common-
mode currents. The wire connected to the antenna
obviously carries current while the floating wire
just as obviously carries no current at the open
end. Radiation from the series stub just didn't
matter with the Zeppelin airships.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1741. Re: Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:32:46 UTC
From: mcclements@gmail.com
Message-ID: <a760420a-686b-4fda-9103-143680839c79@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32996

On Nov 27, 1:53 pm, Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6wh...@dsl.pipex.com>
wrote:
> Where would you locate a 1:6 unun ? I am eager to learn.
> I also have Jerry Sevick's book :'Building and Using Baluns and Ununs'.
> It is a treasure.

The balun I am going to use is the one from the book "Transmission Line Transformers, Fourth Edition" Section 8.2.2: 50:300-Ω Unun. http://www.cwsbytemark.com/ sells it 69.95$, which is pretty fair considering it comes in an alum. enclosure. I have the Buckmaster commercial OCF ($$$$$) and I have never really been too happy with it. I want to build myself a new version and also I have a bunch of people I am trying to get started in the hobby and in my opinion, this is a good starter antenna for HF.

-Scott, WU2X

1742. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:37:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DI_2j.2876$Dt4.533@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32997

James barrett wrote:
> I think I might get away with drilling two holes in the wall
> and putting in connectors, then attach the ladder line to the
> connectors. On the other side of the wall.... would I still want to
> use ladder line to continue on into the tuner?

Some people use side-by-side runs of coax from the tuner
to the outside of the house. The center conductors of the
two runs of coax are used for the parallel lines. The
braids of the coax runs are tied together and grounded.
That alleviates any exposure to bare parallel wires.

Parallel side-by-side runs of 50 ohm coax have a Z0
of 100 ohms. Z0=150 ohms for side-by-side runs
of 75 ohm coax. For low power, side-by-side runs of
RG-62 has a Z0 of 186 ohms.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1743. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:39:50 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a6f08b50-b882-4c66-a31e-9a67fe98f9e8@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32998

On Nov 27, 1:40 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> James barrett wrote:
> > Hi, I don't understand how you can add elements to an existing antenna
> > and have it still work on the band it was originally made for. Do you
> > still need a tuner? Or do you remove the 20m elements to transmit on
> > 10m?
>
> The RF source energy will follow the path of least
> impedance. If we have dipole elements for 40m, 30m,
> and 20m on the same antenna, when we are on 30m, for
> instance, the 30m dipole has a low impedance while
> the 40m and 20m dipoles both have high impedances
> to the 10.125 MHz source signal. This configuration
> can function without a tuner.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

OH, I think I understand... is that what I have heard described as a
spider web antenna.. the elements go off in different directions from
center?

jim

1744. Re: Does an UnUn decouple an antenna from the feedline?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:44:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <es_2j.2877$Dt4.2651@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32999

mcclements@gmail.com wrote:
> I am trying to figure out the proper balun to use on an Off Center Fed
> dipole I am going to construct. I have settled on a 6:1 UnUn design
> by Jerry Sevick, W2FMI. My question is will this properly prevent
> feedline radition? Is some feedline radiation always expected /
> inherit in this type of antenna design?

The two different legs of the OCF dipole have different
impedances so it is virtually impossible to balance both
the voltages and currents into each element. If you install
a choke about 22 feet down the coax from the feedpoint, you
will have duplicated the Carolina Windom which takes
advantage of the inherent feedline radiation.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1745. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:52:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jA_2j.2878$Dt4.2001@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33000

Richard Clark wrote:
> James barrett wrote:
>> Why is the twin lead consideres less
>> lossy than coax?

> All loss is in the bulk of the conductor. When comparing the two,
> twin lead usually has more bulk = less loss.

The Z0 of the feedline has a lot to do with the I^2*R
losses in the line, one of the main sources of feedline
loss. Ifor = Vfor/Z0, so the higher the Z0, the lower
the current.

Coax has Z0s less than 100. Parallel lines usually have
Z0s greater than 100. That's a major reason that parallel
lines have lower losses.

It is also easier to build parallel lines with lots of
air dielectric, thus reducing dielectric losses.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1746. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 19:58:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eF_2j.2880$Dt4.1136@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33001

Michael Coslo wrote:
> James barrett wrote:
>> Cecil, I love your no tuner ladder line idea. I think someday I'll try
>> that when I have more experience with feed lines and antennas.
>
> My xyl won't let me put one of those in - says it's visually challenged.

That was my problem in CA which I solved in 1986 by
moving to AZ and leaving the XYL behind. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1747. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 20:06:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <AN_2j.2883$Dt4.244@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33002

James barrett wrote:
> OH, I think I understand... is that what I have heard described as a
> spider web antenna.. the elements go off in different directions from
> center?

This type of multi-band dipole antenna is called a "fan dipole".
I just did a Google search for "spider web antenna" and that
looks to be something else.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1748. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 20:44:17 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13kp0d4op50jsc4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 33003

James barrett wrote:
>
> Hi, I like the article. One question about feed lines. If coax is 50
> ohms and twin lead has 300 ohms. Why is the twin lead consideres less
> lossy than coax? I had thought that higher ohms meant higher impedance
> and I thought higher impedance means higher loss. Obviously I have not
> read the chapter on transmission lines yet ;-), so I may have that all
> wrong.

Yes, you do. If a line is terminated in a load equal to its characteristic impedance, the current along the line is sqrt(P/Z0) where P is the power and Z0 is the line's characteristic impedance. You can see from this that for a given power, the current is less if Z0 is greater. From HF through UHF, the loss in a transmission line is predominantly due to the resistance of the conductors, resulting in loss proportional to I^2 * R, where R is the RF resistivity of the conductors including skin effect. So when you increase Z0, it decreases current, and therefore decreases loss, all else (such as conductor size and material) being equal. I used a matched line for simplification, but the lower loss also holds when the line is mismatched.

> Also, in the article, I liked the part about before 1950, no one even
> heard about swr, and that antennas with high swr were working just
> fine.

The beginning of the hams' fetish with SWR corresponds to the availability of inexpensive meters to measure it. Once it could easily be measured, it gained a perceived importance way beyond reality.

> But I make 2 assumptions: 1) I'm thinking, even if they didn't
> know or care about swr, they still had to cut their dipoles for the
> band they were transmitting on.

No, they didn't then and they don't now.

> 2) I still would not want to use a 10m
> dipole and transmit 100 watts on 80 without at least using a tuner. Am
> I correct in these assumptions?

Yes, that's correct. One thing that *has* changed between then and now is that rigs used to incorporate a tuner (pi matching network), so often an external tuner wasn't necessary. Today's rigs don't have this built-in impedance matching capability.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1749. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 20:45:47 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <%l%2j.17677$CN4.12932@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33004

>>
>> Could be. I guess it depends on how precisely the sun panels need to
>> be pointed at the sun. Most solar panels are fixed in position, on a
>> house top or whatever, just to generally catch the rays.
> ======================
> Yes to a fixed position due SOUTH ,but it means the panels will not
> receive all that much energy or very little during the post noon daylight
> hours .
> It is debatable how much that is and consequently whether a rotating
> system would be justifiable. However to find out and possibly advise
> people ,after this test, how much more energy can be trapped ,I feel
> setting up a rotating solar panel system is a worthwhile effort.
> As an alternative to K8MN's suggestion a low cost (modified)satTV tracking
> system might prove suitable.
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

It is generally agreed that by tracking the sun one gets approx 40% more
'energy' from ones solar panels. Accuracy is not important. 10-20 degrees
tracking accuracy is suitable.

I have updated my solar page if you are interested:

http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/solar.htm

JERD
VK5JE - (Original poster)

1750. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 21:14:37 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <1fbaee08-3363-448d-9d95-689f8e2bdee5@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33005

On Nov 27, 5:31 am, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "John Smith" wrote> I don't believe any of the modeling programs are "aware" of what
dynamics
> > are causing the DLM to outperform expected/modeled results--
>
> __________
>
> Using Vincent's own numbers for the performance of a 3.5 MHz standard DLM
> shows otherwise, and that doesn't necessarily take a modeling program to
> discover.
>
> As I stated in my last post in this thread, I was NOT using NEC to model the
> DLM in any form. I modeled a standard, base loaded monopole of the same
> physical height as the 3.5 MHz DLM, and compared the NEC result for that to
> the DLM data in the URI test report, and the DLM data to the well-known
> performance of a standard 1/4-wave monopole -- which performance has been
> accurately measured.by broadcast stations thousands of times over the last
> 70+ years.
>
> That DLM system radiated only about 59% of the power applied to it, which is
> well below the ~95% radiated by a standard 1/4-wave monopole using a
> "broadcast type" buried radial ground.
>
> Check the numbers for yourself.
>
> RF

It doesn't matter. He mounted one on his bike, and he can
make contacts, so all the rules go out the window... :/
What I'd still like to see is the reinvention compared against
a same height short monopole which is purely top hat loaded.
I bet the DLM reinvention loses a bit of it's gee whiz status...
If the DLM is all it's cracked up to be, the LW aircraft beacon
boys should all be switching over real soon..
I'm not going to hold my breath waiting.. :(
Using extended helical windings for short whips is nothing new
either.
The CB'ers have been doing it for years and years.
It's a valid concept which in *some* cases can give an
advantage, but it sure isn't anything new.
People whine that no one tries the DLM in the real world.
But I already tried my own versions of basically the same thing
many years ago. "for mobile use"
But I don't use any versions of that basic design any more because

it is proven inferior vs other more standard methods such as
top hat loading, or using a single large high Q loading coil
instead of a bunch of split narrow wound coils of lower Q and
higher overall loss.
I still stand by my previous statements that the DLM is not an
optimum design for a short vertical. It has various warts, which
I won't bother elaborating on.. There is not much point since it
will just fly off into space ignored by the usual DLM-Gaussian
campers.
MK

1751. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 21:22:28 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7d843768-8e6d-4793-90e8-8c91e2e80d2e@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33006

On Nov 27, 2:58 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:

> That was my problem in CA which I solved in 1986 by
> moving to AZ and leaving the XYL behind. :-)

would that be the xxyl? ;-)

1752. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 21:24:21 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <50f3e668-a310-467c-84d8-6e446a31da4f@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33007

On Nov 27, 3:06 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> James barrett wrote:
> > OH, I think I understand... is that what I have heard described as a
> > spider web antenna.. the elements go off in different directions from
> > center?
>
> This type of multi-band dipole antenna is called a "fan dipole".
> I just did a Google search for "spider web antenna" and that
> looks to be something else.
> --

I think I've been doing too much reading, and got my terms confused.
yes, I meant to say fan dipole. :)

1753. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 21:56:25 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4732-474C9289-2264@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 33008

John Smith wrote:
"Better question might be, when a run of conductor just happens to be resonant / impedance matched at 60 Hz, why isn`t massive amounts of 60 Hz ELF being radiated?"

The hot and neutral conductors are too close together to allow energy to stray too far.

Certain antennas exhibit "power gain". Terman defines power gain as: "the ratio of power that must be radiated by the comparison (reference) antenna to develop a particular field strength in the direction of maximum radiation to the power that must be radiated by the directional antenna to obtain the same field strength in the same direction."

The definition implies more power required by the less directional (reference) antenna to equal the signal produced by the directional antenna which is said to have the "power gain" in a certain direction.

The constant is the power fed to both antennas, gain and reference. The gain antenna is sending more of its power towards the target and not wasting so much in undesired directions. If it wasted power like the less directional antenna, it would eat more power in total to have a power gain ? on its target. In fact, the directional antenna is just making more effective use of the energy it receives, not sending out opposing streams of coincident energy.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

1754. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 22:06:34 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <158f4926-55a1-440e-8a74-04a000e66d7c@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33009

On 27 Nov, 11:01, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Richard Fry wrote:
> > "Cecil Moore"
> >> The Zepp antenna is a 1/2WL monopole with no counterpoise.
>
> > Here are some comments by W8JI about the need for some kind of r-f
> > ground or counterpoise on Zepps and other end-fed ham antennas.
>
> Nobody said the Zepp antenna is free of common-
> mode currents. The wire connected to the antenna
> obviously carries current while the floating wire
> just as obviously carries no current at the open
> end. Radiation from the series stub just didn't
> matter with the Zeppelin airships.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil
W8JI is a competant engineer and well versed in "traditional"
antenna design but he is not without fault or error since
he is a human being. It is very worthwhile to read what
he has to say but if it doesn't agree on your thoughts
developed from first principles then you can't use the
info until the error is resolved. That is just like
reading a book without exercising discretion with
respect to the source.
Regards
Art

1755. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 22:08:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <5fab9b6e-e39d-4a4e-b1ee-90a725ad11da@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33010

On 27 Nov, 10:48, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 10:32:46 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> >On 27 Nov, 08:54, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> >> On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 07:31:55 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> >> wrote:
>
> >> >It is able to radiate on its surface and is unable to radiate
> >> >as it returns down the center of the wire.
> >> >(assuming the antenna is not tubular)
> ...
> >>you have an
> >> instrument that can detect the difference in radiation between a solid
> >> wire and a tubular one - all other externalities being the same?
> ...
> >If a radiator is made of a tube of minimal thickness with respect to
> >skin
> > depth and the ends filled with the same diamagnetic
> >material where a fuse connects them, the fuse will blow when RF is
> >applied to the external surface
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> Let's make this practical for 2M. The skin depth there is all of 30
> millionths of an inch and we can talk about a tube with maybe 100
> millionths of an inch wall thickness, so let's make it a tube with a 1
> thousandth inch diameter with the conventional length of 39 inches.
>
> What size fuse will blow?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

What ever you want.There is nothing more to discuss
with you. Send what you refee to as your missives elswhere

1756. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 22:09:38 UTC
From: Highland Ham <abcgm0csz.kn6whxyz@dsl.pipex.com>
Message-ID: <ZsSdnYoajKwKCNHanZ2dnUVZ8tqinZ2d@pipex.net>
Source record: 33011

> It is generally agreed that by tracking the sun one gets approx 40%
more
> 'energy' from ones solar panels. Accuracy is not important. 10-20 degrees
> tracking accuracy is suitable.
>
> I have updated my solar page if you are interested:
>
> http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/solar.htm
==========
Tnx for above info , 40% additional energy is indeed worth it to have a
rotating system . I bookmarked your web site.
I have 2pcs 64W solar panels producing up to 8 Amperes together.
Together with a 150W max (12 Amperes) Wind generator they keep my 12V
SLA batteries happy ,except in a windless winter period (location
northern Scotland at 57 degr north)
I am now considering to put a 2V-200A lead-acid cell in series to get
minimum 14 V , since my TenTec Paragon transceiver (1980s vintage)
doesn't like supply voltage to be below 12.2 Volt
The solar panels have a rated capacity at up to 16.5 volts ,so with 14 V
(max 16 V) I can still keep them in parallel.
The batteries provide power to an up to 100W-RF HF Tranceiver ,a laptop
(via a DC to AC inverter),a Packet-TNC , a VHF- transceiver , desk
lighting and NiMH battery charger.

Frank GM0CSZ /KN6WH

1757. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 22:25:10 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fii5g6$911$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 33014

Highland Ham wrote:
>>>> There is a simple, elegant and more expensive means: Buy a Yaesu az/el
>>>> rotor as for satellite operation. Connect the control box through a
>>>> SASI tracker or similar device and use Nova or some other sat tracking
>>>> program. Almost all of the Keplerian element lists include the sun.
>>>>
>>>> Dave Heil K8MN
>>>
>>> Yes, but I do believe it's overkill.
>>
>>
>> Could be. I guess it depends on how precisely the sun panels need to
>> be pointed at the sun. Most solar panels are fixed in position, on a
>> house top or whatever, just to generally catch the rays.
>
> ========================
> Yes to a fixed position due SOUTH ,but it means the panels will not
> receive all that much energy or very little during the post noon
> daylight hours .
> It is debatable how much that is and consequently whether a rotating
> system would be justifiable.

One can fairly trivially calculate this, at least in terms of the
incident energy on a flat plate. Taking into account the efficiency
changes in the solar panel is a bit trickier.

As a start, consider a panel tilted so that it directly faces the sun at
noon, and to make things easy, assume we're at the equinox. The angle
varies from -90 to 0 to 90 over a span of 12 hours. So, the average
insolation is the integral of cos(theta) from -pi/2 to pi/2 divided by
pi, or, 2/pi... about 0.63... So, pointing right at the sun would pick
up about 50% over the day. (assuming you've got view from horizon to
horizon, and neglecting the loss due to atmospheric attenuation, which
is significant)

Depending on what you consider as your energy costs, you can decide if
it's worth it. A typical solar panel installation runs about $6-7/watt,
so the improvement due to tracking would let you install a 35% smaller
installation, for the same output, equivalent to paying only $4-5/watt.
On a 1kW system, this is several thousand dollars, which might
actually get close to the cost of the actuators.

There IS a reliability and maintenance costs issue to consider though..

However to find out and possibly advise
> people ,after this test, how much more energy can be trapped ,I feel

> setting up a rotating solar panel system is a worthwhile effort.
> As an alternative to K8MN's suggestion a low cost (modified)satTV
> tracking system might prove suitable.
>
> Frank GM0CSZ / KN6WH

1758. Bass Fishing Can Get Heart Pumping

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 22:27:55 UTC
From: sjal7susoyemke0aa5cm@gmail.com
Message-ID: <645688be-e2db-4306-8e1c-83e625561ffe@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33012

There are few experiences for a freshwater angler than watch a huge lunker fly out of the water with their bait in its mouth. This adrenaline-pumping moment is a sign of great bass fishing, regardless of the type of fishing being done. Sitting in a boat casting into the shadows of a tree or sitting on the bank luring the finicky fish to your bait are some of the most conventional methods used, and bass fishing for huge largemouth or smallmouth bass on fly fishing equipment adds to the excitement of the strike.
http://bass.fishing.lure.googlepages.com/index.html

1759. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 22:42:31 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fii6gs$c6l$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33013

"art" wrote
> W8JI is a competant engineer and well versed in "traditional"
> antenna design but he is not without fault or error since
> he is a human being. It is very worthwhile to read what
> he has to say but if it doesn't agree on your thoughts
> developed from first principles then you can't use the
> info until the error is resolved. That is just like
> reading a book without exercising discretion with
> respect to the source.

---

art,

As presumably you, also, are a human being, then shouldn't we all consider the peculiar, unproven, and unique beliefs you post here with the same discretion applying to you as you suggest for the statements of W8JI (and others)?

And that is being rather charitable, as W8JI is basing his analyses on proven and repeatable physics, not on the speculations you continue to post, and which no one else has offered the least bit of provable corroboration.

RF

1760. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 23:06:23 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <tj7pk315fg3l416654k0v34pg34pcl9d4s@4ax.com>
Source record: 33015

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 14:08:39 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 27 Nov, 10:48, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 10:32:46 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>> >If a radiator is made of a tube of minimal thickness with respect to
>> >skin
>> > depth and the ends filled with the same diamagnetic
>> >material where a fuse connects them, the fuse will blow when RF is
>> >applied to the external surface
>>
>> Let's make this practical for 2M. The skin depth there is all of 30
>> millionths of an inch and we can talk about a tube with maybe 100
>> millionths of an inch wall thickness, so let's make it a tube with a 1
>> thousandth inch diameter with the conventional length of 39 inches.
>>
>> What size fuse will blow?
>
>What ever you want.There is nothing more to discuss
>with you. Send what you refee to as your missives elswhere

Hi Arthur,

So basically you are telling us you don't know how to distinguish a
hollow conductor from a solid one based on practical testing
demonstrating how an hollow conductor will "blow a fuse when RF is
applied to it." [No one is surprised you can't perform this.]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1761. Tarheel vs High Sierra (Sidekick) antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-27 23:11:32 UTC
From: Newman <n5dn@excite.com>
Message-ID: <4fd6$474ca423$4b58195f$8163@ALLTEL.NET>
Source record: 33016

Anyone have experience/opinion re Tarheel vs High Sierra "screwdriver" type antennas?
Tnx

1762. check out this site!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 00:07:38 UTC
From: sf4fvbhn94cptkf4xtf2@gmail.com
Message-ID: <e8558b70-15c5-42c5-a0e3-b0b95f1b10ad@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33017

it has all the latest music, ringtones and jokes! http://ringtones.c-o.in

1763. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 00:13:24 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dicpk3hg2saro8han9lb9hebam51acvu4i@4ax.com>
Source record: 33018
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1764. Re: check out this site!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 00:19:20 UTC
From: Bert Hyman <bert@iphouse.com>
Message-ID: <Xns99F5BA72A7FAEVeebleFetzer@216.250.184.7>
Source record: 33019

In news:e8558b70-15c5-42c5-a0e3-b0b95f1b10ad@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com
sf4fvbhn94cptkf4xtf2@gmail.com wrote:

> it has all the latest music

Songs about spam?

--
Bert Hyman St. Paul, MN bert@iphouse.com

1765. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 00:42:27 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <5fe81985-3d67-4487-9c01-eab9c6b946a1@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33020

On 27 Nov, 14:42, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> W8JI is a competant engineer and well versed in "traditional"
> > antenna design but he is not without fault or error since
> > he is a human being. It is very worthwhile to read what
> > he has to say but if it doesn't agree on your thoughts
> > developed from first principles then you can't use the
> > info until the error is resolved. That is just like
> > reading a book without exercising discretion with
> > respect to the source.
>
> ----------
>
> art,
>
> As presumably you, also, are a human being, then shouldn't we all consider
> the peculiar, unproven, and unique beliefs you post here with the same
> discretion applying to you as you suggest for the statements of W8JI (and
> others)?
>
> And that is being rather charitable, as W8JI is basing his analyses on
> proven and repeatable physics, not on the speculations you continue to post,
> and which no one else has offered the least bit of provable corroboration.
>
> RF

What others think matters not to me. If I can follow thru from first
principles
of that which is stated then I am comfortable with it.
At the same time it is acknoweledged that radiation is still a mystery
to scientists
and I want to get to the bottom of things. If you are comfortable in
what you believe
then why the problem?

1766. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 01:05:52 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fiietl$4lr$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 33021

"art" wrote
> At the same time it is acknoweledged that radiation
> is still a mystery to scientists.

Or just a mystery to you, perhaps?

Please quote the provable, scientific source(s) supporting an objective research result showing that your stated belief that "radiation is still a mystery" is valid.

RF

1767. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 01:44:08 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33022
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 25, 2:34 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
> > being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
> > you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
> > your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
> > stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
> > seek help.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Seek help Mr. Morgan, why do you laud false charges at an innocent
> ham, and then allege someone made you do it. Take responsibility for
> your actions, I'm sure that if you cause any harm, your victim will
> ensure that you face up to your misdeed.- Hide quoted text -
>

> - Show quoted text -

Why Mark, why not face up to your stalking of Mr. Crow? Why thread
jack the annoucement of your misdeed?

1768. why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 01:52:56 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiihm0vhk1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 33023
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
>

1769. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 01:58:59 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33024
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 25, 2:34 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
> > > being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
> > > you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
> > > your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
> > > stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
> > > seek help.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Seek help Mr. Morgan, why do you laud false charges at an innocent
> > ham, and then allege someone made you do it. Take responsibility for
> > your actions, I'm sure that if you cause any harm, your victim will

> > ensure that you face up to your misdeed.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Why Mark, why not face up to your stalking of Mr. Crow? Why thread
> jack the annoucement of your misdeed?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

1770. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 01:59:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0qipk3hof39ird0e05rodcb7lkj9bce10q@4ax.com>
Source record: 33025
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1771. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 02:02:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dqipk3d51o0rk62cdg3pacqk35ah1jjhcl@4ax.com>
Source record: 33026

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 16:42:27 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

> If I can follow thru from first
>principles

Follow thru indeed.

This isn't rec.golf.clinic, and you can't even bogey the course. ;-)

1772. why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 02:03:59 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 33027
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:

1773. Re: Antenna rotator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 02:23:24 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <wi43j.17802$CN4.7695@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33028

> I have 2pcs 64W solar panels producing up to 8 Amperes together.
> Together with a 150W max (12 Amperes) Wind generator they keep my 12V SLA
> batteries happy ,except in a windless winter period (location northern
> Scotland at 57 degr north)

> Frank GM0CSZ /KN6WH

Frank, please tell me about your wind generator.

VK5JE

http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/

1774. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 04:00:22 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4c4ae952-5295-4c2a-a68f-2ac3539a3e08@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 33029

On 27 Nov, 17:05, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> At the same time it is acknoweledged that radiation
> > is still a mystery to scientists.
>
> ----------
>
> Or just a mystery to you, perhaps?
>
> Please quote the provable, scientific source(s) supporting an objective
> research result showing that your stated belief that "radiation is still a
> mystery" is valid.
>
> RF

I figured you were from the "All is known about antennas" group.
Why are you bothering with me when all is known?
We have nothing in common so why are you trying to advise me?
Why not educate the masses with respect to waves versus particles,
everybody will be very interested as to what emanates from a
radiator or visa versa when on the receiving end.Is it clones of
yourself that is needed to save the World?
As for you wanting me to quote something per your request,
you can forget all about that! I am not interested in
influencing your thoughts, What you have you can take to your
grave with complete confidence.

1775. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:03:13 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <BLmdnQLmCs3ha9HanZ2dnUVZ_uyinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33030

nm5k@wt.net wrote:

> On Nov 25, 12:46 am, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> Ok, I want to build a larger loop to get more gain, if possible deep
>> nulls for reducing local noise, I would like to try wire instead of coax.
>> I want to mount it on a PVC pipe frame. Can you give me any ideas as to
>> what shape and size? Whats a solenoid loop?
>
> A solenoid loop is like this..
> http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/loop5.jpg

I don't really see the difference between that loop and the one I have now
except for the coupling loop.

> A pancake loop is about the same, except
> that the wires are stacked in the same plane
> like an electric range burner, vs being side by
> side like the solenoid loop.
> All the PVC loops I make are diamonds,
> fed at the bottom corner.
> The depth of the nulls is due to balance, not
> the size of the loop.
> But... In some cases it's easier to get good
> balance on a larger loop as it's easier to
> ensure a symmetrical loop as related to the
> mounting hardware, feed devices, etc..
> But in my case, even my smallest 16 inch
> loop is very symmetrical and has just as
> good of balance as my larger loops.
> So size doesn't mean much. Care in symmetrical
> construction means much more.
> I've never had common mode problems to be a
> big deal. I may have a little, but when I tune
> the loop, the greatly increased "tuned" level
> swamps any small common mode signal I may
> have.
> So in effect, it's usually not an issue.
> I do try to keep the feedlines only as long as
> needed to reach the antenna, and I keep
> them on the floor.
> Another thing that I think helps a bit is to
> use a separate coupling loop to feed the
> loop. But this may help with balance more

> than common mode reduction. But I still
> recommend it none the less.
> One thing.. make sure there is not metal
> around the antenna. This can whack things
> out fairly fast. IE: metal frame chairs, file
> cabinets, etc...
> On my loops, I've use no baluns at all so far,
> but as my recordings prove, I have no lack
> of nulls, or signal level for that matter.
> When I null a single point ground wave signal,
> say bye bye.. It's gone. :/
> BTW, you will never have good luck at nulling
> general "band noise". When you say "band noise",
> I will assume you mean all the noise received from
> all directions at once.

I rotated the antenna and got at least 3S units less noise
so, that would indicate something other than band noise I think.

> As has been repeated
> many times, if the noise source is not from a
> single source, the loop will not be able to provide
> a decent null. You will never be able to null random
> noise. But if say a power line device starts making
> noise from a single source, you can null almost
> all of it, and still hear most of the skywave signal
> you are trying to receive.
> It's quite possible you are in a location with multiple
> noise sources, and the small loops may not do the
> job you want them to. In general, a loop is a loop is
> a loop.. If the one you have is working properly, and
> you are having trouble nulling the noise sources,
> going to a bigger loop may not help much at all.
> MK

my initial problem is not much gain from the loop.

I have always been able to null the noise.

1776. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:08:42 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <aeydnehFvJBYatHanZ2dnUVZ_o2vnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33031

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:sIudnakSHbz-hNTanZ2dnUVZ_oGjnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>
> ...
>>> You have already been told there is no such thing as a low noise
>>> antenna. The loop has the advantage of being able to null out signals
>>> from two opposite directions, which can help if the interference is
>>> predominantly from one (or both) of those directions. You can improve
>>> the depth of those nulls, but pattern or directivity is unrelated to
>>> the power transfer problem.
>>
>> did I misunderstand you, I thought the noise was nullable but at 75
>> meters the signals were mostly omnidirectional? Or is this one of the
>> unlearned things?
>
> Keep in mind that noise from very close sources can be much stronger than
> the aggregated noise from more distant source. If you live in a street
> where everyone has the same noisy plasma TV, the noise from your own one
> is likely to be much stronger than the aggregate of the others... think
> through the propagation mechanism and especially the effects where the
> source is in the near field (say within a quarter wave of your antenna).
>
> You can't do much to null the noise from a hundred TVs spread around the
> neighborhood, but you can null the noise from a close by dominant source
> like your own, or immediate neighbor's. Of course, in nulling the noise
> in that direction you also null signals from the same direction.
> Fortunately, lots of signals come via an ionospheric path (a higher
> angle), and the null of the loop is normally oriented horizontally so it
> doesn't knock the ionospheric signals down as much.
>
> If you try something beside a shielded loop, make sure you use an
> effective means of isolating the feed line from the loop so that pickup
> on the feedline does not feed the receiver.
>
> Perhaps by solenoid loop you mean a multi turn loop. A multiturn loop is
> another way of increasing induced voltage, but it increases the source
> impedance and you have to solve the impedance matching issue.

some type of balun maybe?

>
> ...
>> Ok, I want to build a larger loop to get more gain, if possible deep
>> nulls for reducing local noise, I would like to try wire instead of
>> coax. I want to mount it on a PVC pipe frame. Can you give me any
>> ideas as to what shape and size? Whats a solenoid loop?
>>
>>
>
> You started of with a loop that was too insensitive, so you have improved
> that with better matching solving that problem. You can increase the gain
> by further improvement of the matching... but you don't need more gain
> than sufficient to have the band noise swamp the receiver internal noise.

at this point I din't think it does. When I orient the antenna for lowest
noise the S meter never reads above S3, its really quiet.

I guess the question is this, DX signals would be skywave, a loop is omni
directional to skywave signals I believe. Is this correct?

>
> I know you are convinced that matching also degraded the pattern. If the
> matching network was entirely inside an effectively shielded box, it
> should not affect the nulls. Make sure that you retained the shielded
> loop properly.

I didn't use a shielded box, I have a plastic box. The instructions for the
loop I built said either was OK.

>
> Why do you still think that a larger loop has deeper nulls.

If I implied that I didn't intend to do so, what I mean is to "keep" the
deep nulls I now have.

>
> Owen

1777. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:18:27 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <_PudnWLYK6eNZ9HanZ2dnUVZ_oqhnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33032

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> mario wrote:
>> On Sat, 24 Nov 2007 23:41:19 -0800, Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> In my limited experience, it's extremely difficult or impossible to do a
>>> good job of isolating the feedline from a small loop. The common mode
>>> impedance is just too high.
>>>
>>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>
>> Hello
>>
>> How much (estimated) would this common mode impedance be for a 3 foot
>> diameter loop for instance 80 meter band?
>
> It depends on height above ground, but according to EZNEC it's on the
> order of 1000 ohms when 6 feet above ground. You'd probably need a
> receiver or circuit with differential input and very good common mode
> rejection ratio, and perhaps also an exceptionally good balun, to
> prevent the feedline response from reducing the null depth unless using
> a "shielded" loop which by its construction provides good common mode
> rejection. I'd be interested in hearing how Owen managed to get good
> nulls from an unshielded loop.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I ran across a small loop with some interesting add ons to solve the common mode problem while looking for info on the loop here on the web. I will try and find it.

1778. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:26:49 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <-7OdncjeiLBjZtHanZ2dnUVZ_i2dnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33033

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
> news:13ki9p1bqcp7jb5@corp.supernews.com:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>> . . .
>>> If you try something beside a shielded loop, make sure you use an
>>> effective means of isolating the feed line from the loop so that
>>> pickup on the feedline does not feed the receiver.
>>> . . .
>>
>> In my limited experience, it's extremely difficult or impossible to do
>> a good job of isolating the feedline from a small loop. The common
>> mode impedance is just too high.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>
>
> Hello Roy,
>
> I have a small loop with inexpesive voltage balun, and it gives a quite
> deep null (though I can't put dB figures on it off hand), and very sharp
> null.
>
> I wonder if the reason that Tony perceives that the nulls are shallow is
> that he is assessing it on band noise. If so Tony, you should assess the
> depth of the nulls on a local (ie low elevation) point source that is
> much stronger than band noise. The test signal should dominate the
> receiver.
>
> If an antenna with deep nulls doesn't reduce band noise much, it
> suggests that the noise is not mainly from a single direction... as
> discussed earlier in this thread.
>
> Owen

the band has been devoid of strong noise the past few days. I think I know
who isn't home in my neighborhood and where the noise may be coming from.
All I need do is have the noise return when she gets home from her trip.

The loop points at her home and the one behind me when the noise is up.
Maybe we got the culprit.

I had recorded an hour and a half of a pileup awhile back and in lstening to the recording again there was almost no noise. this was 3-4 months ago. As I had posted previously the noise showed up a little over a month ago.

Oh, one more thing, I will be replacing the coax on the loop over the next day or so. My gut tells me to try this.

Just because you purchase a new run of coax it doesn't mean it doesn't have a defect. Its the only thing I haven't looked at.

1779. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:27:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <h%63j.77831$Um6.71522@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33034

Richard Harrison wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
> "Better question might be, when a run of conductor just happens to be
> resonant / impedance matched at 60 Hz, why isn`t massive amounts of 60
> Hz ELF being radiated?"
>
> The hot and neutral conductors are too close together to allow energy to
> stray too far.

Yes, and besides that, 1/2WL at 60 Hz is 1553 miles.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1780. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:30:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Q173j.77833$Um6.15790@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 33035

art wrote:
> W8JI is a competant engineer and well versed in "traditional"
> antenna design but he is not without fault or error since
> he is a human being.

He is absolutely wrong about the phase shift through
a 75m bugcatcher loading coil. Over on QRZ.com, he
tried to prove something using the lumped inductance
in EZNEC. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1781. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 05:53:41 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F6ABD7E5DCEnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 33036

Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
news:aeydnehFvJBYatHanZ2dnUVZ_o2vnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:

> I guess the question is this, DX signals would be skywave, a loop is
> omni directional to skywave signals I believe. Is this correct?

In free spacem the nulls are orthogoal to the plane of the loop. If you make the plane of the loop vertical and mount it near ground, the nulls will be modified somewhat, but the gain at high elevations (eg ionospheric propagation from nearby) would be pretty much unaffacted by loop orientation. That cannot be said for very low angle signals.

...
> I didn't use a shielded box, I have a plastic box. The instructions
> for the loop I built said either was OK.

Well, the instructions had you tuning the loop in a manner that wasn't very effective too didn't they. Are they credible?

I am not saying a shielded box is necessary, but I wouldn't use a plastic box without verifying it works as well as a shielded box... and the way you do that is to build the shielded box version.

>> Why do you still think that a larger loop has deeper nulls.
>
> If I implied that I didn't intend to do so, what I mean is to "keep"
> the deep nulls I now have.

I pointed out in an earlier post that you might well compromise symmetry with a larger loop and so compromise the depth of the nulls. You only need enough gain to swamp receiver internal noise under the best band conditions and loop orientation.

Of course, when the loop becomes large enough, its directivity does change, and the nulls are a little broader. Proximity to ground modifies large loops significantly.

Owen

1782. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 06:28:42 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <kqednWIv2bfxI9DanZ2dnUVZ_gWdnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 33037

Owen Duffy wrote:

> Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote in
> news:aeydnehFvJBYatHanZ2dnUVZ_o2vnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
>> I guess the question is this, DX signals would be skywave, a loop is
>> omni directional to skywave signals I believe. Is this correct?
>
> In free spacem the nulls are orthogoal to the plane of the loop. If you
> make the plane of the loop vertical and mount it near ground, the nulls
> will be modified somewhat, but the gain at high elevations (eg
> ionospheric propagation from nearby) would be pretty much unaffacted by
> loop orientation. That cannot be said for very low angle signals.
>
> ...
>> I didn't use a shielded box, I have a plastic box. The instructions
>> for the loop I built said either was OK.
>
> Well, the instructions had you tuning the loop in a manner that wasn't
> very effective too didn't they. Are they credible?
>
> I am not saying a shielded box is necessary, but I wouldn't use a plastic
> box without verifying it works as well as a shielded box... and the way
> you do that is to build the shielded box version.

Shielded boxes are hard to come by in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

Radio Shack has a few which I just got. I will be changing over first chance
I get.

>
>>> Why do you still think that a larger loop has deeper nulls.
>>
>> If I implied that I didn't intend to do so, what I mean is to "keep"
>> the deep nulls I now have.
>
> I pointed out in an earlier post that you might well compromise symmetry
> with a larger loop and so compromise the depth of the nulls. You only
> need enough gain to swamp receiver internal noise under the best band
> conditions and loop orientation.
>
> Of course, when the loop becomes large enough, its directivity does
> change, and the nulls are a little broader. Proximity to ground modifies
> large loops significantly.
>

> Owen

Lets see what happens when I change over to a shielded box.

1783. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 06:29:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <rf2qk39au0i5d6d5tp6gjk7jilmumff6q2@4ax.com>
Source record: 33038

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:00:22 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>Why not educate the masses with respect to waves versus particles,
>everybody will be very interested as to what emanates from a
>radiator or visa versa when on the receiving end.

How curious, Arthur, that I asked you for EXACTLY the same information
and you showed absolute repugnance towards the topic!

Already bored?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1784. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 06:36:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <903qk3932srd3ghrs857bej65p2ioodsvi@4ax.com>
Source record: 33039

On Sun, 25 Nov 2007 13:15:33 -0800 (PST), nm5k@wt.net wrote:

>A solenoid loop is like this..
>http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/loop5.jpg

Hi Mark,

That is a really good job you did at that page.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1785. 18AVQ details required

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 10:41:17 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <hBb3j.17981$CN4.595@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 33040

I have changed over to a long wire antenna and have given my 20 year old
Hy-Gain 18AVQ vertical to a fellow ham. It needs some repairs and I am
wondering if anyone can lead me to the construction/assembly details of this
antenna.

In particular how the connector at the bottom of the antenna connects to the
internals!

VK5JE

You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
Chances are I have one that you don't.
I'll leave it up to you to decide!
http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/

1786. eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 14:33:35 UTC
From: Ted <nobody@pseudo.borked.net>
Message-ID: <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
Source record: 33041
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D

1787. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 15:00:51 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <02284882-c26f-448f-a286-79737dc9571d@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32942
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

1788. Re: Cushcraft R5/R7 Matching Network (MN-7) Rebuild

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:03:42 UTC
From: gregory.beat@comcast.net
Message-ID: <408a1387-47b4-4f3c-b845-62cbc2bb2d11@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32943

On Nov 3, 5:41 am, "gb" <w9nogbs...@arrlspamno.net> wrote:
> "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
>
> news:47263410$0$28831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
> >>> Anyone have a schematic of the matching network. I have two antennas and
> >>> both are missing the box.
>
> >>> Jimmie
>

Jimmie -

Contact me, my callsign AT arrl.net (or -- at QRZ Q&A)

I am rebuilding two Cushcraft R7 presently and just finished a
Cushcraft R5 --
I will have the vendor sources, part numbers, parts sources, etc.
to get both of those antenna fully operaitonal again.

Greg
W9GB

1789. DLM Comparisons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:19:25 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fik4ej$24o$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32944

Below is a link to a performance comparison of a DLM antenna with two other electrically short radiators, and to an unloaded 1/4-wave monopole.

http://i62.photobucket.com/albums/h85/rfry-100/DLMComparisons.gif

RF

1790. Re: 18AVQ details required

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:22:52 UTC
From: Jon Teske <jdteske@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <l25rk310ei3ra89a6043aalv52a8q3pvmd@4ax.com>
Source record: 32945

If you have access to archives of CQ or 73 magazine, many years ago
there was an article describing the disassembly and rehab of the lower
coupling of the Hy-Gain line of vertical antennas. As I recall there
is some sort of internal coil/capacitor structure inside the lowest
foot or so of the antenna. My guess is that the story was done
sometime in the late 60's or the 70's.

This is going only on my memory. I don't have the issues.

Jon Teske, W3JT

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 10:41:17 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
wrote:

>I have changed over to a long wire antenna and have given my 20 year old
>Hy-Gain 18AVQ vertical to a fellow ham. It needs some repairs and I am
>wondering if anyone can lead me to the construction/assembly details of this
>antenna.
>
>In particular how the connector at the bottom of the antenna connects to the
>internals!
>
>VK5JE
>
>You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
>Chances are I have one that you don't.
>I'll leave it up to you to decide!
>http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/
>--
>
>

1791. Re: DLM Comparisons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:25:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fik4pv$j9g$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32946

Richard Fry wrote:
> Below is a link to a performance comparison of a DLM antenna with two
> other electrically short radiators, and to an unloaded 1/4-wave monopole.
>
> http://i62.photobucket.com/albums/h85/rfry-100/DLMComparisons.gif
>
> RF

Interesting.

What URL did you get this data from, exactly?

And, I take it you are comparing a 1/4 wave DLM against a 1/4 reference?
Why not compare a 1/2 DLM against a 1/4 wave reference, there physical
lengths are MUCH MORE similar?

Regards,
JS

1792. Re: DLM Comparisons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:41:14 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fik5nf$6fq$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32947

"John Smith" wrote
> Interesting. What URL did you get this data from, exactly?

The data for all but the DLM I generated myself in NEC. As I wrote in the study, the DLM data came from the U.R.I. test report, of which I have a printed copy.

> And, I take it you are comparing a 1/4 wave DLM against a 1/4 reference?

The physical height of the 3.5 MHz DLM was not 1/4 of a free-space wavelength. The test report states that it was only 33% as tall as that. This is the reason that the other two short radiators in the study were set to that height.

> Why not compare a 1/2 DLM against a 1/4 wave reference, there physical
> lengths are MUCH MORE similar?

Because the claim has been made that the standard DLM is the equivalent of an unloaded, 1/4-wave monopole when both are used with the same r-f ground. Investigating that was the purpose of the exercise.

RF

1793. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:43:29 UTC
From: Ted <nobody@pseudo.borked.net>
Message-ID: <c0daf03508876d541475d10ea0de7261@pseudo.borked.net>
Source record: 32948
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

In article <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
Ted <nob...@pseudo.borked.net> wrote:
>
> http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D

Sorry, bad link. Try http://301url.com/YaesuFT1000D

1794. Re: DLM Comparisons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 16:56:12 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fik6je$o4i$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32949

Richard Fry wrote:

>> ...
> Because the claim has been made that the standard DLM is the equivalent
> of an unloaded, 1/4-wave monopole when both are used with the same r-f
> ground. Investigating that was the purpose of the exercise.
>
> RF

The first DLM I constructed was 1/4 wave, it convinced me I should attempt the 1/2 wave version ... the 1/4 wave version DOES make a great stealth antenna--10m version 2'+" .

The 1/2 wave version 5'+" , a 1/4 10m reference = ~8'.

Due to the lower takeoff angle of the 1/2 wave DLM, it compares much more favorably with the physical length of a 1/4 wave reference antenna--and is actually of a shorter physical height.

No single antenna is the solution for all real world situations. However, I have no bone to pick with any particular antenna(s) or personalities ... I only have needs which particular designs may offer me.

Strange how the DLM is a VERY GOOD solution to some real world problems/situations and that, since it is considered "unconventional", causes so many to turn a blind eye.

Who says the DLM is the best construction in this particular direction of physically short antennas, perhaps it can be engineered to even greater performance--however, to do so would require an atmosphere of experimentation, trial-and-error, etc. which was in the ORIGINAL purposes of the amateur radio service ... too bad so many forget.

Regards,
JS

1795. Re: DLM Comparisons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 17:31:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <vi8rk35k0ob658r64nr6hpvujh6f8d5rqm@4ax.com>
Source record: 32950

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 08:56:12 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>Strange how the DLM is a VERY GOOD solution to some real world
>problems/situations and that, since it is considered "unconventional",
>causes so many to turn a blind eye.

Hi Brett,

Strange you should say that... is more the issue.

>Who says the DLM is the best construction in this particular direction
>of physically short antennas, perhaps it can be engineered to even
>greater performance--however, to do so would require an atmosphere of
>experimentation, trial-and-error, etc. which was in the ORIGINAL
>purposes of the amateur radio service ... too bad so many forget.

Generally "who" at the start of a sentence introduces a question which
here above seems to have trailed off into weepy sentimentality.

I don't suppose you have any metrics for any of these observations you
purport to have made? Like how many have forgotten? Or naming "who"
of "who says the DLM...." (now that is certainly strange as it is so
obviously Vincent, Art and yourself).

Stranger yet is how it can be engineered to even greater performance
when it claims to better a radiator that achieves efficiencies in the
90s of percent. The dewy-eyed adulation of "greater" celebrates a
munchkin as goliath where this pygmy performer is gnawing on ankles to
keep our attention.

I simply wonder if you put RF to it, and unfortunately used hollow
tubes to construct it, what size fuse would Arthur claim it would
blow? You guys certainly struggle to support your observations with
practical, technical details.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1796. Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 17:53:33 UTC
From: MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <608f0b95-0f71-4d7b-a8ec-2395027819cd@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32951

I'd like to know about the DVB-T standard, but I get confused when it comes to configuring a DVB-T system for a Single Frequency Network topology. I've read that normally for an 8MHz bandwidth using 2k mode about 1700 carriers are possible. Does this translate to 1700 individual programs?

I think I can probably answer this question if I find a good tutorial on COFDM. I've found some on Google, but I haven't found one that explains simply how it is possible to have multiple carriers in a single channel.

Thanks!

1797. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 18:03:54 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <z4i3j.2008$NY.355@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32952

Cecil Moore wrote:
> art wrote:
>> W8JI is a competant engineer and well versed in "traditional"
>> antenna design but he is not without fault or error since
>> he is a human being.
>
> He is absolutely wrong about the phase shift through
> a 75m bugcatcher loading coil. Over on QRZ.com, he
> tried to prove something using the lumped inductance
> in EZNEC. :-)

People who want to know what W8JI actually believes, as
opposed to what Cecil says he believes, should go to W8JI's
website. And, no, Cecil, your little theory about phase shifts across
loading coils, which you can't substantiate through experiment, or
even through any type of rigorous theory, is nothing more than
an exercise in philosophical fantasy.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1798. why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 18:18:39 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fikbe6$r0r$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32953
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:02284882-c26f-448f-a286-79737dc9571d@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:

why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod
why are trying to escalate thing even further

1799. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 18:43:57 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <bndrk3diqie6vkus9ovhta6csh5efpin17@4ax.com>
Source record: 32954
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1800. Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 19:25:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Ogj3j.4360$AR7.2544@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32955

Tom Donaly wrote:

> People who want to know what W8JI actually believes, as
> opposed to what Cecil says he believes, should go to W8JI's
> website.

I agree, Tom, and here is the URL:

http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm

W8JI takes a 2" dia, 100 turn, 10 inch long coil, and
claims the actual delay through that coil is 3 nS or
4.5 degrees. (The formula for the velocity factor of
such a coil yields ~0.033 at 4 MHz making the actual
delay ~37 degrees or ~25 nS at 4 MHz.)

W8JI's mistake was using standing wave current to try
to measure that delay. The phase of standing wave current
changes hardly at all and is useless for measuring delay.

If the delay is to be measured by observing phase shifts,
then traveling wave current should be used. That would
require loading the coil with a resistor equal to its
characteristic impedance.

Another way to measure the delay is to set the coil up
as a helical antenna over a ground plane and find the
self-resonant frequency which would mean the phase shift
through the coil is 90 degrees at that self-resonant
frequency. Even though the delay changes with frequency,
it is highly unlikely to drop from 90 degrees to 4.5
degrees in a few MHz.

> ... your little theory about phase shifts across
> loading coils, which you can't substantiate through experiment, or
> even through any type of rigorous theory, is nothing more than
> an exercise in philosophical fantasy.

Actually, it is an exercise in the physics of reality.
A 3nS delay through a 100 uH coil is the real "exercise
in philosophical fantasy" and obviously impossible. Try
it with a TDR and see what you get. Heck, try it at DC
and see what you get.

At his request, I sent a test setup schematic to one of
the gurus on this newsgroup so he could prove me wrong.
He has gone silent and stopped answering my emails. I

expect to see a paper or magazine article announcing
"his discovery".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1801. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 19:44:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <v7hrk3h8127pir7b9h0f55nbe7f9hmg03s@4ax.com>
Source record: 32956

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 13:25:34 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>At his request, I sent a test setup schematic to one of
>the gurus on this newsgroup so he could prove me wrong.
>He has gone silent and stopped answering my emails. I
>expect to see a paper or magazine article announcing
>"his discovery".

Art probably had more pressing issues with the Patent Office.

1802. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 21:39:27 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <wel3j.2514$C24.1559@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32957

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>
>> People who want to know what W8JI actually believes, as
>> opposed to what Cecil says he believes, should go to W8JI's
>> website.
>
> I agree, Tom, and here is the URL:
>
> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>
> W8JI takes a 2" dia, 100 turn, 10 inch long coil, and
> claims the actual delay through that coil is 3 nS or
> 4.5 degrees. (The formula for the velocity factor of
> such a coil yields ~0.033 at 4 MHz making the actual
> delay ~37 degrees or ~25 nS at 4 MHz.)
>
> W8JI's mistake was using standing wave current to try
> to measure that delay. The phase of standing wave current
> changes hardly at all and is useless for measuring delay.
>
> If the delay is to be measured by observing phase shifts,
> then traveling wave current should be used. That would
> require loading the coil with a resistor equal to its
> characteristic impedance.
>
> Another way to measure the delay is to set the coil up
> as a helical antenna over a ground plane and find the
> self-resonant frequency which would mean the phase shift
> through the coil is 90 degrees at that self-resonant
> frequency. Even though the delay changes with frequency,
> it is highly unlikely to drop from 90 degrees to 4.5
> degrees in a few MHz.
>
>> ... your little theory about phase shifts across
>> loading coils, which you can't substantiate through experiment, or
>> even through any type of rigorous theory, is nothing more than
>> an exercise in philosophical fantasy.
>
> Actually, it is an exercise in the physics of reality.
> A 3nS delay through a 100 uH coil is the real "exercise
> in philosophical fantasy" and obviously impossible. Try
> it with a TDR and see what you get. Heck, try it at DC
> and see what you get.

>
> At his request, I sent a test setup schematic to one of
> the gurus on this newsgroup so he could prove me wrong.
> He has gone silent and stopped answering my emails. I
> expect to see a paper or magazine article announcing
> "his discovery".

What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil? How do you define the characteristic impedance of a coil of wire? If you were to replace Tom's coil with a shorted length of transmission line, given that jXl = jZo(tan(BL)), which one of the infinite combinations of Zo and L would you use, given that any of them would resonate your antenna? Would they all have the same "phase shift?" What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts? Have you used the test setup you mentioned, yourself? Spit out some numbers.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

(P.S. For those who don't know: "B" is my version of the Greek letter "Beta," and L is the length of the transmission line, so BL is the length of the line in radians. In order for jXl to stay the same, given a change in Zo, the length of the transmission line has to change, too. Since the length isn't unique, the delay isn't either, and even if Cecil's transmission line coil did act like a transmission line, the delay could be changed to anything anyone wanted it to, just by changing the coil dimensions. Of course, Cecil can't prove that his coil is much of a transmission line, so the point is moot.)

1803. Re: Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-28 21:45:38 UTC
From: Wimpie <wimtel@tetech.nl>
Message-ID: <a55c7d72-4fde-4424-8f04-d421672d9b97@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32958

On 28 nov, 18:53, MRW <mr.whate...@gmail.com> wrote:
> I'd like to know about the DVB-T standard, but I get confused when it
> comes to configuring a DVB-T system for a Single Frequency Network
> topology. I've read that normally for an 8MHz bandwidth using 2k mode
> about 1700 carriers are possible. Does this translate to 1700
> individual programs?
>
> I think I can probably answer this question if I find a good tutorial
> on COFDM. I've found some on Google, but I haven't found one that
> explains simply how it is possible to have multiple carriers in a
> single channel.
>
> Thanks!

Hello,

General info on COFDM can be found on the internet. When you want do dive into details, go the www.etsi.org. They have the nice standards..... for free. Probably you have to register one time (for free). More standardization institutes should make the standards available for free.

Do a search in the "standards download area" on DVB and you will find all the details. Maybe you can find some tutorial as well.

With regards to the 1700 carriers. They spread the datastream over very much individual subcarriers, so the datarate per carrier is very low and you will not suffer from inter symbol interference due to delayspread. Of course there is frequency selective fading, but the bandwidth is such that the total signal will not be in a deep fade completely. Depending on the required image quality, they can put several streams into one 8 MHz wide channel. All are spread out over the individual subcarriers to get the best performance in a multipath propagation environment. The modulation and demodulation goes in a special way so that there is minimal adjacent subcarrier interference.

Hope this helps a bit.

Best regards,

Wim
PA3DJS
www.tetech.nl

1804. Re: 18AVQ details required

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 00:20:40 UTC
From: gb <w9nogbspam@arrlspamno.net>
Message-ID: <5_OdnXGITr9AmNPanZ2dnUVZ_jmdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32959

Surplus Sales has the manual for the antenna.
http://www.surplussales.com/Manuals/man_hygain.html

It is my understanding that HyGain/MFJ will supply parts they have from
current inventories.

Here is HyGain AV-14AVQ manual
http://www.hy-gain.com/man/pdf/AV-14AVQ.pdf

w9gb

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:hBb3j.17981$CN4.595@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
>I have changed over to a long wire antenna and have given my 20 year old
>Hy-Gain 18AVQ vertical to a fellow ham. It needs some repairs and I am
>wondering if anyone can lead me to the construction/assembly details of
>this antenna.
>
> In particular how the connector at the bottom of the antenna connects to
> the internals!
>
> VK5JE
>
> You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
> Chances are I have one that you don't.
> I'll leave it up to you to decide!
> http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/
> --
>
>
>

1805. FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 00:37:10 UTC
From: "jrsinglesli@gmail.com" <jrsinglesli@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e56c0543-3189-4f8c-9dfd-3804d15a77e2@t47g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32960

A magnificently built, balanced output antenna tuner for use with ladder line, open wire line. This item is for sale on E-bay Auction ends Sunday 12/2 at 19:00Z

To view listing, copy and past link below:

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&rd=1&item=290185692713&ssPageName=STRK:MESE:IT&ih=019

Highlights & Features of this tuner:

The twin inductor/current balun design provides a truly balanced output.

(2) 14 uH roller inductors, coupled to a WW II vintage dial with 25 turns, 1/100 turn markings.

High/Low Impedance Switching: Switches the capacitor bank to tuner's input or output. "HI" position is used for impedances above 50 ohms; "LO" is used for impedances below 50 ohms.

Variable and fixed capacitance controls - continuous range is from 25 to 1250pf @ 4500 Vpk.

Variable capacitor dial is the classic 4-inch National Velvet Vernier.

Beautiful, real wood venier over aluminum front panel.

Dimensions: H,W,D = 8 X 19 x 15 inches, approximate weight = 30 lbs

1806. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 00:53:31 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <474e14a0$0$2357$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32962

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:GWC2j.27071$lD6.19057@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
> John Smith wrote:
>> But then, your standard may be/have-been some bent coat-hanger
>
> Hey, a new reference standard, dBch
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I needed that. Good one!

de AI4QJ

1807. Re: DLM Comparisons

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 00:56:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fil2on$l6e$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32961

Richard Clark wrote:

>> ...
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

As always Richard, let others who have gone before you tell you what is possible/impossible, works/does-not, what-is-to-be-done/what-is-not, etc.

And further, let those of such a weak mind as to listen to you, follow you--I choose my own path ... the universe is, undoubtedly, unfolding as it should.

Thank you kindly ... ;-)

Regards,
JS

1808. why do you claim child molesting is laughing matter Dloyd?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 02:30:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <td8sk3hj0ekn2kpa3d8denrvtruk3dfh1j@4ax.com>
Source record: 32963
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>>G
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
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>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1809. why do you claim child molesting is laughing matter Dloyd?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 02:30:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tj8sk35tod7besqevukd7r0m43aj4e1vfe@4ax.com>
Source record: 32964
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:22 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella

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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1810. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 02:56:37 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <474e2a67$0$15379$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32965

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Ogj3j.4360$AR7.2544@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com...
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>
>> People who want to know what W8JI actually believes, as
>> opposed to what Cecil says he believes, should go to W8JI's
>> website.
>
> I agree, Tom, and here is the URL:
>
> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>
> W8JI takes a 2" dia, 100 turn, 10 inch long coil, and
> claims the actual delay through that coil is 3 nS or
> 4.5 degrees. (The formula for the velocity factor of
> such a coil yields ~0.033 at 4 MHz making the actual
> delay ~37 degrees or ~25 nS at 4 MHz.)
>
> W8JI's mistake was using standing wave current to try
> to measure that delay. The phase of standing wave current
> changes hardly at all and is useless for measuring delay.
>
> If the delay is to be measured by observing phase shifts,
> then traveling wave current should be used. That would
> require loading the coil with a resistor equal to its
> characteristic impedance.
>
> Another way to measure the delay is to set the coil up
> as a helical antenna over a ground plane and find the
> self-resonant frequency which would mean the phase shift
> through the coil is 90 degrees at that self-resonant
> frequency. Even though the delay changes with frequency,
> it is highly unlikely to drop from 90 degrees to 4.5
> degrees in a few MHz.
>
>> ... your little theory about phase shifts across
>> loading coils, which you can't substantiate through experiment, or
>> even through any type of rigorous theory, is nothing more than
>> an exercise in philosophical fantasy.
>
> Actually, it is an exercise in the physics of reality.
> A 3nS delay through a 100 uH coil is the real "exercise
> in philosophical fantasy" and obviously impossible. Try
> it with a TDR and see what you get. Heck, try it at DC

> and see what you get.
>
> At his request, I sent a test setup schematic to one of
> the gurus on this newsgroup so he could prove me wrong.
> He has gone silent and stopped answering my emails. I
> expect to see a paper or magazine article announcing
> "his discovery".
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

W8JI writes:

"Time-varying current gives rise to time-varying magnetic flux. This magnetic flux, since conductor spacing is close and the distance very small, links the starting turn very tightly to the next turn. The rapidly changing magnetic flux causes charges to move in the next conductor, and the changing magnetic field couples through all the close spaced turns with very little time delay."

That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his webpage as it is rather embarassing. Given that the magnetic field moves at the speed of light, there will be no equipment in any hamshack that will measure the delta between the field affecting coils spaced 1mm apart vs coils spaced 10mm apart or 1000mm apart.

1811. Re: 18AVQ details required

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 03:06:41 UTC
From: Sum Ting Wong <sumtingwong@privacy.net>
Message-ID: <s2bsk3lcdknmt7k3nplec3bkogtfvngtuj@4ax.com>
Source record: 32966

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 10:41:17 GMT, "JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
wrote:

>I have changed over to a long wire antenna and have given my 20 year old
>Hy-Gain 18AVQ vertical to a fellow ham. It needs some repairs and I am
>wondering if anyone can lead me to the construction/assembly details of this
>antenna.

Try these links for the manual from Hy-Gain:

http://www.hy-gain.com/man/pdf/AV-18AVQII.pdf

Good luck with your project!

S.T.W.

1812. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 03:54:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OJq3j.27364$ID6.1355@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32967

Tom Donaly wrote:
> What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil?

A few thousand ohms. Use equation 50 at:

http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf

> What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from
> the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts?

Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
is equation 32.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1813. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 03:58:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nNq3j.27365$ID6.21262@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32968

AI4QJ wrote:
> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his webpage as
> it is rather embarassing.

W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
then tried to rationalize the impossible result.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1814. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 04:13:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <hhesk3507qgo4so2447qnjv9pi94vb38mk@4ax.com>
Source record: 32969

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 03:58:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
>then tried to rationalize the impossible result.

Given the volume of smoke generated here (over an issue that was long
ago laid in its coffin), did he violate your patented technique?

You and Art seem intent on collecting on a bet, or a debt, or
otherwise mooching validation, because if you two had such
dead-to-rights positions, they wouldn't require exhumation from the
grave to prop the corpses on soap box pedestals as resurrected proof.

1815. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 04:27:24 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ksftd4r8o8u48@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32970

I see Cecil's temporarily run out of steam on his alternative theories of transmission line operation and so has fallen back to his equally imaginative pseudo-science of loading coils. I made and posted careful measurements on this group long ago of a physically small coil to refute some of the stranger claims being made. I can only describe as disgusting the ducking, weaving, hemming, and hawing Cecil and Yuri went through in trying to predict using their imaginative theories what the results would be. Of course, like any competent fortune tellers, once the results were given they claimed to have known all along. It's all there in the archives for anybody who has the stomach for it. I don't.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

1816. Re: Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 04:44:48 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <5tr3j.23916$ck5.18862@newsfe09.phx>
Source record: 32971
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.video.digital-tv

"MRW" <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:608f0b95-0f71-4d7b-a8ec-2395027819cd@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
> I'd like to know about the DVB-T standard, but I get confused when it
> comes to configuring a DVB-T system for a Single Frequency Network
> topology. I've read that normally for an 8MHz bandwidth using 2k mode
> about 1700 carriers are possible. Does this translate to 1700
> individual programs?
>
> I think I can probably answer this question if I find a good tutorial
> on COFDM. I've found some on Google, but I haven't found one that
> explains simply how it is possible to have multiple carriers in a
> single channel.

Crossposted for a useful purpose.

The alt.video.digital-tv newsgroup has been home to numerous discussions of COFDM and the various ways it's being employed. It was a contender for US broadcast DTV but it lost out to 8VSB in a decision process that some people said was political -- or worse. One of the leading proponents of COFDM posted to alt.video.digital-tv as "Bob Miller," although he has nothing there currently.

Bob Miller bob@viacel.com may have the material you want, given that he has been a vocal advocate. The viacel.com web site comes up blank; I hope that email address isn't a dud. Good luck.

1817. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 05:09:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <filhiu$nu0$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32972

Cecil Moore wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his
>> webpage as it is rather embarassing.
>
> W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
> then tried to rationalize the impossible result.

Well h*ll, I like him better already--then he is human, huh? ;-)

Save us from keepin' on tryn' to walk on water. <chuckle>

Regards,
JS

1818. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 06:11:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fill79vjo1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32973

Cecil Moore wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his
>> webpage as it is rather embarassing.
>
> W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
> then tried to rationalize the impossible result.

Cecil:

How would you have like to be working at NASA, with this group; And, you were the one responsible for not coverting kilometers to miles and SMACKING that spacecraft we lost into Mars? ;-)

Crud, I've volunteered on serving on those soup-lines, would hate to have seen ya' there. <chuckle>

Regards,
JS

1819. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 06:54:55 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <5nt3j.23919$ck5.21180@newsfe09.phx>
Source record: 32974

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:WwZ2j.77756$Um6.13960@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net...
> James barrett wrote:
> > Hi, I don't understand how you can add elements to an existing antenna
> > and have it still work on the band it was originally made for. Do you
> > still need a tuner? Or do you remove the 20m elements to transmit on
> > 10m?
>
> The RF source energy will follow the path of least
> impedance. If we have dipole elements for 40m, 30m,
> and 20m on the same antenna, when we are on 30m, for
> instance, the 30m dipole has a low impedance while
> the 40m and 20m dipoles both have high impedances
> to the 10.125 MHz source signal. This configuration
> can function without a tuner.

... and it does for me on 20 and 10. I don't know how many sets of dipole elements can be connected at the same time, but I think it's more than the two I have up there now. Richard gave the number five. That's why I said I'm going to try a set for 40m.

1820. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 07:35:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fnqsk3903tc75lb7t4c4l8f8ndbqtl4h44@4ax.com>
Source record: 32975

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 22:54:55 -0800, "Sal M. Onella"
<salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote:

>... and it does for me on 20 and 10. I don't know how many sets of dipole
>elements can be connected at the same time, but I think it's more than the
>two I have up there now. Richard gave the number five. That's why I said
>I'm going to try a set for 40m.

You are going to give Art apoplexy by crediting me!

Better to back off from my 5 and instead consider:
http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm
which comes to the same thing, but not at the expense of forever
re-tuning each wire by band.

Either way, you have to love stringing wire....

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1821. Re: Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 08:54:14 UTC
From: "K. B." <hotmail.com@lis2lis2>
Message-ID: <4nusk3ds6di0f1ta4sit58ijnkmsvn6dn9@4ax.com>
Source record: 32976
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.video.digital-tv

These links might be useful for understanding (C)OFDM

<http://www.ebu.ch/trev_278-stott.pdf>

<http://www.dtg.org.uk/reference/tutorial_transmission.html>

<http://www.tvtechnology.com/features/On-RF/dl_8VSB_vs_cofdm_part1.shtml>

<http://www.tvtechnology.com/features/On-RF/dl_8VSB_vs_cofdm_part2.shtml>

Kirk Bayne
alt.video.digital-tv Home Page
<http://www.geocities.com/lislislislis/avdtv.htm>

1822. YOU WANT MORE HOT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 08:55:15 UTC
From: amuthapp@gmail.com
Message-ID: <45990e53-8b0c-4c0d-b651-b2fd363a5525@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32977

SEXY GIRLS ARE WAITING FOR YOU http://rexmier.blogspot.com/

1823. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 12:00:33 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <7287df40-9354-4d21-b175-1d3735d3efc7@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32978

Get your troll ass off this group...

1824. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 13:48:42 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fimfvq$uf4$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32979

jrsinglesli@gmail.com wrote:
> A magnificently built, balanced output antenna tuner for use with
> ladder line, open wire line. This item is for sale on E-bay Auction
> ends Sunday 12/2 at 19:00Z
>
> To view listing, copy and past link below:
>
> http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&rd=1&item=290185692713&ssPageName=STRK:MESE:IT&ih=019
>
> Highlights & Features of this tuner:
>
> The twin inductor/current balun design provides a truly balanced
> output.
>
> (2) 14 uH roller inductors, coupled to a WW II vintage dial with 25
> turns, 1/100 turn markings.
>
> High/Low Impedance Switching: Switches the capacitor bank to
> tuner's input or output. "HI" position is used for impedances above
> 50 ohms; "LO" is used for impedances below 50 ohms.
>
> Variable and fixed capacitance controls - continuous range is from 25
> to 1250pf @ 4500 Vpk.
>
> Variable capacitor dial is the classic 4-inch National Velvet Vernier.
>
> Beautiful, real wood venier over aluminum front panel.
>
> Dimensions: H,W,D = 8 X 19 x 15 inches, approximate weight = 30 lbs

Take a hike, d00d! unless you want to talk about antennas...

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1825. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 15:12:54 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <WFA3j.24980$JD.1450@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32980

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil?
>
> A few thousand ohms. Use equation 50 at:
>
> http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf
>
>> What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from
>> the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts?
>
> Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
> is equation 32.

That's what I thought. Nice try, Cecil.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1826. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 15:59:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fimnkqngp1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32981

jrsinglesli@gmail.com wrote:

> http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&rd=1&item=290185692713&ssPageName=STRK:MESE:IT&ih=019

Nice job on the construction ...

It is certainly FULL SCALE!

Regards,
JS

1827. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:02:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qoB3j.24988$JD.16503@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32982

Richard Clark wrote:
> You and Art seem intent on collecting on a bet, or a debt, or
> otherwise mooching validation, because if you two had such
> dead-to-rights positions, they wouldn't require exhumation from the
> grave to prop the corpses on soap box pedestals as resurrected proof.

On the contrary, Richard, old wives' tales sometimes
die hard. It's like water wearing away a stone.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1828. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:05:49 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <xrB3j.61460$if6.22568@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32983

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil?
>
> A few thousand ohms. Use equation 50 at:
>
> http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf
>
>> What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from
>> the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts?
>
> Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
> is equation 32.

Cecil,

Have you actually read and understood that article? Corum mentions several times that everything he reduces to the simple formulas applies only to quarter-wave resonance conditions.

Look at the author's highlight between equations 31 and 32. Look at the discussion near equation 47. Look at the discussion following equation 60. Read the entire discussion in section 5.

Note that he does not say the characteristic impedance is a constant that can be deduced from resonance conditions and then applied to operating conditions. In fact, he says exactly the opposite.

"It is worth noting that, for a helical anisotropic wave guide, the effective characteristic impedance is not merely a function of the geometrical configuration of the conductors (as it would be for lossless TEM coaxial cables and twin-lead transmission lines), but it is also a function of the excitation frequency."

I have no comment on the validity of the Corum analysis. He makes a lot of approximations and simplifications which may or may not be completely correct. However, it is clear that you are mis-quoting him.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1829. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:11:56 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <474ee440$0$15333$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32984

Wow,

I certainly did not expect such remarks.

It is a beautiful Antenna tuner. Looks like it could handle Amateur
Radio's legal limit and then some.

I just do not need such a device at this point.

Chris

1830. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:36:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qUB3j.1461$Vq.1375@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32985

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I see Cecil's temporarily run out of steam on his alternative theories
> of transmission line operation and so has fallen back to his equally
> imaginative pseudo-science of loading coils. I made and posted careful
> measurements on this group long ago of a physically small coil to refute
> some of the stranger claims being made.

Well, the subject was 75m bugcatcher loading coils", so your
choice of a "physically small coil" was already somewhat of
a straw man.

And Roy, you made the same mental blunder in your measurements
that Tom made. I have explained it to you before and you have
so far refused to listen or even read my postings so here it
is once again. Everyone is invited to think about what I am
saying and agree or attempt to refute it. Point by point:

A 1/4WL monopole over ground is known to be 90 degrees long.
The phase of the current changes by only a few degrees from
feedpoint to tip. How much phase shift (delay) in the current
would we measure in 30 degrees of a monopole? Answer: Only
one or two degrees. Why is there only a small number of degrees
of phase shift (delay) in the current in 30 degrees of monopole?
Because it is *standing-wave current* that is being used for
the measurement and the phase barely changes over the entire
monopole length.

EZNEC agrees. A 1/4WL monopole has 5.67 degrees of phase shift
in the current from segment 1 to segment 33 even though the
antenna is 90 degrees long and therefore has an inherent delay
of 90 degrees from feedpoint to tip. Standing-wave current
cannot be used to measure the delay through a wire.

So can that same *standing-wave current* be used to measure
the phase shift (delay) through a coil? Answer: No, standing
wave current cannot be used to measure the phase shift (delay)
through a wire or through a coil because the phase hardly
changes no matter how long is the delay through the coil or
through the wire (assuming coil and wire are < 1/2WL).

Roy and Tom both used standing-wave current to try to measure
the delay through a coil. Such an attempt is doomed to failure
for obvious reasons and is a violation of the scientific method.

STANDING WAVE CURRENT CANNOT BE USED TO MEASURE PHASE SHIFTS
IN A WIRE OR IN A COIL BECAUSE STANDING WAVE CURRENT HAS

ESSENTIALLY NO PHASE SHIFT! THERE IS NO PHASE INFORMATION
IN STANDING WAVES!

There is absolutely no correlation between the phase of
standing-wave current and the delay through a coil or
through a wire.

What is the phase shift through a coil at self-resonance?
Answer: It is known to be 90 degrees at the first self-
resonant frequency, i.e. 180 degrees end-to-end.

What is the measured phase shift through that self-resonant
coil at the self-resonant frequency using standing-wave
current? Answer: That measured phase shift will be very
close to zero, nowhere near the known 90 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1831. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:44:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <k%B3j.21569$4V6.13310@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32986

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his
>>> webpage as it is rather embarassing.
>>
>> W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
>> then tried to rationalize the impossible result.
>
> Well h*ll, I like him better already--then he is human, huh? ;-)
> Save us from keepin' on tryn' to walk on water. <chuckle>

99+% of W8JI's stuff is accurate and that's great. I'm
talking about the small portion he presents as fact that
is technically impossible. The theory of current jumping
from one end of a 75m bugcatcher loading coil to the other
is a rationalization based on a conceptual error during a
measurement. W8JI obviously doesn't understand the nature
of standing-wave current on a standing-wave antenna.

The trouble is that a guru cannot afford to admit a mistake
even though he is human.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1832. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:48:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <r3C3j.1466$Vq.857@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32987

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> ... and it does for me on 20 and 10. I don't know how many sets of dipole
> elements can be connected at the same time, but I think it's more than the
> two I have up there now. Richard gave the number five. That's why I said
> I'm going to try a set for 40m.

A fan dipole with elements for 40m and 15m doesn't
work well because of the resonant interaction
between those two elements of 0.5WL and 1.5WL.
Most hams I know use the 40m dipole also for 15m
operation with a tuner.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1833. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:54:57 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fimqt3vnq1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32988

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> The trouble is that a guru cannot afford to admit a mistake
> even though he is human.

Although, perhaps, cryptic, that is exactly what I was inferring ...

I found it the same in institutions of higher learning--surest way to a low grade was/is to recognize an instructors mistake(s) ...

A certain, and gifted, past instructor I had once said, "We are here to teach you the laws and rules. It is your job, in the future, to EFFECTIVELY break them ..." I liked him. :-)

Regards,
JS

1834. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:56:40 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fimr08nvi1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32989

Christopher Cox wrote:
> Wow,
>
> I certainly did not expect such remarks.
>
> It is a beautiful Antenna tuner. Looks like it could handle Amateur
> Radio's legal limit and then some.
>
> I just do not need such a device at this point.

Blame it on Ebay sellers tactics in the newsgroups. Flooding newsgroups with their sales, crossposting all over the place, changing headers to get around filters - FA has always been the suggested way to start an ebay listing, which is easy to filter, but must have been too much trouble for some.

Add to that that at least a few of us have been badly ripped off on Ebay, I could leave negative feedback - yeah, there's a recourse. hopefully it is understandable that some of us would rather keep auction ads off a newsgroup that isn't about buying or selling things.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1835. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 16:57:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9cC3j.21571$4V6.18961@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32990

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
>> is equation 32.
>
> That's what I thought. Nice try, Cecil.

Is your technique to avoid losing an argument
to reject the technical proof provided by the
other side in an IEEE white paper? Of course, you
have a right to reject technical information that
is useful to amateur radio operators but please
don't stand in the way of that learning process
being used by others.

A 3nS delay through a 2" dia, 100 turn, 10 inch
long coil at 4 MHz is impossible, Tom. I think
you know that. Coils are often used for delaying
signals, not for speeding them up.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1836. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:11:35 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fimrt1$i0u$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32892

Cecil Moore wrote:

> W8JI's mistake was using standing wave current to try
> to measure that delay.

It's not at all apparent that that was his mistake.

> Even though the delay changes with frequency,
> it is highly unlikely to drop from 90 degrees to 4.5
> degrees in a few MHz.

Any phase delay given in degrees would of course vary as function of angular frequency independent of any systematic effect simply by virtue of the fact that the amount of time per period varies with frequency while the number of degrees per period obviously do not.

Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency. Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
e.g.

http://www.rhombus-ind.com/dlcat/app1_pas.pdf

In order to either validate or invalidate claims, one must do at least two things. First make verifyable and repeatable measurements. Second, show how those measurements are supported by the underlying principles, and are predicted by the associated mathematics. Without those things, you may as well go shout it at cars.

> Actually, it is an exercise in the physics of reality.
> A 3nS delay through a 100 uH coil is the real "exercise
> in philosophical fantasy" and obviously impossible.

The display on Tom's web page appears to be set for 100ns per division. The delay between cursor 1 and cursor 2 is 486.43 nS, and the position of cursor 1 appears to be arbitrarily set. The 3nS measurement would be at ~0.3% of full scale - not normally the scale one would employ to make such a measurement. Lacking any sort of description of the stimulus or of the instrument, it's not clear to me what W8JI's test unit is actually measuring. But at least he measured something and isn't shouting at cars about it.

73, ac6xg

1837. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:16:46 UTC
From: Ian Jackson <ianREMOVETHISjackson@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <XAmG4mt+PvTHFwtS@g3ohx.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 32893

In message <r3C3j.1466$Vq.857@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>, Cecil Moore
<nospam@w5dxp.com> writes
>Sal M. Onella wrote:
>> ... and it does for me on 20 and 10. I don't know how many sets of dipole
>> elements can be connected at the same time, but I think it's more than the
>> two I have up there now. Richard gave the number five. That's why I said
>> I'm going to try a set for 40m.
>
>A fan dipole with elements for 40m and 15m doesn't
>work well because of the resonant interaction
>between those two elements of 0.5WL and 1.5WL.
>Most hams I know use the 40m dipole also for 15m
>operation with a tuner.

It may not work in the same manner as the paralleled dipoles for the
other bands do (ie where only one dipole is active at any one band).
But, of interest, do paralleled 40m and 15m dipoles actually work
'badly' on 15m? Obviously, the feed impedance and the radiation pattern
are likely to be a bit different, but (maybe with a tuner to help tune
things up a bit better) would the overall performance still be poor?
After all, the RF you put into the antenna has to go somewhere (even if
it's not where you expect it to be).
--
Ian

1838. Re: Wireless packet data transmission

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:19:39 UTC
From: MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c607ac91-6167-4500-97ca-6bc889f37a9c@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32991

On Nov 21, 6:26 pm, dpl...@radagast.org (Dave Platt) wrote:
> In article <8c572aa3-daed-4dc9-9e89-91a6c91ba...@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>,
>
> MRW <mr.whate...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >Hello again!
>
> >I know some of you guys deal with propagation effects, so I figured I
> >could ask a related question.
>
> >In my understanding, a packet is just a way to sectionalize and
> >categorize individual bits. One group would represent the destination/
> >address/header. Another would be the actual data (or payload), and
> >then, maybe a trailer section. Is this a correct assumption?
>
> That's a fairly good basic model for how many packet transmission systems
> work.
>
> >In wireless transmission, where multipath effects are present, how
> >does the receiver actually "know" if the order of bits are correct
> >when processing the packets?
>
> Most packet transmission systems incorporate some form of integrity
> checking within the packet itself. This may be as simple as a
> checksum (add up all of the bytes in a given portion of the packet and
> append the sum), or a cyclic redundency check (CRC16 or CRC32), or
> something more sophisticated. The receiving system will (in effect)
> re-compute the checksum or CRC or other validity-check value, based on
> what it actually receives, and will discard the packet if the embedded
> check value doesn't match what it computes (which indicates that there
> was at least one bit not correctly received).
>
> This error-checking architecture doesn't distinguish between the
> various effect of multipath (e.g. intra-symbol interference / fading
> from short multipath delays, or inter-symbol interference from longer
> delays) and other forms of noise or distortion (other transmissions,
> static or other impulse noise, etc). It operates strictly at the
> level of the data bits. If the bits don't arrive intact (for whatever
> reason) the packet is discarded. It may, or may not, send back a
> "Hunh? What was that? Please repeat, answer foggy"
> negative-acknowledgement symbol, depending on the protocols in use.
>
> The error checking may be performed by the low-level modulation
> hardware, by a host CPU, by firmware running in the communications
> controller / MAC, or some combination of these.

>
> Over-the-air protocols which are used on communications paths which
> are known to suffer from serious multipath and fading effects may
> incorporate FEC (forward error correction) - redundent data included
> in the packet, computed by the sender, which can be used to recover
> the correct packet data even if some bits are entirely wiped out in
> transmission, without requiring that the packet be retransmitted.
> Adding FEC necessarily increases the size of the packet and reduces
> transmission bandwidth, but the *useful* bandwidth is often still
> higher than you could get without FEC thanks to the reduction in the
> number of packets which must be retransmitted.
>
> --
> Dave Platt <dpl...@radagast.org> AE6EO
> Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
> I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
> boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

Thank you so much, Dave! This has made it more clearer.

1839. Re: Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:21:06 UTC
From: MRW <mr.whatever@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c4745854-f015-418b-9ac7-579c2085a22d@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32894
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, alt.video.digital-tv

On Nov 29, 3:54 am, K. B. <hotmail.com@lis2lis2> wrote:
> These links might be useful for understanding (C)OFDM
>
> <http://www.ebu.ch/trev_278-stott.pdf>
>
> <http://www.dtg.org.uk/reference/tutorial_transmission.html>
>
> <http://www.tvtechnology.com/features/On-RF/dl_8VSB_vs_cofdm_part1.shtml>
>
> <http://www.tvtechnology.com/features/On-RF/dl_8VSB_vs_cofdm_part2.shtml>
>
> Kirk Bayne
> alt.video.digital-tv Home Page
> <http://www.geocities.com/lislislislis/avdtv.htm>

Thank you everyone! I did not realize that there is a digital TV
group.

1840. RADIOMART Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:25:29 UTC
From: mark mrogan <kb9rqueer@hotmale.com>
Message-ID: <474eea47$0$26082$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 32895
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"Ted" <nobody@pseudo.borked.net> wrote in message
news:c0daf03508876d541475d10ea0de7261@pseudo.borked.net...
> In article <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
> Ted <nob...@pseudo.borked.net> wrote:
>>
>> http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D
>
> Sorry, bad link. Try http://301url.com/YaesuFT1000D
>
>
Radiomart blows goats

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

1841. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:29:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_FC3j.4420$AR7.3172@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32896

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Have you actually read and understood that article? Corum mentions
> several times that everything he reduces to the simple formulas applies
> only to quarter-wave resonance conditions.

Yes, a mobile 75m bugcatcher antenna is quarter-wave resonant.
It is clear that you have not taken time to understand the
paper. Figure 2 looks just like a loading-coil, stinger, and
top hat which is 1/4WL resonant. Note that the coil is conceptually
replaced with a length of transmission line and that's exactly
how mobile loaded antennas work. Here are the conditions:

At the feedpoint is a piece of transmission line with a Z0 of
4000 ohms and a VF of 0.02 - physical length to be determined.

Attached to that is a piece of transmission line with a Z0 of
400 ohms and a VF of 1.0. This element is 8 feet long.

The frequency of operation is 4.0 MHz. What physical length
of the 4000 ohm line will cause 1/4WL resonance?

If you can solve that problem, you will understand how loaded
mobile antennas work. Hint: the delay through the 4000 ohm
section is NOT 3 nS.

> Look at the author's highlight between equations 31 and 32. Look at the
> discussion near equation 47. Look at the discussion following equation
> 60. Read the entire discussion in section 5.

I have done that, Gene. A 75m bugcatcher coil falls within
the specified test conditions and thus the VF equation should
be within ten percent accuracy.

> Note that he does not say the characteristic impedance is a constant
> that can be deduced from resonance conditions and then applied to
> operating conditions. In fact, he says exactly the opposite.

Yes, and I have never stated otherwise. The approach that works
is to take a 1/4WL self-resonant coil and use only a percentage
at the same frequency. The VF and Z0 will remain approximately
the same as long as we don't change frequencies.

Here is what can be done. Take a 75m bugcatcher coil and extend
the number of turns until it is self-resonant at 4 MHz indicating
that the coil is 90 degrees long. Measure the VF of the coil at
the 4 MHz self-resonant frequency. Remove those extra turns and
calculate the new electrical length. Hint: That electrical length

will be nowhere near a 3 nS delay (technically impossible).

> "It is worth noting that, for a helical anisotropic wave guide, the
> effective characteristic impedance is not merely a function of the
> geometrical configuration of the conductors (as it would be for lossless
> TEM coaxial cables and twin-lead transmission lines), but it is also a
> function of the excitation frequency."

That's true - Z0 and VF change with frequency. The solution is
to measure or calculate the Z0 and VF at the chosen frequency
of operation. Problem solved!

I am suspicious of anyone's motives who says he believes in
an impossible 3 nS delay through a huge loading coil while
dismissing an IEEE white paper that suggests otherwise.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1842. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:33:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nJC3j.4421$AR7.3762@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32897

Christopher Cox wrote:
> I certainly did not expect such remarks.

The original posting is a severe violation of the netnews
guidelines. If one took a crap in the middle of a crowded
mall, why wouldn't one expect objections or worse?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1843. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:42:46 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <qSC3j.25005$JD.24757@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32898

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>> What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil?
>>
>> A few thousand ohms. Use equation 50 at:
>>
>> http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf
>>
>>> What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from
>>> the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts?
>>
>> Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
>> is equation 32.
>
> Cecil,
>
> Have you actually read and understood that article? Corum mentions
> several times that everything he reduces to the simple formulas applies
> only to quarter-wave resonance conditions.
>
> Look at the author's highlight between equations 31 and 32. Look at the
> discussion near equation 47. Look at the discussion following equation
> 60. Read the entire discussion in section 5.
>
> Note that he does not say the characteristic impedance is a constant
> that can be deduced from resonance conditions and then applied to
> operating conditions. In fact, he says exactly the opposite.
>
> "It is worth noting that, for a helical anisotropic wave guide, the
> effective characteristic impedance is not merely a function of the
> geometrical configuration of the conductors (as it would be for lossless
> TEM coaxial cables and twin-lead transmission lines), but it is also a
> function of the excitation frequency."
>
> I have no comment on the validity of the Corum analysis. He makes a lot
> of approximations and simplifications which may or may not be completely
> correct. However, it is clear that you are mis-quoting him.
>
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

The Corum duo model their Tesla coil as "an isotropically conducting cylindrical boundary." Later, they call it a "helically disposed surface waveguide." Later, they write, "Further, the Tesla coil passes to a conventional lumped element inductor as the helix is electrically shortened." Do the first two quotes resemble a description of a typical ham antenna loading coil? Has anybody here used a Tesla coil to load an antenna? The Corums also state in one part of their paper that their method of analysis is "fraught with danger." Indeed. Cecil's misuse of the formulas certainly proves that.
Many people over the years have done just fine loading their antennas with lumped inductors. There's no need to put a "helically disposed surface waveguide" on a mobile antenna, and if someone thinks that modeling a coil as "an isotropically conducting cylindrical boundary" actually turns that coil into an isotropically conducting cylindrical boundary, that someone should seek help.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1844. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:43:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DSC3j.4422$AR7.2593@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32899

John Smith wrote:
> I found it the same in institutions of higher learning--surest way to a
> low grade was/is to recognize an instructors mistake(s) ...

The quickest way to get ploinked on this newsgroup
is to catch a guru in a severe technical blunder. The
guru gang then bands together to punish the technically
correct upstart who dares to question their authority.

Trouble is, those reincarnations of Galileo's judges
wind up hoodwinking the naive and uninitiated. "If
________ says it, it must be a fact."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1845. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 17:43:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6tttk3tt2670ap42fv0ccer94nsmkvjjcc@4ax.com>
Source record: 32900

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 16:02:30 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>> You and Art seem intent on collecting on a bet, or a debt, or
>> otherwise mooching validation, because if you two had such
>> dead-to-rights positions, they wouldn't require exhumation from the
>> grave to prop the corpses on soap box pedestals as resurrected proof.
>
>On the contrary, Richard, old wives' tales sometimes
>die hard. It's like water wearing away a stone.

More mooching validation. You guys could collect more nickels if you
learned to doff your caps instead of engaging in your incessant
muttering.

1846. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:01:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <f8D3j.4424$AR7.404@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32901

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> W8JI's mistake was using standing wave current to try
>> to measure that delay.

> It's not at all apparent that that was his mistake.

The description of his test setup is on his web page.
Did he use standing-wave current to try to measure the
delay through a loading-coil? Yes, it is obvious that
he did. He should have loaded the circuit with the
characteristic impedance of his loading coil. That
would have reduced the reflections to the point that
the actual delay could be measured.

> Lacking any sort of description of the stimulus or
> of the instrument, it's not clear to me what W8JI's test unit is
> actually measuring.

> Second, show how those measurements are supported by the
> underlying principles, and are predicted by the associated
> mathematics. Without those things, you may as well go shout
> it at cars.

But since W8JI's measurements are NOT "supported by the
underlying principles", by your own assertions, he indeed
seems to be "shouting it at cars" on his web page. I am
merely objecting to a technical absurdity, e.g. a 3 nS
delay through a foot long loading coil. The standing-
wave current phase shift through a coil bears no
relationship to the delay through a coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1847. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:13:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tjD3j.27470$ID6.6865@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32902

Ian Jackson wrote:
> But, of interest, do paralleled 40m and 15m dipoles actually work
> 'badly' on 15m?

When I said it "doesn't work well", I meant that it doesn't
work like a single predictable dipole. If the 40m dipole
soaks up a lot of the RF energy on 15m, the radiation pattern
will not be the predictable figure-8 broadside 1/2WL dipole
pattern. It may be more of a multi-lobed cloverleaf radiation
pattern. If one aims a 40m dipole broadside to the desired
contact point and uses it on 15m, it "doesn't work well".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1848. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:15:30 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <6lD3j.172646$kj1.66262@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32903

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Have you actually read and understood that article? Corum mentions
>> several times that everything he reduces to the simple formulas
>> applies only to quarter-wave resonance conditions.
>
> Yes, a mobile 75m bugcatcher antenna is quarter-wave resonant.
> It is clear that you have not taken time to understand the
> paper. Figure 2 looks just like a loading-coil, stinger, and
> top hat which is 1/4WL resonant. Note that the coil is conceptually
> replaced with a length of transmission line and that's exactly
> how mobile loaded antennas work. Here are the conditions:
>
> At the feedpoint is a piece of transmission line with a Z0 of
> 4000 ohms and a VF of 0.02 - physical length to be determined.
>
> Attached to that is a piece of transmission line with a Z0 of
> 400 ohms and a VF of 1.0. This element is 8 feet long.
>
> The frequency of operation is 4.0 MHz. What physical length
> of the 4000 ohm line will cause 1/4WL resonance?
>
> If you can solve that problem, you will understand how loaded
> mobile antennas work. Hint: the delay through the 4000 ohm
> section is NOT 3 nS.
>
>> Look at the author's highlight between equations 31 and 32. Look at
>> the discussion near equation 47. Look at the discussion following
>> equation 60. Read the entire discussion in section 5.
>
> I have done that, Gene. A 75m bugcatcher coil falls within
> the specified test conditions and thus the VF equation should
> be within ten percent accuracy.
>
>> Note that he does not say the characteristic impedance is a constant
>> that can be deduced from resonance conditions and then applied to
>> operating conditions. In fact, he says exactly the opposite.
>
> Yes, and I have never stated otherwise. The approach that works
> is to take a 1/4WL self-resonant coil and use only a percentage
> *at the same frequency*. The VF and Z0 will remain approximately
> the same as long as we don't change frequencies.
>
> Here is what can be done. Take a 75m bugcatcher coil and extend

> the number of turns until it is self-resonant at 4 MHz indicating
> that the coil is 90 degrees long. Measure the VF of the coil at
> the 4 MHz self-resonant frequency. Remove those extra turns and
> calculate the new electrical length. Hint: That electrical length
> will be nowhere near a 3 nS delay (technically impossible).
>
>> "It is worth noting that, for a helical anisotropic wave guide, the
>> effective characteristic impedance is not merely a function of the
>> geometrical configuration of the conductors (as it would be for
>> lossless TEM coaxial cables and twin-lead transmission lines), but it
>> is also a function of the excitation frequency."
>
> That's true - Z0 and VF change with frequency. The solution is
> to measure or calculate the Z0 and VF at the chosen frequency
> of operation. Problem solved!
>
> I am suspicious of anyone's motives who says he believes in
> an impossible 3 nS delay through a huge loading coil while
> dismissing an IEEE white paper that suggests otherwise.

Cecil,

First, this is NOT an IEEE white paper. It appears to be a simple
conference proceedings paper.

Second, your analysis is utter rot! Are you suggesting that if the coil
can be made resonant at some frequency, and then you cut it in half,
that it still behaves the same?

Corum does not say anything like that, and you shouldn't either.

Shame on you!

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1849. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:25:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nuD3j.27474$ID6.505@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32904

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Many people over the years have done just fine loading their antennas
> with lumped inductors.

That's not the point of this discussion, Tom. The
only question that needs to be answered here is:
Can a 2" dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil have
a delay of 3 nS through it at 4 MHz? Do you support
such a technical absurdity? The Corum IEEE white
paper suggests that delay is in error by a magnitude.

All of the boundary test conditions given in Corum's
IEEE white paper are satisfied by a 75m bugcatcher
loading coil. There is no reason to believe that
the underlying principles of physics do not apply.
In fact, the diagram of the 1/4WL resonant system
looks exactly like a base loading coil, stinger,
and top hat as is used for 75m mobile operation.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1850. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:26:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <QvD3j.27476$lD6.25783@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32905

Richard Clark wrote:
> More mooching validation. You guys could collect more nickels if you
> learned to doff your caps instead of engaging in your incessant
> muttering.

The same could have been said of Galileo. Do you
suggest that technical absurdities go unchallenged?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1851. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:45:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SMD3j.4366$C24.453@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32906

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Second, your analysis is utter rot! Are you suggesting that if the coil
> can be made resonant at some frequency, and then you cut it in half,
> that it still behaves the same?

No, it behaves approximately like half of the original
coil tending to have approximately the same Z0 and VF as
the original coil. The phase shift through the coil will
tend to be approximately 1/2 of the original phase shift -
not exact because of end effects.

Let's say we have a 1/4WL helical antenna with an obvious
phase shift of 90 degrees. If we cut that helical in half,
it is likely to have a phase shift of approximately 45
degrees, nowhere near the 4.5 degrees that W8JI has
"measured".

If we add a stinger to the above half-coil, we will have
a base-loaded antenna. The phase shift will be relatively
close to 45 degrees at the same frequency. The stinger
contributes another few degrees. The impedance discontinuity
between the coil and stinger contributes the rest of the
90 degrees of electrical length.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1852. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 18:52:30 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <474f09e3$0$9574$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32907

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Christopher Cox wrote:
>
>> I certainly did not expect such remarks.
>
>
> The original posting is a severe violation of the netnews
> guidelines. If one took a crap in the middle of a crowded
> mall, why wouldn't one expect objections or worse?

While I understand the logic in your response, there have been many completely off topic subjects posted without such reactions.

At least his post/item had the word antenna in it.....:-)

Regards,

Chris

1853. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:25:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EmE3j.4607$4q5.3301@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32908

Christopher Cox wrote:
> While I understand the logic in your response, there have been many
> completely off topic subjects posted without such reactions.

Pecuniary postings are an especially intolerable
violation of the netnews guidelines.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1854. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:33:23 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fin46uqhb1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32909

Cecil Moore wrote:

> The description of his test setup is on his web page.
> Did he use standing-wave current to try to measure the
> delay through a loading-coil? Yes, it is obvious that
> he did.

From what is written there it's not possible to know exactly what he measured. Why don't you take some measurements yourself if you feel that strongly about it? And please stop shouting at cars. :-)

> The standing-
> wave current phase shift through a coil bears no
> relationship to the delay through a coil.

I have no idea what 'standing wave current phase shift' is supposed to mean. Standing waves obviously don't propagate, so naturally there wouldn't be a propagation delay associated with them. Hopefully you understand that radiating RF currents don't stand, they travel [1].

73, ac6xg

[1] Contrary to unpopular misconception, the reflected wave doesn't actually affect the forward wave. Forward and reflected currents both radiate equally well at every point along a radiator. What we see is the net result of the fields that are present.

1855. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:42:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <3c4uk3dnr4hl3ps74oluf383cth43d16iq@4ax.com>
Source record: 32910

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 18:26:56 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>> More mooching validation. You guys could collect more nickels if you
>> learned to doff your caps instead of engaging in your incessant
>> muttering.
>The same could have been said of Galileo.

OK, so you believe that Galileo was a muttering mooch and you desire
association with him in that context. Don't get singed.

>Do you suggest that technical absurdities go unchallenged?

Has that challenge never occurred, or simply not in this week? You
are just blocking the sidewalk and mooching for validation.

While we are dropping the names of Italian notables, enjoy my Bonfire
of the Vanities as you have already brought your marshmallows.

73's
Girolamo Savonarola

1856. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:47:31 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fin50j$7k9$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 32914

> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his webpage as
> it is rather embarassing. Given that the magnetic field moves at the speed
> of light, there will be no equipment in any hamshack that will measure the
> delta between the field affecting coils spaced 1mm apart vs coils spaced
> 10mm apart or 1000mm apart.
>
>

I should think that many hams have things that can measure 3 ns (1000mm light time), particularly in a repetitive system. That's one cycle at 300 MHz, or 36 degrees at 30 MHz.

Systems that rely on nulling or matching, with a variable line stretcher, for instance, can do this fairly well.

For example of a measurement technique, say one put a LED in series with the turn at one end, and another at the other end, along with enough DC bias current to make sure they both stay lit, with the RF current essentially modulating the brightness (Hmm. the LED has parasitic terms, and you'd need a fast one.. but that's the general idea).

You could then observe the two LEDs with some system that compares the modulated signal from the two in a nulling arrangement (for instance, put an optical chopper wheel in front of one light path), then adjust relative lengths of the optical paths (with a moving mirror).

Or, what about using a H field probe (i.e. something like a Rogowski coil), fed back to a measurement system using resistive leads (377 ohms/square) that don't perturb the field.

If you have a LOT of RF power available for the test, you could use the Faraday or Kerr effect to measure the magnetic field too.. Flint glass has a Verdet constant of 0.11 radians/(Tesla*mm).
Rotation(radians) = V*B*l

Say your probe is 1mm long, and you can reliably measure a rotation of 0.11 radian (5-6 degrees), you'd need a field of 1 T, which is fairly high.
Biot-Savart is B=4piE-7*I/(2pi R) = 2E-7 *I/R
Say your probe is 1mm (1E-3m), to get 1T you'd need 1/2E-4 amps (5kA)..

Anyway... a sufficiently clever amateur probably does have equipment in their shack that could be cobbled together to make this sort of measurement, without needing exotic measurement gear.

(Mind you, having a fast sampling scope would make it easy).

1857. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:51:06 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <YKE3j.3084$Dt4.3045@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32911

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Many people over the years have done just fine loading their antennas
>> with lumped inductors.
>
> That's not the point of this discussion, Tom. The
> only question that needs to be answered here is:
> Can a 2" dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil have
> a delay of 3 nS through it at 4 MHz? Do you support
> such a technical absurdity? The Corum IEEE white
> paper suggests that delay is in error by a magnitude.
>
> All of the boundary test conditions given in Corum's
> IEEE white paper are satisfied by a 75m bugcatcher
> loading coil. There is no reason to believe that
> the underlying principles of physics do not apply.
> In fact, the diagram of the 1/4WL resonant system
> looks exactly like a base loading coil, stinger,
> and top hat as is used for 75m mobile operation.

Do you really believe that an antenna + loading coil has
to be a quarter wave long to resonate?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1858. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:52:06 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <HLE3j.3085$Dt4.2275@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32912

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> More mooching validation. You guys could collect more nickels if you
>> learned to doff your caps instead of engaging in your incessant
>> muttering.
>
> The same could have been said of Galileo. Do you
> suggest that technical absurdities go unchallenged?

You're not Galileo.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1859. why do you claim child molesting is laughing matter Dloyd?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 19:59:46 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fin5np$oc5$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32913
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

```
"mark mrogan" <kb9rqueer@hotmale.com> wrote in message
news:474eea47$0$26082$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>
> "Ted" <nobody@pseudo.borked.net> wrote in message
> news:c0daf03508876d541475d10ea0de7261@pseudo.borked.net...
>> In article <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
>> Ted <nob...@pseudo.borked.net> wrote:
>>>
>>> http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D
>>
>> Sorry, bad link. Try http://301url.com/YaesuFT1000D
>>
>>
> Radiomart blows goats
>
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>
```

1860. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:03:54 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <NWE3j.1480$Vq.520@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32915

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Second, your analysis is utter rot! Are you suggesting that if the
>> coil can be made resonant at some frequency, and then you cut it in
>> half, that it still behaves the same?
>
> No, it behaves approximately like half of the original
> coil tending to have approximately the same Z0 and VF as
> the original coil. The phase shift through the coil will
> tend to be approximately 1/2 of the original phase shift -
> not exact because of end effects.
>
> Let's say we have a 1/4WL helical antenna with an obvious
> phase shift of 90 degrees. If we cut that helical in half,
> it is likely to have a phase shift of approximately 45
> degrees, nowhere near the 4.5 degrees that W8JI has
> "measured".
>
> If we add a stinger to the above half-coil, we will have
> a base-loaded antenna. The phase shift will be relatively
> close to 45 degrees at the same frequency. The stinger
> contributes another few degrees. The impedance discontinuity
> between the coil and stinger contributes the rest of the
> 90 degrees of electrical length.

"Utter rot" is a pretty good description of this. Your problem is
that you've become so enamored of your little reflection theory that
you insist that only a set of transmission lines 90 degrees in total
length can resonate. Too bad your education isn't complete or you'd know
this isn't so.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1861. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:09:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4b608b89-7040-420f-9076-b45aa0771ea4@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32916

On 29 Nov, 08:36, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > I see Cecil's temporarily run out of steam on his alternative theories
> > of transmission line operation and so has fallen back to his equally
> > imaginative pseudo-science of loading coils. I made and posted careful
> > measurements on this group long ago of a physically small coil to refute
> > some of the stranger claims being made.
>
> Well, the subject was 75m bugcatcher loading coils", so your
> choice of a "physically small coil" was already somewhat of
> a straw man.
>
> And Roy, you made the same mental blunder in your measurements
> that Tom made. I have explained it to you before and you have
> so far refused to listen or even read my postings so here it
> is once again. Everyone is invited to think about what I am
> saying and agree or attempt to refute it. Point by point:
>
> A 1/4WL monopole over ground is known to be 90 degrees long.
> The phase of the current changes by only a few degrees from
> feedpoint to tip. How much phase shift (delay) in the current
> would we measure in 30 degrees of a monopole? Answer: Only
> one or two degrees. Why is there only a small number of degrees
> of phase shift (delay) in the current in 30 degrees of monopole?
> Because it is *standing-wave current* that is being used for
> the measurement and the phase barely changes over the entire
> monopole length.
>
> EZNEC agrees. A 1/4WL monopole has 5.67 degrees of phase shift
> in the current from segment 1 to segment 33 even though the
> antenna is 90 degrees long and therefore has an inherent delay
> of 90 degrees from feedpoint to tip. Standing-wave current
> cannot be used to measure the delay through a wire.
>
> So can that same *standing-wave current* be used to measure
> the phase shift (delay) through a coil? Answer: No, standing
> wave current cannot be used to measure the phase shift (delay)
> through a wire or through a coil because the phase hardly
> changes no matter how long is the delay through the coil or
> through the wire (assuming coil and wire are < 1/2WL).
>
> Roy and Tom both used standing-wave current to try to measure
> the delay through a coil. Such an attempt is doomed to failure
> for obvious reasons and is a violation of the scientific method.

>
> STANDING WAVE CURRENT CANNOT BE USED TO MEASURE PHASE SHIFTS
> IN A WIRE OR IN A COIL BECAUSE STANDING WAVE CURRENT HAS
> ESSENTIALLY NO PHASE SHIFT! THERE IS NO PHASE INFORMATION
> IN STANDING WAVES!
>
> There is absolutely no correlation between the phase of
> standing-wave current and the delay through a coil or
> through a wire.
>
> What is the phase shift through a coil at self-resonance?
> Answer: It is known to be 90 degrees at the first self-
> resonant frequency, i.e. 180 degrees end-to-end.
>
> What is the measured phase shift through that self-resonant
> coil at the self-resonant frequency using standing-wave
> current? Answer: That measured phase shift will be very
> close to zero, nowhere near the known 90 degrees.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

IF the coil windings are all exposed then I agree with you Cecil
But a dead horse will never get upregardless of the amount of
whipping.
Regards
Art

1862. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:14:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <w4F3j.2547$NY.602@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32917

Jim Kelley wrote:
> From what is written there it's not possible to know exactly what he
> measured.

Please read the rest of the material on his web site
concerning current flow through loading coils. He
made many more assertions and "measurements" using
standing-wave current.

> I have no idea what 'standing wave current phase shift' is supposed to
> mean. Standing waves obviously don't propagate, so naturally there
> wouldn't be a propagation delay associated with them.

My point exactly yet standing-wave current is what
both W8JI and W7EL used to "measure" the phase shift
through a loading coil. It is exactly my point that
there is no phase shift associated with standing-
wave current in a coil or in a wire so it CANNOT
be used to "measure" phase shift. There is NO
phase information in the current used for the
W8JI and W7EL measurements. They both apparently
thought they were measuring traveling-wave currents
when the currents were actually overwhelmingly
standing-wave currents.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1863. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:18:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <g8F3j.2549$NY.1745@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32918

Jim Lux wrote:
> I should think that many hams have things that can measure 3 ns (1000mm
> light time), particularly in a repetitive system. That's one cycle at
> 300 MHz, or 36 degrees at 30 MHz.

The referenced W8JI 3 nS "measurement" was the delay
in a 2' dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil on 4 MHz,
i.e. 4.5 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1864. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:21:00 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fin6vc$r10$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 32925

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>
>> What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil?
>
>
> A few thousand ohms. Use equation 50 at:
>
> http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf
>
>> What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from
>> the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts?
>
>
> Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
> is equation 32.

Ahem...I'm quite familiar with that paper from work with Tesla coils, and I have had some conversations a few years ago with Jim Corum.

That's a conference paper, so I wouldn't vouch for it's extensive peer review.

The Corum's analysis is an attempt to fit transmission line behavior to what is essentially a lumped system (Tesla coils can be very well modeled as lumped systems). While the model is certainly valid within their stated limitations, the real question that arises is "why". A useful model makes useful predictions, and simple lumped models make adequate predictions of tesla coil performance.

However, their analysis might have value for higher frequencies, where the coil is a bigger fraction of a freespace wavelength. A typical tesla coil runs at a few hundred kHz (lambda= 10-20 km), and a positively huge one might have a secondary perhaps 2-3 meters long (i.e. the coil is 1/10,000th wavelength long.
Furthermore, people HAVE made current measurements at the top and bottom of a large tesla coil and found very small phase differences, indicating that there is little or no deviation from a lumped model. One might want to look at
http://www.abelian.demon.co.uk/tssp/

Compare this to a loading coil that is 30 cm long on an antenna for 40m: 1:120th wavelength.

1865. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:27:03 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fin7an$ui5$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 32926

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>
>>> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his
>>> webpage as it is rather embarassing.
>>
>>
>> W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
>> then tried to rationalize the impossible result.
>
>
> Cecil:
>
> How would you have like to be working at NASA, with this group; And, you
> were the one responsible for not coverting kilometers to miles and
> SMACKING that spacecraft we lost into Mars? ;-)

It wasn't km and miles, it was pounds and newtons AND
the error was that Lockheed Martin supplied the thrust data in pounds,
unlike the contractual requirement to supply it in Newtons (which is
what we at JPL have used for decades). The error wasn't caught because
the absolute magnitude of the force is very small, so the differences
from predict to observation were on the order of the measurement
uncertainty. (We're talking measuring the velocity to mm/sec and range
to mm, when its at Mars.)
I'd venture that anyone would find measuring distances to 1 part in 1E12
challenging...

>
> Crud, I've volunteered on serving on those soup-lines, would hate to
> have seen ya' there. <chuckle>
>
> Regards,
> JS

1866. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:30:00 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <113be599-8d6f-4225-8280-6feb285545c1@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32919

On 29 Nov, 09:11, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > W8JI's mistake was using standing wave current to try
> > to measure that delay.
>
> It's not at all apparent that that was his mistake.
>
> > Even though the delay changes with frequency,
> > it is highly unlikely to drop from 90 degrees to 4.5
> > degrees in a few MHz.
>
> Any phase delay given in degrees would of course vary as function of
> angular frequency independent of any systematic effect simply by
> virtue of the fact that the amount of time per period varies with
> frequency while the number of degrees per period obviously do not.
>
> Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
> does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
> Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
> e.g.
>
> http://www.rhombus-ind.com/dlcat/app1_pas.pdf
>
> In order to either validate or invalidate claims, one must do at least
> two things. First make verifyable and repeatable measurements.
> Second, show how those measurements are supported by the underlying
> principles, and are predicted by the associated mathematics. Without
> those things, you may as well go shout it at cars.
>
> > Actually, it is an exercise in the physics of reality.
> > A 3nS delay through a 100 uH coil is the real "exercise
> > in philosophical fantasy" and obviously impossible.
>
> The display on Tom's web page appears to be set for 100ns per
> division. The delay between cursor 1 and cursor 2 is 486.43 nS, and
> the position of cursor 1 appears to be arbitrarily set. The 3nS
> measurement would be at ~0.3% of full scale - not normally the scale
> one would employ to make such a measurement. Lacking any sort of
> description of the stimulus or of the instrument, it's not clear to me
> what W8JI's test unit is actually measuring. But at least he measured
> something and isn't shouting at cars about it.
>
> 73, ac6xg

Darn it! why haven't you spoken up before with respect to slow wave properties and the parameters required to make them? You could have helped a lot in my threads on Gaussian antennas by cutting off old wive tales.
Art KB9MZ

1867. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:32:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nlF3j.2550$NY.272@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32920

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Do you really believe that an antenna + loading coil has
> to be a quarter wave long to resonate?

Note: I am NOT talking about *physical* lengths.
The phase shift from feedpoint to tip has to be
electrically 90 degrees so the answer is yes.
For a base-loaded mobile antenna, the sum of the
phase shifts are:

PS1. The phase shift through the loading coil.
PS2. The phase shift at the coil to stinger junction.
PS3. The phase shift in the stinger.

PS1 + PS2 + PS3 = 90 degrees.

In a typical 75m base-loaded mobile antenna, PS1
may be about 40 degrees, PS2 about 40 degrees, and
PS3 about 10 degrees.

PS2 is a freebie lossless phase shift compliments of
Mother Nature caused by the impedance discontinuity
between the coil and the stinger. If that phase shift
can be maximized, it should add to antenna efficiency.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1868. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:42:58 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b9f1e13c-dbfb-491b-978f-e5528ae86f56@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32921

On 29 Nov, 09:42, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> Tom Donaly wrote:
> >>> What is the characteristic impedance of Tom's coil?
>
> >> A few thousand ohms. Use equation 50 at:
>
> >>http://www.ttr.com/TELSIKS2001-MASTER-1.pdf
>
> >>> What's your formula for the velocity factor of Tom's coil? Is it from
> >>> the same Tesla coil crackpot you quoted in previous posts?
>
> >> Do you reject all IEEE white papers? The formula
> >> is equation 32.
>
> > Cecil,
>
> > Have you actually read and understood that article? Corum mentions
> > several times that everything he reduces to the simple formulas applies
> > only to quarter-wave resonance conditions.
>
> > Look at the author's highlight between equations 31 and 32. Look at the
> > discussion near equation 47. Look at the discussion following equation
> > 60. Read the entire discussion in section 5.
>
> > Note that he does not say the characteristic impedance is a constant
> > that can be deduced from resonance conditions and then applied to
> > operating conditions. In fact, he says exactly the opposite.
>
> > "It is worth noting that, for a helical anisotropic wave guide, the
> > effective characteristic impedance is not merely a function of the
> > geometrical configuration of the conductors (as it would be for lossless
> > TEM coaxial cables and twin-lead transmission lines), but it is also a
> > function of the excitation frequency."
>
> > I have no comment on the validity of the Corum analysis. He makes a lot
> > of approximations and simplifications which may or may not be completely
> > correct. However, it is clear that you are mis-quoting him.
>
> > 73,
> > Gene
> > W4SZ
>

> The Corum duo model their Tesla coil as "an isotropically conducting
> cylindrical boundary." Later, they call it a "helically disposed surface
> waveguide." Later, they write, "Further, the Tesla coil passes to a
> conventional lumped element inductor as the helix is electrically
> shortened." Do the first two quotes resemble a description of a
> typical ham antenna loading coil? Has anybody here used a Tesla coil
> to load an antenna? The Corums also state in one part of their paper
> that their method of analysis is "fraught with danger." Indeed.
> Cecil's misuse of the formulas certainly proves that.
> Many people over the years have done just fine loading their antennas
> with lumped inductors. There's no need to put a "helically disposed
> surface waveguide" on a mobile antenna, and if someone thinks that
> modeling a coil as "an isotropically conducting cylindrical boundary"
> actually turns that coil into an isotropically conducting cylindrical
> boundary, that someone should seek help.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Tom,
May I point out that a Tesla coil is an "antenna" that does not
conform
to Maxwells laws with respect to the adherance to the LC ratio.
The LC ratio is out of balance such that the capacitor is not
of the correct size to store and then return the imposed energy from
the inductive heavy coil which is visually seen as resulting in a
spark.
Regards
Art

1869. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:47:21 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fin8hl$1ee$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32923

Cecil Moore wrote:

> It is exactly my point that
> there is no phase shift associated with standing-
> wave current in a coil or in a wire so it CANNOT
> be used to "measure" phase shift.

On the other hand, the standing wave, which is nothing more than the
superposition of the forward and reflected waves, easily demonstrates
the effect the propagation delay has on the forward and reflected waves.

> There is NO
> phase information in the current used for the
> W8JI and W7EL measurements.

That certainly can't be said about your measurements. Perhaps that's
why you're so reluctant to make any? :-)

> They both apparently
> thought they were measuring traveling-wave currents
> when the currents were actually overwhelmingly
> standing-wave currents.

Don't flatter yourself, Cecil. You're not that much smarter than
everybody else in the room.

73, ac6xg

1870. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:47:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <QzF3j.48493$eY.3866@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32922

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Your problem is
> that you've become so enamored of your little reflection theory that
> you insist that only a set of transmission lines 90 degrees in total
> length can resonate. Too bad your education isn't complete or you'd know
> this isn't so.

Obviously, I am not talking about *physical* length.
The "90 degrees" is the total *electrical* length.
Please tell us how you get resonance out of a stub
that is *electrically* 45 degrees long? No resistive
or reactive components are allowed. Here's your
chance to nail me to the wall.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1871. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 20:58:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uJF3j.48494$eY.26964@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32924

Jim Kelley wrote:
> On the other hand, the standing wave, which is nothing more than the
> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, easily demonstrates
> the effect the propagation delay has on the forward and reflected waves.

But the phase information in the forward and reflected
waves does not appear as phase information in the standing
wave. The forward and reflected phase information appears
in the standing-wave amplitude. That is another error that
W8JI and W7EL made. The different amplitudes of standing-
wave current at each end of a coil is NOT caused by losses
and radiation. It is caused by superposition of the forward
and reflected waves. It would still happen if there was zero
losses and zero radiation.

> Don't flatter yourself, Cecil. You're not that much smarter than
> everybody else in the room.

Not smarter - just more observant. I saw something that
nobody else was looking for. It is only closed minds that
are the problem now.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1872. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:00:23 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ev9uk3hbgsd523gf7gk0208fp9el1s757r@4ax.com>
Source record: 32927

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 14:18:22 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>> I should think that many hams have things that can measure 3 ns (1000mm
>> light time), particularly in a repetitive system. That's one cycle at
>> 300 MHz, or 36 degrees at 30 MHz.
>
>The referenced W8JI 3 nS "measurement" was the delay
>in a 2' dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil on 4 MHz,
>i.e. 4.5 degrees.

Jim's point is that it can be done!

Your point is that you can't do it?

Asking for a handout, and escaping work is called mooching.

1873. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:11:23 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <%VF3j.173362$kj1.107108@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32928

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Second, your analysis is utter rot! Are you suggesting that if the
>> coil can be made resonant at some frequency, and then you cut it in
>> half, that it still behaves the same?
>
> No, it behaves approximately like half of the original
> coil tending to have approximately the same Z0 and VF as
> the original coil. The phase shift through the coil will
> tend to be approximately 1/2 of the original phase shift -
> not exact because of end effects.
>
> Let's say we have a 1/4WL helical antenna with an obvious
> phase shift of 90 degrees. If we cut that helical in half,
> it is likely to have a phase shift of approximately 45
> degrees, nowhere near the 4.5 degrees that W8JI has
> "measured".
>
> If we add a stinger to the above half-coil, we will have
> a base-loaded antenna. The phase shift will be relatively
> close to 45 degrees at the same frequency. The stinger
> contributes another few degrees. The impedance discontinuity
> between the coil and stinger contributes the rest of the
> 90 degrees of electrical length.

Cecil,

It appears you missed the primary message of the Corum article. He is completely denying the simple concept you wrote above. He argues that there is a very special effect near resonance. You cannot simply cut the coil in half and expect the same behavior.

Frankly, I have little interest in Tesla coils, and I don't know or care if Corum is right or wrong. I do believe, however, that it is a bit careless for you to pick and choose equations from the article, ignore the caveats, and then go ahead and misuse those equations.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1874. Re: why do you claim child molesting is laughing matter Dloyd?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:34:56 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <_OKdnRUexsvrrdLanZ2dnUVZ_sOrnZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 32929
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fin5np$oc5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "mark mrogan" <kb9rqueer@hotmale.com> wrote in message
> news:474eea47$0$26082$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>>
>> "Ted" <nobody@pseudo.borked.net> wrote in message
>> news:c0daf03508876d541475d10ea0de7261@pseudo.borked.net...
>>> In article <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
>>> Ted <nob...@pseudo.borked.net> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D
>>>
>>> Sorry, bad link. Try http://301url.com/YaesuFT1000D
>>>
>>>
>> Radiomart blows goats
>>
>>
>> --
>> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>>
>
>WHY DO YOU XPOST THIS GARBAGE TO EVERYONE????

1875. Re: why do you claim child molesting is laughing matter Dloyd?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:41:30 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <finbmghro1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32930
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
news:_OKdnRUexsvrrdLanZ2dnUVZ_sOrnZ2d@adelphia.com...
>

>>WHY DO YOU XPOST THIS GARBAGE TO EVERYONE????

who?>
>

1876. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:54:01 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fincdp$18tm$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32931

Christopher Cox wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Christopher Cox wrote:
>>
>>> I certainly did not expect such remarks.
>>
>>
>> The original posting is a severe violation of the netnews
>> guidelines. If one took a crap in the middle of a crowded
>> mall, why wouldn't one expect objections or worse?
>
> While I understand the logic in your response, there have been many
> completely off topic subjects posted without such reactions.
>

Those posts weren't from Ebayers tho'.

There's been a convention for years when folks want to spew their Ebay merde on the newsgroups. Put FA as the first part of the subject. But apparently many of them do not like that - after all not as many people will see their ad then.

This was posted as for sale, not as FA - I wouldn't have even seen it otherwise.

Rest assured, there are those of us who detest Ebay, and have enormous issues with the ads showing up in newsgroups where they shouldn't be.

If I see the posts, I will reply. Cecil's crap in the mall was spot on.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1877. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:55:39 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fincgr$18tm$2@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32932

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Christopher Cox wrote:
>> While I understand the logic in your response, there have been many
>> completely off topic subjects posted without such reactions.
>
> Pecuniary postings are an especially intolerable
> violation of the netnews guidelines.

Perhaps if the Ebay lowlife were to share some of their profits with us
it might not be so bad, eh Cecil?

... naah it would be just as bad.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1878. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 21:58:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13kudg6p7qv6311@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32933

I see Cecil is still using misdirection, that old but reliable trick of illusionists, to try and divert attention away from the flaws in his imaginative theories. Have patience. Even he will tire of it after a while, and get back to his waves of average power that bounce off each other when they collide.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> It is exactly my point that
>> there is no phase shift associated with standing-
>> wave current in a coil or in a wire so it CANNOT
>> be used to "measure" phase shift.
>
> On the other hand, the standing wave, which is nothing more than the
> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, easily demonstrates
> the effect the propagation delay has on the forward and reflected waves.
>
>> There is NO
>> phase information in the current used for the
>> W8JI and W7EL measurements.
>
> That certainly can't be said about your measurements. Perhaps that's
> why you're so reluctant to make any? :-)
>
>> They both apparently
>> thought they were measuring traveling-wave currents
>> when the currents were actually overwhelmingly
>> standing-wave currents.
>
> Don't flatter yourself, Cecil. You're not that much smarter than
> everybody else in the room.
>
> 73, ac6xg
>

1879. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 22:37:05 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <finevd$87t$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32935

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> Don't flatter yourself, Cecil. You're not that much smarter than
>> everybody else in the room.
>
>
> Not smarter - just more observant. I saw something that
> nobody else was looking for.

Yes. Seek and ye shall find.

> It is only closed minds that
> are the problem now.

A perspective which apparently shifts depending on which side of the
room you happen to be standing.

73, ac6xg

1880. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 22:39:20 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13kufsotdbeom01@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32934

I hate to see Cecil and others criticizing Tom's (W8JI) measurements, although I've certainly learned to expect this sort of response whenever his theory is shown to be lacking. Tom does a careful job of making measurements and he has good equipment. Most importantly, he's honest. If someone finds an error with this measurement methodology or results, he'll be the first one to correct it. But "finding an error" doesn't mean just saying that his measurements fail to support a wild theory. It means making careful measurements with good equipment and methodology which give different results. I'm sure we'll never see this from Cecil.

Like I did some time ago, Tom has taken the time and trouble to make measurements which simply confirm what established theory tell us. Then Cecil and others respond by stating they're in error but haven't presented any evidence to the contrary. (Sorry, hot air doesn't count as evidence.) Any readers not astute enough to see the problem here probably feel at home with astrology, homeopathy, and other alternative disciplines that elicit belief without evidence.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Jim Lux wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>>
>>>> That is his "obvious" explanation. He should remove that from his
>>>> webpage as it is rather embarassing.
>>>
>>>
>>> W8JI made a gross error in his measurement and
>>> then tried to rationalize the impossible result.
>>
>>
>> Cecil:
>>
>> How would you have like to be working at NASA, with this group; And,
>> you were the one responsible for not coverting kilometers to miles and
>> SMACKING that spacecraft we lost into Mars? ;-)
>
>
> It wasn't km and miles, it was pounds and newtons AND
> the error was that Lockheed Martin supplied the thrust data in pounds,
> unlike the contractual requirement to supply it in Newtons (which is
> what we at JPL have used for decades). The error wasn't caught because

> the absolute magnitude of the force is very small, so the differences
> from predict to observation were on the order of the measurement
> uncertainty. (We're talking measuring the velocity to mm/sec and range
> to mm, when its at Mars.)
> I'd venture that anyone would find measuring distances to 1 part in 1E12
> challenging...
>
>
>
>
>>
>> Crud, I've volunteered on serving on those soup-lines, would hate to
>> have seen ya' there. <chuckle>
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS

1881. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 22:45:31 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <fiH3j.71943$YL5.20628@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32936

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Do you really believe that an antenna + loading coil has
>> to be a quarter wave long to resonate?
>
> Note: I am NOT talking about *physical* lengths.
> The phase shift from feedpoint to tip has to be
> *electrically 90 degrees* so the answer is yes.
> For a base-loaded mobile antenna, the sum of the
> phase shifts are:
>
> PS1. The phase shift through the loading coil.
> PS2. The phase shift at the coil to stinger junction.
> PS3. The phase shift in the stinger.
>
> PS1 + PS2 + PS3 = 90 degrees.
>
> In a typical 75m base-loaded mobile antenna, PS1
> may be about 40 degrees, PS2 about 40 degrees, and
> PS3 about 10 degrees.
>
> PS2 is a freebie lossless phase shift compliments of
> Mother Nature caused by the impedance discontinuity
> between the coil and the stinger. If that phase shift
> can be maximized, it should add to antenna efficiency.

So, since the phase shift has to be 90 degrees, the antenna
should always resonate at the same frequencies a quarter wave
stub of the same electrical length would resonate at, right?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1882. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 22:49:24 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <f82456e4-7955-4de3-a156-60e5cb4a43cf@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32937

On Nov 28, 12:36 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sun, 25 Nov 2007 13:15:33 -0800 (PST), n...@wt.net wrote:
> >A solenoid loop is like this..
> >http://home.comcast.net/~nm5k/loop5.jpg
>
> Hi Mark,
>
> That is a really good job you did at that page.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Cartoon version to avoid having to make a separate
web page.. :/ I think I just about ran out of room for
any more jibber jabber. Was made in a paint program.
MK

1883. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 22:52:43 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <%oH3j.71944$YL5.64183@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32938

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Your problem is
>> that you've become so enamored of your little reflection theory that
>> you insist that only a set of transmission lines 90 degrees in total
>> length can resonate. Too bad your education isn't complete or you'd know
>> this isn't so.
>
> Obviously, I am not talking about *physical* length.
> The "90 degrees" is the total *electrical* length.
> Please tell us how you get resonance out of a stub
> that is *electrically* 45 degrees long? No resistive
> or reactive components are allowed. Here's your
> chance to nail me to the wall.

And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
Very ingenious.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1884. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 23:03:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <669af06d-38d9-4949-ae37-3aef8d871340@y20g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32939

On 29 Nov, 14:52, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > Tom Donaly wrote:
> >> Your problem is
> >> that you've become so enamored of your little reflection theory that
> >> you insist that only a set of transmission lines 90 degrees in total
> >> length can resonate. Too bad your education isn't complete or you'd know
> >> this isn't so.
>
> > Obviously, I am not talking about *physical* length.
> > The "90 degrees" is the total *electrical* length.
> > Please tell us how you get resonance out of a stub
> > that is *electrically* 45 degrees long? No resistive
> > or reactive components are allowed. Here's your
> > chance to nail me to the wall.
>
> And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
> add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
> Very ingenious.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

I feel that many are disregarding the basics with respect to antennas!
It is one thing to say that an antenna is resonant which amateurs
are interested in for matching purposes. This is totally different
from being resonant AND in equilibrium which is demanded by Maxwell,
Newton and others when in the pursuit of the sciences
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg

1885. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 23:42:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <d7I3j.4463$AR7.100@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32940

Jim Lux wrote:
> While the model is certainly valid within
> their stated limitations, the real question that arises is "why".

Because some people are claiming a 3 nS delay through
a 75m mobile loading coil. Corum's VF estimate says
it is more like 40 degrees rather than 4.5 degrees.

> Furthermore, people HAVE made current measurements at the top and bottom
> of a large tesla coil and found very small phase differences, indicating
> that there is little or no deviation from a lumped model.

There is virtually no phase difference in standing-wave
current which is what was being measured. Standing-wave
current cannot be used to measure the delay through a
loading coil.

If the loading coil is located in a traveling-wave
environment, the delay through the coil is obvious
by the phase shift through the coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1886. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 23:44:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <G9I3j.4464$AR7.4254@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32941

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The referenced W8JI 3 nS "measurement" was the delay
>> in a 2' dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil on 4 MHz,
>> i.e. 4.5 degrees.
>
> Jim's point is that it can be done!

In that particular coil at 4 MHz - no, it cannot be done.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1887. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 23:46:46 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <finj1kjjc1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32842

"Cecil Moore" wrote
> All of the boundary test conditions given in Corum's
> IEEE white paper are satisfied by a 75m bugcatcher
> loading coil. There is no reason to believe that
> the underlying principles of physics do not apply.
> In fact, the diagram of the 1/4WL resonant system
> looks exactly like a base loading coil, stinger,
> and top hat as is used for 75m mobile operation.

Cecil,

Do you believe that a 75m mobile antenna system using an artificially resonant (as in bugcatcher-loaded), electrically short whip produces the same elevation pattern and groundwave field strength at 1 km as an unloaded 1/4-wave vertical monopole for 75m with the same applied power using a good, buried radial r-f ground (say, 2 ohms or less)?

RF

1888. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-29 23:50:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hfl3j.4466$AR7.3500@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32843

Gene Fuller wrote:
> It appears you missed the primary message of the Corum article.

I'm afraid you missed the point. As long as the frequency
is kept constant, the VF and Z0 of coil stock will be
relatively constant - why wouldn't it be? W8JI missed
the 4 MHz delay through that coil by at least a magnitude.
It is impossible for that delay to be 3 nS. The measured
delay through my 75m bugcatcher coil is 25 nS.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1889. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:06:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mul3j.48513$eY.11347@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32844

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I see Cecil is still using misdirection, that old but reliable trick of
> illusionists, to try and divert attention away from the flaws in his
> imaginative theories.

This ad hominem attack brought to you by the person who
has asserted that he used a current with unchanging phase
to measure the phase shift through a loading coil and
that he stands by that measurement.

> Even he will tire of it after a
> while, and get back to his waves of average power that bounce off each
> other when they collide.

Posting a statement that you know is false is not
ethical. EM waves do have energy which averaged over
a number of cycles is called irradiance in optics.
That energy passing a fixed measurement point is the
average power. And the waves don't bounce off each
other - they superpose, sometimes interfere, and
sometimes cancel.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1890. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:08:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bwl3j.48514$eY.13491@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32845

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> It is only closed minds that
>> are the problem now.
>
> A perspective which apparently shifts depending on which side of the
> room you happen to be standing.

My mind is open, Jim, but since you refuse to enter into
a technical discussion, I am not likely to change mine.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1891. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:11:19 UTC
From: Brian Kelly <kelly@dvol.com>
Message-ID: <73457c44-9a6b-4ec4-b77b-9dd4bf439342@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32846

On Nov 29, 10:59 am, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> jrsingle...@gmail.com wrote:
> >http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&rd=1&item=290185692713&...
>
> Nice job on the construction ...
>
> It is certainly FULL SCALE!
>
> Regards,
> JS

Consider the absurdity of a weenie K2 or K3 feeding this monster.

w3rv

1892. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:27:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RNI3j.48518$eY.27574@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32847

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I hate to see Cecil and others criticizing Tom's (W8JI) measurements,

I know you hate to see your and Tom's errors exposed.
But you have already confessed that even EZNEC says
that standing-wave current phase is almost unchanging
all up and down a 1/2WL dipole.

Which means that your "measurement" using standing-
wave current to measure phase shift through a loading
coil is something that you are well aware is invalid -
yet you have asserted that you are standing by that same
(invalid) "measurement". What is your agenda?

> It
> means making careful measurements with good equipment and methodology
> which give different results. I'm sure we'll never see this from Cecil.

On the contrary, I reported a ~25 nS delay through my
75m bugcatcher loading coil when it was loaded with
a 3600 ohm load. Although this is an estimate from
observing current waveforms, it is close enough to
prove that is could never be the 3 nS reported by W8JI.
W8JI's delay "measurement" is off by a magnitude. Your
phase "measurements" are completely meaningless.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1893. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:34:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_TI3j.3510$Dt4.2313@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32848

Tom Donaly wrote:
> So, since the phase shift has to be 90 degrees, the antenna
> should always resonate at the same frequencies a quarter wave
> stub of the same electrical length would resonate at, right?

Not sure what you mean by this statement. 90 degrees
is 90 degrees. A mobile antenna physically shorter
than 1/4WL is still close to 90 degrees long at
resonance. (It is not exactly 90 degrees because of
the well-known end effects.)

In order for the reflected wave to be in phase with
the forward wave at the feedpoint (purely resistive
feedpoint impedance), the reflected wave must traverse
180 *electrical degrees* during its round trip. That
fact inticates that the antenna is electrically 90
degrees long.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1894. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:38:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bYI3j.3511$Dt4.3233@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32849

Tom Donaly wrote:
> And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
> add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
> Very ingenious.

Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
close to 90 degrees in length.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1895. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:48:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <N5J3j.48521$eY.40066@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32850

Richard Fry wrote:
> Do you believe that a 75m mobile antenna system using an artificially
> resonant (as in bugcatcher-loaded), electrically short whip produces the
> same elevation pattern and groundwave field strength at 1 km as an unloaded
> 1/4-wave vertical monopole for 75m with the same applied power using a good,
> buried radial r-f ground (say, 2 ohms or less)?

No, the radiation pattern depends upon the *physical*
length. The feedpoint impedance depends upon the
electrical length. (I haven't said anything about
the radiation pattern in my postings.) Unless the
antenna is "full-sized", the physical length and
electrical length are different.

There is a free lossless phase shift between the top
of a loading coil and the stinger. There's obviously
zero radiation from that dimensionless point. That 40
electrical degrees of antenna is not physically there
so it cannot radiate.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1896. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 00:51:28 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <33695c71-0838-4601-988e-3beab70b0db1@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32851

On 27 Nov, 22:28, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Owen Duffy wrote:
> > Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote in
> >news:aeydnehFvJBYatHanZ2dnUVZ_o2vnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>
> >> I guess the question is this, DX signals would be skywave, a loop is
> >> omni directional to skywave signals I believe. Is this correct?
>
> > In free spacem the nulls are orthogoal to the plane of the loop. If you
> > make the plane of the loop vertical and mount it near ground, the nulls
> > will be modified somewhat, but the gain at high elevations (eg
> > ionospheric propagation from nearby) would be pretty much unaffacted by
> > loop orientation. That cannot be said for very low angle signals.
>
> > ...
> >> I didn't use a shielded box, I have a plastic box. The instructions
> >> for the loop I built said either was OK.
>
> > Well, the instructions had you tuning the loop in a manner that wasn't
> > very effective too didn't they. Are they credible?
>
> > I am not saying a shielded box is necessary, but I wouldn't use a plastic
> > box without verifying it works as well as a shielded box... and the way
> > you do that is to build the shielded box version.
>
> Shielded boxes are hard to come by in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
>
> Radio Shack has a few which I just got. I will be changing over first chance
> I get.
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> >>> Why do you still think that a larger loop has deeper nulls.
>
> >> If I implied that I didn't intend to do so, what I mean is to "keep"
> >> the deep nulls I now have.
>
> > I pointed out in an earlier post that you might well compromise symmetry
> > with a larger loop and so compromise the depth of the nulls. You only
> > need enough gain to swamp receiver internal noise under the best band

> > conditions and loop orientation.
>
> > Of course, when the loop becomes large enough, its directivity does
> > change, and the nulls are a little broader. Proximity to ground modifies
> > large loops significantly.
>
> > Owen
>
> Lets see what happens when I change over to a shielded box.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Tony,
You just are not getting any luck with your present aproach.
Why not go out to a store and buy a hula hoop ($4)Then wire around
the 1 inch or so diameter until the wire covers 3/4 of the loop.
Repeat the winding again over the top of the previous wire but winding
in the opposite direct until you reach the end of the other wire where
you can tie them with a wire nut. Now stretch out the wire further
around the hula hoop till you get a burst at the desired signal.
Feeding at the start of the windings will give you a high resistive
impedance so you will need a transformer there. You can widen the
band
width purely by nudjing the wire further around the loop but that
probably wont be necessary as it is wide band.
Art KB9MZ

1897. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 01:07:21 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <dnJ3j.25080$JD.2440@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32852

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
>> add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
>> Very ingenious.
>
> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
> close to 90 degrees in length.

Suuurrrre it is. You've got 90 degrees on the brain, Cecil.
Next, you'll be talking about 90 degree equilibrium.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1898. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 01:38:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <iQJ3j.21616$4V6.15341@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32853

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
>> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
>> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
>> close to 90 degrees in length.
>
> Suuurrrre it is. You've got 90 degrees on the brain, Cecil.
> Next, you'll be talking about 90 degree equilibrium.

The technical content of your posting is noted, Tom.
I gave you the opening to nail my hide to the wall.
Is this the best technical argument that you have?

Please describe how 45 electrical degrees of transmission
line can be brought to 1/4WL resonance without help
from discrete components.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1899. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 01:50:29 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <474f6c69$0$24293$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32854

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:ev9uk3hbgsd523gf7gk0208fp9el1s757r@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 14:18:22 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>>> I should think that many hams have things that can measure 3 ns (1000mm
>>> light time), particularly in a repetitive system. That's one cycle at
>>> 300 MHz, or 36 degrees at 30 MHz.
>>
>>The referenced W8JI 3 nS "measurement" was the delay
>>in a 2' dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil on 4 MHz,
>>i.e. 4.5 degrees.
>
> Jim's point is that it can be done!
>
> Your point is that you can't do it?
>
> Asking for a handout, and escaping work is called mooching.

So, in other words you agree that the moving electons in the closely spaced coils produced at the first coil causes the current in the next coil to be induced more quickly and so on, reducing the total time required to move current through closely spaced coils? (Even though the magnetic field surrounding the whole coil moves at c)? That is what was being said.I don't agree with that part. It makes a whole lot more sense to say that the standing wave current that is being measured has an insignificant delay while a travelling wave has 90 degrees delay (approx.), no matter the spacing of the coils. Current lags voltage by 90 degrees in a perfect inductor for a travelling wave. My information is that current and voltage appears to be in phase in a standing wave.

1900. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 01:53:11 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <finqea$5sh$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32855

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> The same could have been said of Galileo. Do you
> suggest that technical absurdities go unchallenged?

Cecil:

I have remained silent, I cannot continue to do so, I am attempting to prove/disprove the areas you investigate--your posts are appreciated here--if you are wrong? So what, it gives an old man something to do ... ;-)

Anyway, the time is better spent; And, better than listening to someone who went through a mental disorder focused on Shakespeare--those leaning towards the gay lifestyle bore me ... <ROFLOL>

Regards,
JS

1901. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 01:55:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <finqj8$5sh$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32856

Cecil Moore wrote:

Cecil:

All that is to be known, is known; there is nothing worth looking to. I
am nothing if I question the status quo--1984 I love you!!!

My gawd man, do you think me stupid??? <ROFLOL>

Regards,
JS

1902. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 01:58:32 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <20655564-d228-4dde-986b-9bc38b1b7524@j44g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32857

On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
...
> Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
> does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
> Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>

Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
address the design of travelling-wave tubes.

But...one must be very careful about describing exactly the experiment
or the conditions around a particular scenario. That's why I don't
have much interest in getting involved in this "discussion": it could
well be that much of the difference among all the claims and counter-
claims could be trivially resolved through better communication.

Cheers,
Tom

1903. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:00:06 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <finqr9$7ft$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32858

Jim Lux wrote:

>> ...
> It wasn't km and miles, it was pounds and newtons AND
> the error was that Lockheed Martin supplied the thrust data in pounds,
> unlike the contractual requirement to supply it in Newtons (which is
> what we at JPL have used for decades). The error wasn't caught because
> the absolute magnitude of the force is very small, so the differences
> from predict to observation were on the order of the measurement
> uncertainty. (We're talking measuring the velocity to mm/sec and range
> to mm, when its at Mars.)
> I'd venture that anyone would find measuring distances to 1 part in 1E12
> challenging...
>> ...

Damn, well someone told me, at work, told me it was a kilo/miles problem
... however, the difference you state resulted in the same, apparent,
outcome--so sue me <roflol>

I must say, predictable!

Regards,
JS

1904. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:03:13 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <finr15$7ft$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32859

Roy Lewallen wrote:

Oh Gesus! You self masturbating idiot!!! (and, did anyone ever tell
you that looks disgusting in public???)

You are not God, this is NOT a catholic, I don't feel guilty and we are
not in a confessional!

NUFF SAID!

JS

1905. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:18:43 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <finru6$3hq$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32860

art wrote:

> But a dead horse will never get upregardless of the amount of
> whipping.
> Regards
> Art

"upregardless"???

Hmmm, I remember my wife mentioning that ... <evil smirk>

Regards,
JS

1906. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:25:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <50tuk35l8jku5c8ppsn481ol3o96ff6un4@4ax.com>
Source record: 32861

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 20:50:29 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>So, in other words you agree

Hi Dan,

I use my own words, not other words, and certainly not laden with artificial constraints and presumptions. If you want to ask a question without all these drapes, go ahead; it is far simpler, and consumes less bandwidth.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1907. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:36:46 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <2HK3j.174616$kj1.95154@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32862

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> It appears you missed the primary message of the Corum article.
>
> I'm afraid you missed the point. As long as the frequency
> is kept constant, the VF and Z0 of coil stock will be
> relatively constant - why wouldn't it be? W8JI missed
> the 4 MHz delay through that coil by at least a magnitude.
> It is impossible for that delay to be 3 nS. The measured
> delay through my 75m bugcatcher coil is 25 nS.

Yup, I guess I don't understand the "point". You continue to use the equations and charts derived in the Corum article, but you don't agree with his conditions and caveats. There would have been no purpose for his article if your paragraph above was correct. Have you expanded the applicability range for his results? Where can we find your IEEE white paper?

So, the "point" is ??????

73,
Gene

1908. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:39:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fint61$5ac$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32863

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> But since W8JI's measurements are NOT "supported by the
> underlying principles", by your own assertions, he indeed
> seems to be "shouting it at cars" on his web page. I am
> merely objecting to a technical absurdity, e.g. a 3 nS
> delay through a foot long loading coil. The standing-
> wave current phase shift through a coil bears no
> relationship to the delay through a coil.

Cecil:

Let's get real, principals above personalties ...

I don't know W8JI; from his pages, he seems alright. We all make mistakes--that does not lessen us--I know you agree at some level ...

I have always looked at the lag of an inductance in degrees, the lead of capacitance the same (when it comes to lump sums like antennas) ... I am learning (a mindset on a certain model can limit one.) When someone introduces the spinning of earth and its' rotation around the sun into antenna formulas--I am always perplexed--such has NOTHING to do with what is real in RF. Frankly, the importance of where your mind is at is just beginning to hit home here.

If the earth/sun/solar-system did not exist--all would still be the same ... this I KNOW.

There is SOMETHING we are ALL missing ... but, I do listen to your arguments, I admit--I have a hard time following you--but then, you help keeping me outta the bars and from fallen womens arms ;-) Your argument(s) are based, somewhere, near the bone of the beast--well, I think. Others are missing the core of this ...

Warm regards,
JS

1909. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 02:45:39 UTC
From: James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <IdKdnQttMK9m5dLanZ2dnUVZ_h6hnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32864

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Ian Jackson wrote:

> When I said it "doesn't work well", I meant that it doesn't
> work like a single predictable dipole. If the 40m dipole
> soaks up a lot of the RF energy on 15m, the radiation pattern
> will not be the predictable figure-8 broadside 1/2WL dipole
> pattern. It may be more of a multi-lobed cloverleaf radiation
> pattern. If one aims a 40m dipole broadside to the desired
> contact point and uses it on 15m, it "doesn't work well".

What would you consider the best direction to hang a long dipole? I will be hanging about 135 feet with the ends at east and west. It's the only direction I have enough room to hang a wire antenna that long.

Jim

1910. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 03:08:45 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <474f7ed5$0$16520$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32865

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:50tuk35l8jku5c8ppsn481ol3o96ff6un4@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 20:50:29 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>So, in other words you agree
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> I use my own words, not other words, and certainly not laden with
> artificial constraints and presumptions. If you want to ask a
> question without all these drapes, go ahead; it is far simpler, and
> consumes less bandwidth.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

OK, I will ask it like this:

On an article at http://www.w8ji.com:80/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
the author discusses time delay through an inductor.

Do you agree with the following 2 paragraphs in that article:
"How does the current travel through the inductor so fast?

At first this seems impossible, but the answer is actually quite obvious. Time-varying current gives rise to time-varying magnetic flux. This magnetic flux, since conductor spacing is close and the distance very small, links the starting turn very tightly to the next turn. The rapidly changing magnetic flux causes charges to move in the next conductor, and the changing magnetic field couples through all the close spaced turns with very little time delay. It is this magnetic flux coupling that provides the primary mechanism for energy transfer through the inductor, and the path is much shorter than the circuitous and much longer path along the conductor."

The close spacing of the coils reduces the time delays because the current is "pushed along" faster.

Agree?

1911. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 05:26:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0aN3j.72006$YL5.12444@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32866

Gene Fuller wrote:
> So, the "point" is ??????

Given a 100 foot long helical transmission line at
4 MHz terminated in its characteristic impedance.
The VF is easily measured. This is a slow-wave
configuration.

Change the length to 50 feet terminated in its
characteristic impedance. Why would the characteristic
impedance change? Why would the VF change?

The coil diameter is 0.5 feet. The coil diameter ratio
to wavelength is 0.002. The turns per foot is 48.
The turns per wavelength is about 11800. Reading from
Fig.1 in the Corum article gives a VF of about 0.02.
Why would that change appreciably with frequency?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1912. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 05:36:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ojN3j.72007$YL5.13061@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32867

James Barrett wrote:
> What would you consider the best direction to hang a long dipole? I will
> be hanging about 135 feet with the ends at east and west. It's the only
> direction I have enough room to hang a wire antenna that long.

It depends upon what you want your radiation pattern
coverage to be from your particular QTH. I orient my
130 foot dipole so that my radiation lobes point toward
the world's large land masses on 20m. The free demo
version of EZNEC available from eznec.com will tell you
what direction your lobes are pointing.

The radiation patterns for an east-west 130 foot dipole
can be found on my web page under my notuner all-HF-band
antenna design. The 20m radiation pattern is at
http://www.w5dxp.com/20m.htm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1913. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 05:44:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mrN3j.4792$C24.2274@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32868

AI4QJ wrote:
> The close spacing of the coils reduces the time delays because the current
> is "pushed along" faster.

This is true to a certain extent but not to the extent
that coil#1 couples heavily to coil#100 which is ten
inches away in W8JI's configuration. The 3 nS "measured"
delay at 4 MHz is off by approximately a magnitude. It
is much closer to 30 nS than it is to 3 nS.

I measured a ~25 nS delay in a 75m bugcatcher coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1914. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 05:50:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nwN3j.4795$C24.2563@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32869

John Smith wrote:
> There is SOMETHING we are ALL missing ... but, I do listen to your
> arguments, I admit--I have a hard time following you ...

Well, let's take a simple example. Given a lossless
90 degree stub. What is the phase shift in the total
current from one end of the stub to the other?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1915. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:11:44 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <474fa9a2$0$24269$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32870

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:mrN3j.4792$C24.2274@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> The close spacing of the coils reduces the time delays because the
>> current is "pushed along" faster.
>
> This is true to a certain extent but not to the extent
> that coil#1 couples heavily to coil#100 which is ten
> inches away in W8JI's configuration. The 3 nS "measured"
> delay at 4 MHz is off by approximately a magnitude. It
> is much closer to 30 nS than it is to 3 nS.
>
> I measured a ~25 nS delay in a 75m bugcatcher coil.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I was thinking that closer spaced coils actually increased inductance.The Lentz effect sets up an equally opposing magnetic field that delays the current flow which causes the phase change in the first place. Thus, closer spaced coils should actually have the reverse effect postulated by W8JI. We will have to wait for Richard's answer to be sure, however.

1916. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:21:40 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fioa5n$8gq$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32871

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> There is SOMETHING we are ALL missing ... but, I do listen to your
>> arguments, I admit--I have a hard time following you ...
>
> Well, let's take a simple example. Given a lossless
> 90 degree stub. What is the phase shift in the total
> current from one end of the stub to the other?

Hmmm, 360? No, 180? Hmmm, 90? Well, 89.999999999999999999?

Ok, I give up, tell me ... :-)

Regards,
JS

1917. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:27:24 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fioagf$8h4$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32872

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>> There is SOMETHING we are ALL missing ... but, I do listen to your
>>> arguments, I admit--I have a hard time following you ...
>>
>> Well, let's take a simple example. Given a lossless
>> 90 degree stub. What is the phase shift in the total
>> current from one end of the stub to the other?
>
> Hmmm, 360? No, 180? Hmmm, 90? Well, 89.999999999999999999?
>
> Ok, I give up, tell me ... :-)
>
> Regards,
> JS

Anyway, why current, wouldn't voltage make the same shift, although
inversely proportional?

Regards,
JS

1918. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:34:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fioatb$9hp$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32873

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> John Smith wrote:
>>>> There is SOMETHING we are ALL missing ... but, I do listen to your
>>>> arguments, I admit--I have a hard time following you ...
>>>
>>> Well, let's take a simple example. Given a lossless
>>> 90 degree stub. What is the phase shift in the total
>>> current from one end of the stub to the other?
>>
>> Hmmm, 360? No, 180? Hmmm, 90? Well, 89.999999999999999999?
>>
>> Ok, I give up, tell me ... :-)
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Anyway, why current, wouldn't voltage make the same shift, although
> inversely proportional?
>
> Regards,
> JS

Which, even more, bakes ones' noodle, as the same power level exists at
every single point along the length of the element, right? Seemingly,
suggesting, all points are as efficient in radiation characteristics, right?

However, I ask this while placing myself at risk of looking like an
idiot because I really am NOT sure ... oh well. But then, you already
knew, I don't know it all ... :-(

Regards,
JS

1919. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:35:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <lmavk3p4uudbl5k2vks4t380achpj4j0uv@4ax.com>
Source record: 32874

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 17:44:39 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>> Jim's point is that it can be done!
>In that particular coil at 4 MHz - no, it cannot be done.

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 17:50:36 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>The measured delay through my 75m bugcatcher coil is 25 nS.

In one case, the measurement "cannot be done," and in another case 6
minutes later it can be done; and the difference all because of one
"particular" coil?

That is
1. the first coil is one mighty particular coil; or
2. no measurement was done for the second, not so particular coil.

Of course, for those who readily admit that English is not their best
language of communication (and their writing tends to support that
excuse); then we could be encountering:
1. another meaning, generally unknown or archaic, for particular; or
2. another meaning, generally unknown or archaic, for measurement; or
3. both.

My bet is the answer will not hinge on blaming poor spelling, failing
eyesight, a slip in thought, or the wrong meter setting (rubber
crutches of the past), but ultimately a novel definition of the word
"measurement" which will reveal a visit to the bench is superfluous to
the conceptual clarity of it all = intellectual mooching.

Of course, a novel definition of particular would amuse us all....

1920. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:37:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <5rbvk35ivtg7gsp9dac7fu7o99nf1cj8bt@4ax.com>
Source record: 32875

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 22:08:45 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:50tuk35l8jku5c8ppsn481ol3o96ff6un4@4ax.com...
>> On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 20:50:29 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>>So, in other words you agree
>>
>> Hi Dan,
>>
>> I use my own words, not other words, and certainly not laden with
>> artificial constraints and presumptions. If you want to ask a
>> question without all these drapes, go ahead; it is far simpler, and
>> consumes less bandwidth.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>OK, I will ask it like this:
>
>On an article at http://www.w8ji.com:80/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>the author discusses time delay through an inductor.
>
>Do you agree with the following 2 paragraphs in that article:
>"How does the current travel through the inductor so fast?
>
>At first this seems impossible, but the answer is actually quite obvious.
>Time-varying current gives rise to time-varying magnetic flux. This magnetic
>flux, since conductor spacing is close and the distance very small, links
>the starting turn very tightly to the next turn. The rapidly changing
>magnetic flux causes charges to move in the next conductor, and the changing
>magnetic field couples through all the close spaced turns with very little
>time delay. It is this magnetic flux coupling that provides the primary
>mechanism for energy transfer through the inductor, and the path is much
>shorter than the circuitous and much longer path along the conductor."
>
>The close spacing of the coils reduces the time delays because the current
>is "pushed along" faster.
>
>Agree?

Not particularly. You got any more questions?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1921. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 06:38:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <iubvk35g0mc11kbs25aoeunirc0q71ndtm@4ax.com>
Source record: 32876

On Fri, 30 Nov 2007 01:11:44 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>We
>will have to wait for Richard's answer to be sure, however.

Now there's a conceit, if ever one was written here.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1922. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 12:11:33 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fioulq$8ts$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32877

"Cecil Moore" wrote
> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
> close to 90 degrees in length.

It may have the reactance of an unloaded ~90-degree, self-resonant radiator. But in normal applications that doesn't make a screwdriver the radiational equivalent of that full-sized radiator, because the radiation resistance of the physically/electrically short screwdriver whip is less than a full-sized antenna -- and much less on the lower bands.

A dummy load can have the reactance of a resonant screwdriver, too, but a dummy load is not a very good antenna. I doubt you would claim that it is electrically 90 degrees in length, just because it has the same reactance as an unloaded ~90 degree, self-resonant monopole.

That conclusion applies to a screwdriver antenna system, as well.

RF

1923. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 13:24:56 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fip2v8$153e$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32878

Michael Coslo wrote:
>
> If I see the posts, I will reply. Cecil's crap in the mall was spot on.

Oh dear! I re-read my post, and it doesn't sound at all right! I should have wrote "Cecil's crap in the mall *example* was spot on".

What I did write brings forth disturbing visualizations. So sorry about that Cecil.....

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

1924. Matching assembly R3 antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 15:23:58 UTC
From: albedo <omail@strg.fr>
Message-ID: <47502b0e$0$27391$ba4acef3@news.orange.fr>
Source record: 32879

HI

Does anyone could tell me what is it inside the "matching assembly" of the
Cushcraft R3 antenna ?
I suspect two circuits in serial resonance ?
Am I right ?

Thanks

Dan

1925. opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 16:06:02 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <df8e5657-b34e-4245-a3ef-d0f3c34b82d5@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32880

Hi, I just read instructions on building a "helically wound" antenna
using a broom stick.
http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/special/bromstik.html

After reading this, I had an idea. I'm doing more google searches for
this type of configuration, but wanted to ask here as well to get some
opinions. What if I took two broom sticks, and wound each with about
68 feet of wire. Each stick making half of a dipole antenna. Then
attach 450 ohm ladder line (or 50 ohm coaxial). How would this behave
when connected to a tuner? Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
would it behave like a shorter dipole?

Jim

1926. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 16:18:31 UTC
From: albedo <omail@strg.fr>
Message-ID: <475037d7$0$5109$ba4acef3@news.orange.fr>
Source record: 32881

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> a crit dans le message de news:
df8e5657-b34e-4245-a3ef-d0f3c34b82d5@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I just read instructions on building a "helically wound" antenna
> using a broom stick.
> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/special/bromstik.html
>
> After reading this, I had an idea. I'm doing more google searches for
> this type of configuration, but wanted to ask here as well to get some
> opinions. What if I took two broom sticks, and wound each with about
> 68 feet of wire. Each stick making half of a dipole antenna. Then
> attach 450 ohm ladder line (or 50 ohm coaxial). How would this behave
> when connected to a tuner? Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
> would it behave like a shorter dipole?
>
> Jim

HI,

Obviously, Like a short dipole !

Dan

1927. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 16:25:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dld0l35uvo6e1dhfim3fc5lhsfk8a5g0u5@4ax.com>
Source record: 32882

On Fri, 30 Nov 2007 08:06:02 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

>Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
>would it behave like a shorter dipole?

Hi Jim,

At the right frequency, the right height, and at night it might act like an aeronautical beacon. Or given the season, it might provide sufficient light to be used as the star of Bethlehem decoration.

But if you want even more outlandish claims for performance (I like the part of adding capacity hats to lower noise), add the google term "Gaussian array." Good luck with making any sense of what passes for construction hints (you will have to wade through a lot of window dressing to find them first).

OK, now for some real technical content:

The first order of business is in the description for a tight wound coil. The proximity of windings drives efficiency down. Open up the windings. The short physical length of a radiator drives the efficiency down. Extend the winding pitch further. The short physical length of a radiator demands closer attention to matching (lower efficiency again). Lengthen the radiator. Using the entire length of a radiator to support a coil drives down the radiation current (this is really a combination of the earlier problems, but it is way cool to say it sucks again). Lengthen the radiator.

The advice is sufficient for a receiving antenna, hence the source of Radio Habana Cuba's recommendation. It is especially poor for transmitting, hence its absence in Radio Habana Cuba's transmitting antenna farm. Those two clues should be sufficient.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1928. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 16:48:17 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5e010655-f32e-46b1-b186-fc1d0c36594f@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32883

On Nov 30, 11:25 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:

> The advice is sufficient for a receiving antenna, hence the source of
> Radio Habana Cuba's recommendation. It is especially poor for
> transmitting, hence its absence in Radio Habana Cuba's transmitting
> antenna farm. Those two clues should be sufficient.
>

Good enough for me. Maybe I'll experiment with a 2 meter receiving
antenna just to compare it to a ground plane. I'll just stick with my
plans to put up a long dipole with no coils.

Jim

1929. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 16:57:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <niX3j.48589$eY.8790@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32884

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>> There is SOMETHING we are ALL missing ... but, I do listen to your
>>> arguments, I admit--I have a hard time following you ...
>>
>> Well, let's take a simple example. Given a lossless
>> 90 degree stub. What is the phase shift in the total
>> current from one end of the stub to the other?
>
> Hmmm, 360? No, 180? Hmmm, 90? Well, 89.999999999999999999?
> Ok, I give up, tell me ... :-)

In a lossless stub, the *total current* is 100%
standing-wave current. There is zero phase shift
in the current from one end of the stub to the other.
That's why total current cannot be used to measure
a delay through a coil in a standing-wave antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1930. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 17:00:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%kX3j.48590$eY.23671@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32885

John Smith wrote:
> Anyway, why current, wouldn't voltage make the same shift, ...

In the case of a stub, voltage could be measured.
In the case of an antenna, voltage is difficult
to measure (against ground).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1931. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 17:01:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bmX3j.48591$eY.2174@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32886

John Smith wrote:
> Which, even more, bakes ones' noodle, as the same power level exists at
> every single point along the length of the element, right? Seemingly,
> suggesting, all points are as efficient in radiation characteristics,
> right?

A lossless stub doesn't radiate.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1932. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 17:09:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qtX3j.48592$eY.14224@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32887

Richard Clark wrote:
> In one case, the measurement "cannot be done," and in another case 6
> minutes later it can be done; and the difference all because of one
> "particular" coil?

Good Grief! I cannot do the measurement on the W8JI coil
because I don't have the coil. Upon the coil that I do
have, a 75m bugcatcher coil, the measurement was easy.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1933. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 17:38:22 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <tmh0l39acc45frnqup9om5rorkpdri1e0r@4ax.com>
Source record: 32888

On Fri, 30 Nov 2007 17:09:42 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> In one case, the measurement "cannot be done," and in another case 6
>> minutes later it can be done; and the difference all because of one
>> "particular" coil?
>
>Good Grief! I cannot do the measurement on the W8JI coil
>because I don't have the coil. Upon the coil that I do
>have, a 75m bugcatcher coil, the measurement was easy.

My goodness, it has been a long time since I've heard "Hearts and
Flowers" attempted through posting on this newsgroup. How sad! It
must be a titanic struggle to find the W8JI coil's description and
build one.

All the more strange for this shortfall given:
On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 13:25:34 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm

No doubt your eyes are failing, or memory has lapsed momentarily, or
perhaps a recent personal crisis diverted your attention - or more
likely (and here we can all agree) the topic is utterly boring except
for these charming flirtations you offer (otherwise considered to be
intellectual pan-handling).

Anyway, the "suggestion" of measurement of a time delay in the quote
above is nothing more than that - a suggestion. If we were to press
for more details (always absent in these proclamations passing as
technical content), then we would find that, no, the measurement was
one of resonance (and likely not even that) which then through a weak
chain of rusty links of logic once again summons up the corrupted
reading of Corum(s) to INFER not measure.

I think the group was short-changed on the lack of a definition for
the amusing application of "particular." At least we would have
gotten some value added to drape the coffin of this thread.

1934. Re: Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 17:44:29 UTC
From: Tantalust <Tantalust@paradise.net>
Message-ID: <0_X3j.28447$Gp5.2943@fe01.news.easynews.com>
Source record: 32889
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.video.digital-tv

> "MRW" <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:608f0b95-0f71-4d7b-a8ec-2395027819cd@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>> I'd like to know about the DVB-T standard, but I get confused when it
>> comes to configuring a DVB-T system for a Single Frequency Network
>> topology. I've read that normally for an 8MHz bandwidth using 2k mode
>> about 1700 carriers are possible. Does this translate to 1700
>> individual programs?
>>
>> I think I can probably answer this question if I find a good tutorial
>> on COFDM. I've found some on Google, but I haven't found one that
>> explains simply how it is possible to have multiple carriers in a
>> single channel.

Before contacting viacel for any _useful_ info on this,
just for the heck of it, first google search with these terms:

"bob miller" liar cofdm

1935. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 17:52:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <U5Y3j.25135$JD.13844@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32890

Richard Fry wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" wrote
>> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
>> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
>> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
>> close to 90 degrees in length.

Note that the electrical length and the physical length
are nowhere near the same value. The electrical length
can be 90 degrees at resonance while the physical length
is only 13 degrees for a 75m mobile antenna.

> It may have the reactance of an unloaded ~90-degree, self-resonant
> radiator. But in normal applications that doesn't make a screwdriver the
> radiational equivalent of that full-sized radiator, because the
> radiation resistance of the physically/electrically short screwdriver
> whip is less than a full-sized antenna -- and much less on the lower bands.

I agree 100% and have never disagreed. I have already stated
that the radiation characteristics of an antenna depend upon
its *physical* length while the feedpoint impedance depends
upon its *electrical* length. A screwdriver antenna may be
only 13 degrees long *physically* on 75m. Of course, it is
NOT going to radiate like a physical 90 degree antenna. It
is going to radiate more like a 13 degree (short) antenna.

You have apparently misunderstood what I am trying to say.
I have made *zero assertions about radiation patterns* except
to answer your earlier posting on that subject.

> A dummy load can have the reactance of a resonant screwdriver, too, but
> a dummy load is not a very good antenna. I doubt you would claim that
> it is electrically 90 degrees in length, just because it has the same
> reactance as an unloaded ~90 degree, self-resonant monopole.

A dummy load's feedpoint impedance is not (Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref),
i.e. not a virtual impedance, so your comment is irrelevant in
this context. The IEEE Dictionary distinguishes between those
two definitions of impedance, (B) for an antenna, (C) for a
dummy load.

> That conclusion applies to a screwdriver antenna system, as well.

Since it is possible to tune a screwdriver antenna to the
270 degree mode, the following will assume the screwdriver
antenna system is used only in the 90 degree mode:

A screwdriver antenna system has radiation characteristics
appropriate for its *physical* length of, e.g. 13 degrees.
A screwdriver antenna system with a low resistive feedpoint
impedance is electrically 90 degrees long because
(Vfor+Vref)/(Ifor+Iref) is resistive. The only way for Vfor
and Vref to be 180 degrees out of phase is for the antenna
to be electrically 90 degrees long. The only way for Ifor
and Iref to be in phase is for the antenna to be electrically
90 degrees long. That's simple wave reflection model physics.

In abandoning the wave reflection model, many people have
abandoned any possibility of understanding what happens
in a standing-wave antenna. Sooner or later, their short
cut methods bite them in the posterior. The W8JI and W7EL
current measurements are an example.

Anyone who never looks for the "missing" phase shifts in
a mobile antenna will never find them. Side 1 of the
argument assumes they are not there. Side 2 of the argument
assumes they are there in the loading coil. Both sides
are wrong. I have gone looking for the "missing" phase
shifts and have found them. Here is a lossless transmission
line example which is *physically 45 degrees long*:

---Z0=600, 22.5 degrees---+---Z0=100, 22.5 degrees---open

What is the impedance looking into the stub? Where are the
"missing" 45 degrees?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1936. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:03:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2gY3j.2398$Vq.840@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32891

Michael Coslo wrote:
> What I did write brings forth disturbing visualizations. So sorry
> about that Cecil.....

Well Mike, I just thought you had joined the guru gang who assert their Big Lies about me here almost every day. :-) e.g. that I support the concept of "average power waves", which I do not. Here is a quote from my 2005 Worldradio magazine article:

''The term "power flow" has been avoided in favor of "energy flow". Power is a measure of that energy flow per unit time through a plane. Likewise, the EM fields in the waves do the interfering. Powers, treated as scalars, are incapable of interference.''

Want to wager how long it will be before I am, once again, unethically accused of supporting the concept of "waves of average power"?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1937. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:15:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IqY3j.25140$JD.1162@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32792

James barrett wrote:
> Hi, I just read instructions on building a "helically wound" antenna
> using a broom stick.
> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/special/bromstik.html
>
> After reading this, I had an idea. I'm doing more google searches for
> this type of configuration, but wanted to ask here as well to get some
> opinions. What if I took two broom sticks, and wound each with about
> 68 feet of wire. Each stick making half of a dipole antenna. Then
> attach 450 ohm ladder line (or 50 ohm coaxial). How would this behave
> when connected to a tuner? Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
> would it behave like a shorter dipole?

If you use the same amount of wire for the helix as you
would for the wire dipole, the resonant frequency will not
be the same.

Feedpoint impedance wise, you can get it to respond like a
1/2WL dipole probably with a lower feedpoint resistance.

Radiation wise, it will respond like a shortened antenna.
The currents on opposite sides of the coil are close to
180 degrees out of phase and, like a transmission line,
tend to cancel the fields. In addition, a broomstick is
not the best dielectric to use for your coil form.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1938. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:30:26 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <aFY3j.4716$4q5.1894@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32793

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> ...
>> Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
>> does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
>> Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>>
>
> Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
> dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
> address the design of travelling-wave tubes.
>
> But...one must be very careful about describing exactly the experiment
> or the conditions around a particular scenario. That's why I don't
> have much interest in getting involved in this "discussion": it could
> well be that much of the difference among all the claims and counter-
> claims could be trivially resolved through better communication.
>
> Cheers,
> Tom

I don't think they're writing about real transmission lines, Tom. If
they were doing that, there would be no discussion because then it would
be too hard to understand.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1939. Re: Matching assembly R3 antenna ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:51:38 UTC
From: gb <w9nogbspam@arrlspamno.net>
Message-ID: <7OadnXAh6_Bcxs3anZ2dnUVZ_ruqnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32794

"albedo" <omail@strg.fr> wrote in message
news:47502b0e$0$27391$ba4acef3@news.orange.fr...
> HI
>
> Does anyone could tell me what is it inside the "matching assembly" of the
> Cushcraft R3 antenna ?
> I suspect two circuits in serial resonance ?
> Am I right ?
>
> Thanks
>
> Dan

Prentice - N4VBH asked this identical question on rec.radio.amateur
equipment on May 31, 2007

Manual is on BAMA
http://bama.edebris.com/manuals/cushcraft/r3

Photo of the Cushcraft R3 capacitor, motor (used for a N0HC loop design)
http://www.geocities.com/n0hc/loop

According to the notes of Joe, W1JR (who has one of the largest Cushcraft
manual collections), the Lower capacitor, the one closest to ground is
around 78 pF and
the Upper capacitor is around 138 pF.
I'm sure anything near that value will be sufficient.

Actually the ancestor of the R3 and R7 verticals was the "Ringo" series,
which is an end-fed half wave radiator. They were made for 10m and up. The
parallel-tuned circuit at the feedpoint uses a single-turn tapped coil and
the capacitance between the end of the antenna element and the mounting
tube. The R3 extended this to multiple bands by using a trapped antenna
element (still electrically a half wavelength on each band) and a motorized
tuning capacitor for the parallel-tuned circuit.
Newer designs use 'counterpoise' elements below the feedpoint to lower the
feedpoint impedance to a few hundred ohms, but still work on the half wave
resonance principle, and don't
need radials.
--WB6BYU

1940. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:53:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fipm6v$lp1$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32795

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> In a lossless stub, the *total current* is 100%
> standing-wave current. There is zero phase shift
> in the current from one end of the stub to the other.
> That's why total current cannot be used to measure
> a delay through a coil in a standing-wave antenna.

Cecil:

Of course you are correct--it was meant to be a joke man, albeit a silly
one ...

Regards,
JS

1941. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:57:49 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fipmfcnld1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 32796

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Lux wrote:
>
>> I should think that many hams have things that can measure 3 ns
>> (1000mm light time), particularly in a repetitive system. That's one
>> cycle at 300 MHz, or 36 degrees at 30 MHz.
>
>
> The referenced W8JI 3 nS "measurement" was the delay
> in a 2' dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil on 4 MHz,
> i.e. 4.5 degrees.

4.5 degrees is easy to measure at 4 MHz with a variety of systems.

Basic measurement theory says that the phase measurement uncertainty is

uncertainty in radians = 1/sqrt(T * Psig/No)
where T is the integration time, Psig is the signal power, and No is the
noise spectral density (W/Hz)

Let's throw in some numbers..

Psig = 1 mW (1E-3W)
No = -160 dBm/Hz (kTB noise + 14 dB)
T = 10 millisecond

uncertainty = 1/sqrt(1E-2 * 1E16) = 1 / 1E7 = 1E-7 radian

1 degree is about 0.017 radian, so I think you wouldn't have much
problem measuring the phase shift, from a physics standpoint.. all a
matter of experimental technique..

Anyway, there are LOTS of ways to do the measurement, most of which
would require only things that hams have sitting around, with a few
hours of cobbling together.

1942. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 18:59:29 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fipmjl$j7h$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32797

K7ITM wrote:
> On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> ...
>
>>Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
>>does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
>>Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>>
>
>
> Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
> dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
> address the design of travelling-wave tubes.

I can't think of an example of an active (or reactive) device which doesn't have frequency dependent characteristics. To the extent that indices of refraction are frequency dependent, propagation velocity does in fact vary with frequency. If it didn't, we wouldn't see rainbows. Dielectric constants do indeed have a frequency dependence. But to first order, at radio frequencies, in amateur applications, for the purposes of this discussion, and in my opinion, the effect is less than considerable - particularly if we assume the L and C in sqrt(LC) are correct at the frequency of interest. ;-)

73, Jim AC6XG

1943. tesla coils antennas maxwellRe: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 19:01:35 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fipmme$q0g$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 32802

> Tom,
> May I point out that a Tesla coil is an "antenna" that does not
> conform
> to Maxwells laws with respect to the adherance to the LC ratio.
> The LC ratio is out of balance such that the capacitor is not
> of the correct size to store and then return the imposed energy from
> the inductive heavy coil which is visually seen as resulting in a
> spark.
> Regards
> Art

Huh...

tesla coils follow all of Maxwells equations quite nicely. Paul Nicholson did some very nice analysis on this a few years back, published at a link previously posted.

They're two coupled LC resonant circuits, with the coupling adjusted to around k=0.2. There are higher order systems with 3 or more resonators, as well (called Magnifiers in the TC world)

The challenge in spark making is choosing appropriate operating parameters (coupling, radius of curvature, topload capacitance, etc.) to optimally promote spark growth.

1944. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 19:05:49 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fipmvgjqg1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32798

Cecil Moore wrote:

> I measured a ~25 nS delay in a 75m bugcatcher coil.

What did you use to make that measurement? (I hope you don't say you
used a Bird Wattmeter.)

73, ac6xg

1945. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 19:10:36 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fipn7c$v9c$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 32803

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>>> The referenced W8JI 3 nS "measurement" was the delay
>>> in a 2' dia, 100 T, 10" long loading coil on 4 MHz,
>>> i.e. 4.5 degrees.
>>
>>
>> Jim's point is that it can be done!
>
>
> In that particular coil at 4 MHz - no, it cannot be done.

measuring the phase shift between two sinusoidal currents at 4MHz to a precision of hundredths of a degree is easy. HP sold a box (the 8405 vector voltmeter) that did this decades ago. Actually, they've sold two different boxes (the 8508A), both of which I've used. My point was that you don't even need to go that far, and that most experimentally oriented hams probably have stuff that can be used to make an improvised measurement of that accuracy.

I note that the TAPR or N2PK VNAs could easily do the measurement.

The practical challenge is figuring out how to get a current probe that doesn't perturb the measurement. Optical pickups are one approach. high impedance probes with resistive leads are another. Both are commonly used in antenna measurements where you want to measure the fields directly.

One could, of course, also do a near field range type measurement, but the inversion from measurements at one set of locations to values at another presumes that you believe Maxwell's equations, which I seem to think might be at issue among the contenders here.

now, if you said you wanted to measure tenths of a degree at 50 GHz, I'd say you have a real challenge in front of you

1946. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 19:14:04 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fipnevkdd1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32799

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> That's why total current cannot be used to measure
> a delay through a coil in a standing-wave antenna.

Not even if the frequency is known and there's a standing wave current loop at one end of the coil and a standing wave current node at the other end?

73, ac6xg

1947. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 19:29:12 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47506488$0$9831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32800

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:dnJ3j.25080$JD.2440@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>> And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
>>> add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
>>> Very ingenious.
>>
>> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
>> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
>> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
>> close to 90 degrees in length.
>
> Suuurrrre it is. You've got 90 degrees on the brain, Cecil.
> Next, you'll be talking about 90 degree equilibrium.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

I must be wrong too which doesnt surprise me.

Are you saying that if I put a center loaded antenna on my trucks tool box, tune it to reonance at some freqency then the antenna is not electrically 90 degrees or some integer mutilple of 90 degrees in length at that frequency.

The concept that a resonant antenna could be some other electrical length is something new to me as I thought this was the defintion of resonance being equivalent to saying the feedpoint impedance is non reactive.

Jimmie

1948. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 19:56:39 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <f5p0l3pavvhtt4a6itq3a28otudbm6k2ti@4ax.com>
Source record: 32801

On Fri, 30 Nov 2007 14:29:12 -0500, "Jimmie D"
<GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote:

>
>"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
>news:dnJ3j.25080$JD.2440@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>>> And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
>>>> add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
>>>> Very ingenious.
>>>
>>> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
>>> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
>>> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
>>> close to 90 degrees in length.
>>
>> Suuurrrre it is. You've got 90 degrees on the brain, Cecil.
>> Next, you'll be talking about 90 degree equilibrium.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
>I must be wrong too which doesnt surprise me.
>
>Are you saying that if I put a center loaded antenna on my trucks tool box,
>tune it to reonance at some freqency then the antenna is not electrically 90
>degrees or some integer mutilple of 90 degrees in length at that frequency.

Some integer multiple meaning "odd integer multiple" if we are to
continue abusing this implication.

>The concept that a resonant antenna could be some other electrical length is
>something new to me as I thought this was the defintion of resonance being
>equivalent to saying the feedpoint impedance is non reactive.

Hi Jimmie,

Basically the land-mine issue here is the hijacking of the usage of 90
degrees (or any other application of this unit) to describe a resonant
condition. That is because more frequently, and certainly more
appropriately, the usage of degrees is restricted to the physical
dimension as its significance is especially marked in relation to a
simple antenna's directivity. As you anticipate above, the simple
electrical 90 degree observation repeats through an infinite multitude
with a turn of the wheel.

There are posters who visit intermittently, and those who post frequently that confuse the expressed electrical degrees as also inheriting the directivity qualities associated ONLY with the physical dimension expressed in degrees.

This might be observed through the example of a quarterwave antenna. Its directivity is well known. If some "inventor" were to add a lumped (or distributed) Z to the same structure, that "inventor" could easily claim they added (for the sake of argument) 135 degrees to make the structure exhibit the gain of a 5/8ths wave antenna. Frequently this charade is carried out with smaller antennas being "elevated" to full size performance (hence the appeal of the current topic in its original subject line and the "invention" of adding coils).

With this in mind, you might enjoy how gaming the group is played out by the more frequent poster(s) insisting on polluting the topic of directivity with the "electrical" length. The entertainment factor has been zested up recently by adding the term "equilibrium."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1949. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:18:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ve_3j.66342$RX.19524@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32804

John Smith wrote:
> Of course you are correct--it was meant to be a joke man, albeit a silly
> one ...

Sorry, I didn't know you were joking. Some pretty intelligent,
educated people on this newsgroup do not know the answer else
they would never try to use standing-wave current to measure
the phase shift through a loading coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1950. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:25:46 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <780770ab-eadb-4830-9764-2aa534f1f476@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32805

On Nov 30, 10:59 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> > ...
>
> >>Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
> >>does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
> >>Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>
> > Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
> > dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
> > address the design of travelling-wave tubes.
>
> I can't think of an example of an active (or reactive) device which
> doesn't have frequency dependent characteristics. To the extent that
> indices of refraction are frequency dependent, propagation velocity
> does in fact vary with frequency. If it didn't, we wouldn't see
> rainbows. Dielectric constants do indeed have a frequency dependence.
> But to first order, at radio frequencies, in amateur applications,
> for the purposes of this discussion, and in my opinion, the effect is
> less than considerable - particularly if we assume the L and C in
> sqrt(LC) are correct at the frequency of interest. ;-)
>
> 73, Jim AC6XG

OK, that leaves us with a difference of opinion, or a difference in what we are describing. There was an article in "RF Design" maybe 15 years ago now by John Mezak, K2RDX, describing a helical transmission line model for coils. At the time, he offered free software to execute the calculations (which also, to me, offered a very practical way to calculate coil parameters like inductance, effective shunt capacitance, and first parallel and series self resonances). He later charged a nominal fee for an improved version of the software, which I have. For the "100 turn, 10 inch long, 2 inch diameter" coil wound with 15AWG copper wire, using John's program, I see a variation of about 2:1 in propagation velocity between 1MHz and 20MHz. Since the first parallel self-resonant frequency is predicted to be around 8MHz, it's perhaps not fair to look as high as 20MHz, but even between 1MHz and 4MHz, I see about 25% change in predicted propagation velocity.

You may say that perhaps John messed all that up terribly, but I don't think so...and there are other places you can find similar results. There's an excellent inductance calculator on-line at http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html, and though the absolute value of its prediction of propagation velocity is about 5% different

than Mezak's, they both show very nearly the same percentage change with frequency.

It might be worth having a bit closer look at, Jim. Perhaps it's just that you're thinking of a different effect than what these two programs (and the theory behind them) are modelling.

Cheers,
Tom

1951. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:27:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Dm_3j.66344$RX.21357@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32806

Jim Lux wrote:
> 4.5 degrees is easy to measure at 4 MHz with a variety of systems.

If at 4 MHz, you measured 4.5 degrees change in
the phase of *standing-wave current* on each side
of a loading coil in a standing-wave antenna system,
would you report that value as the delay through
the loading coil? One glance at the standing-wave
current equation should convince one that is an
invalid measurement technique.

For instance, the change in the phase of the standing-
wave current is ~5 degrees from feedpoint to tip in
a 90 degree long 1/4WL monopole. How can that standing-
wave current possibly be used to measure the delay
through a loading coil in the middle of that antenna?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1952. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:35:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yu_3j.66345$RX.11088@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32807

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> I measured a ~25 nS delay in a 75m bugcatcher coil.
>
> What did you use to make that measurement? (I hope you don't say you
> used a Bird Wattmeter.)

I've described it before. I used a dual-trace
100 MHz O-scope and estimated the phase angle
between the two traces at about 7% of a cycle.
That phase angle was certainly NOT ANYWHERE
NEAR the 4.5 degrees reported by W8JI.

W8JI measured a 4.5 degree phase shift in the
standing-wave current being used for the
measurement although virtually no phase
information exists in the standing-wave current
phase. W7EL made exactly the same mistake in
his measurements. No wonder the two agree.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1953. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:39:10 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <320aae09-0a67-4025-b4ff-4a295dd777ce@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32808

On Nov 30, 10:30 am, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> > ...
> >> Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
> >> does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
> >> Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>
> > Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
> > dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
> > address the design of travelling-wave tubes.
>
> > But...one must be very careful about describing exactly the experiment
> > or the conditions around a particular scenario. That's why I don't
> > have much interest in getting involved in this "discussion": it could
> > well be that much of the difference among all the claims and counter-
> > claims could be trivially resolved through better communication.
>
> > Cheers,
> > Tom
>
> I don't think they're writing about real transmission lines, Tom. If
> they were doing that, there would be no discussion because then it would
> be too hard to understand.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

;-) Yeah, I know what (they think) they are writing about; I'm
writing about coils more-or-less in open air, which should match
pretty well with the current discussion. But again, as with so many
of the discussions here, it's not worth getting tangled up in. I just
thought it bears mentioning that there are some coil models available
out there that go beyond simple inductance. Inductors are among the
least ideal components I deal with, and having models that address the
discrepancies has been helpful to me in practical designs. If people
want to argue, rant, get red in the face, ... about how something
works, more power to them, but I've got some designs to work out and
I'd rather be spending time on them. (How small can I make a 1MHz
bandpass filter that has less than a couple dB passband attenuation,
more than 120dB attenuation on 2MHz and 3MHz, and shows distortion
below -140dBc for inputs up to half a watt or so...??)

Cheers,
Tom

1954. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:40:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cz_3j.2649$NY.394@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32809

Jim Lux wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> In that particular coil at 4 MHz - no, it cannot be done.
>
> measuring the phase shift between two sinusoidal currents at 4MHz to a
> precision of hundredths of a degree is easy.

Jim, you misunderstood what I was trying to say and that is:
It is impossible to measure a 3 ns delay through a 2"dia,
100T, 10" long coil at 4 MHz because the delay is much longer
than 3 ns. It is closer to 30 ns.

I DID NOT say it is impossible to measure a 3 ns delay at 4 MHz!
I said it is impossible for that coil to exhibit a 3 ns delay
at 4 MHz, therefore 3 ns is not a possible measurement value.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1955. Re: tesla coils antennas maxwellRe: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:45:28 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <12a74712-7bfe-493f-95f7-dd567498c5c2@l16g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32810

On 30 Nov, 11:01, Jim Lux <james.p....@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote:
> > Tom,
> > May I point out that a Tesla coil is an "antenna" that does not
> > conform
> > to Maxwells laws with respect to the adherance to the LC ratio.
> > The LC ratio is out of balance such that the capacitor is not
> > of the correct size to store and then return the imposed energy from
> > the inductive heavy coil which is visually seen as resulting in a
> > spark.
> > Regards
> > Art
>
> Huh...
>
> tesla coils follow all of Maxwells equations quite nicely. Paul
> Nicholson did some very nice analysis on this a few years back,
> published at a link previously posted.
>
> They're two coupled LC resonant circuits, with the coupling adjusted to
> around k=0.2. There are higher order systems with 3 or more resonators,
> as well (called Magnifiers in the TC world)
>
> The challenge in spark making is choosing appropriate operating
> parameters (coupling, radius of curvature, topload capacitance, etc.) to
> optimally promote spark growth.

Let me make it quite clear. I was referring to a single coil and
not the feeding arrangement. I used that as a refernce only in
conjunction
with the subject of antenna coils. This single coil, tho resonant,
does
not meet the requirements that Maxwell demands ie equilibrium.
Further study of that coil will show the effect of ground beyond the
coil
which thus involves the system as well as the associated coil for feed
coupling.
Regards
Art Unwin..KB9MZ....xg

1956. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:47:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mF_3j.66347$RX.4883@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32811

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> That's why total current cannot be used to measure
>> a delay through a coil in a standing-wave antenna.
>
> Not even if the frequency is known and there's a standing wave current
> loop at one end of the coil and a standing wave current node at the
> other end?

Total current phase is the context of my posting above.
We were talking about total current phase, not total
current amplitude. To be precise, the statement should
read: "That's why total current phase cannot be used
to measure a delay through a coil in a standing-wave
antenna". It is difficult to post context-free English.

W8JI and W7EL both used standing-wave current *phase* to
try to determine the delay through a coil. That is an
invalid measurement concept. If they had used the standing-
wave current amplitude instead to calculate the phase
shift, they would have gotten much closer to a valid
result. But they are arguing about current amplitude
drops which are simply relative phase shifts between
the forward and reflected current.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1957. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:48:03 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <f2bc918d-07ef-44b5-bed1-9e892141d906@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32812

On 30 Nov, 12:25, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
> On Nov 30, 10:59 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > K7ITM wrote:
> > > On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> > > ...
>
> > >>Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
> > >>does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
> > >>Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>
> > > Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
> > > dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
> > > address the design of travelling-wave tubes.
>
> > I can't think of an example of an active (or reactive) device which
> > doesn't have frequency dependent characteristics. To the extent that
> > indices of refraction are frequency dependent, propagation velocity
> > does in fact vary with frequency. If it didn't, we wouldn't see
> > rainbows. Dielectric constants do indeed have a frequency dependence.
> > But to first order, at radio frequencies, in amateur applications,
> > for the purposes of this discussion, and in my opinion, the effect is
> > less than considerable - particularly if we assume the L and C in
> > sqrt(LC) are correct at the frequency of interest. ;-)
>
> > 73, Jim AC6XG
>
> OK, that leaves us with a difference of opinion, or a difference in
> what we are describing. There was an article in "RF Design" maybe 15
> years ago now by John Mezak, K2RDX, describing a helical transmission
> line model for coils. At the time, he offered free software to
> execute the calculations (which also, to me, offered a very practical
> way to calculate coil parameters like inductance, effective shunt
> capacitance, and first parallel and series self resonances). He later
> charged a nominal fee for an improved version of the software, which I
> have. For the "100 turn, 10 inch long, 2 inch diameter" coil wound
> with 15AWG copper wire, using John's program, I see a variation of
> about 2:1 in propagation velocity between 1MHz and 20MHz. Since the
> first parallel self-resonant frequency is predicted to be around 8MHz,
> it's perhaps not fair to look as high as 20MHz, but even between 1MHz

> and 4MHz, I see about 25% change in predicted propagation velocity.
>
> You may say that perhaps John messed all that up terribly, but I don't
> think so...and there are other places you can find similar results.
> There's an excellent inductance calculator on-line
athttp://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html, and though the absolute
> value of its prediction of propagation velocity is about 5% different
> than Mezak's, they both show very nearly the same percentage change
> with frequency.
>
> It might be worth having a bit closer look at, Jim. Perhaps it's just
> that you're thinking of a different effect than what these two
> programs (and the theory behind them) are modelling.
>
> Cheers,
> Tom- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Where can I obtain a copy of Johns program?
TIA
Art

1958. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 20:52:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bK_3j.2651$NY.1027@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32813

Jimmie D wrote:
> The concept that a resonant antenna could be some other electrical length is
> something new to me as I thought this was the definition of resonance being
> equivalent to saying the feedpoint impedance is non reactive.

Stand by your guns, Jimmie, you are correct. It's just
that some otherwise intelligent people on this newsgroup
have forgotten everything they ever learned in
Fields&Waves 101.

In an antenna physically shorter than 1/4WL, there is
no way that I know of to get the reflected wave back
in phase with the forward wave at the feedpoint without
the reflected wave making an electrical 180 degree round
trip, i.e. 90 electrical degrees in each direction.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1959. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:03:05 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fiptreqmm1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32815

K7ITM wrote:

> OK, that leaves us with a difference of opinion, or a difference in
> what we are describing. There was an article in "RF Design" maybe 15
> years ago now by John Mezak, K2RDX, describing a helical transmission
> line model for coils. At the time, he offered free software to
> execute the calculations (which also, to me, offered a very practical
> way to calculate coil parameters like inductance, effective shunt
> capacitance, and first parallel and series self resonances). He later
> charged a nominal fee for an improved version of the software, which I
> have. For the "100 turn, 10 inch long, 2 inch diameter" coil wound
> with 15AWG copper wire, using John's program, I see a variation of
> about 2:1 in propagation velocity between 1MHz and 20MHz. Since the
> first parallel self-resonant frequency is predicted to be around 8MHz,
> it's perhaps not fair to look as high as 20MHz, but even between 1MHz
> and 4MHz, I see about 25% change in predicted propagation velocity.

> You may say that perhaps John messed all that up terribly, but I don't
> think so...and there are other places you can find similar results.
> There's an excellent inductance calculator on-line at
> http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html, and though the absolute
> value of its prediction of propagation velocity is about 5% different
> than Mezak's, they both show very nearly the same percentage change
> with frequency.
>
> It might be worth having a bit closer look at, Jim. Perhaps it's just
> that you're thinking of a different effect than what these two
> programs (and the theory behind them) are modelling.
>
> Cheers,
> Tom

Hi Tom -

I suspect that for a given coil, depending on construction, L and/or C may vary enough over several ocataves to resolve any apparent 'dispute' between my comments and the results provided by Mr. Mezak's modelling program. I do not believe these effects are large enough to be responsible for the differences being reported in phenomenon under discussion.

I would be interested in knowing the results your program produces for the 100 turn, 2" diameter, 10" long coil that Cecil is concerned about, if you wouldn't mind sharing them.

Thanks and 73,

Jim, AC6XG

1960. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:06:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9X_3j.66349$RX.2221@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32814

Richard Clark wrote:
> With this in mind, you might enjoy how gaming the group is played out
> by the more frequent poster(s) insisting on polluting the topic of
> directivity with the "electrical" length. The entertainment factor
> has been zested up recently by adding the term "equilibrium."

Richard, check out my posting on a stub that is 45
degrees in physical length but performs like a
1/4WL stub. The "electrical" length has to do
with its performance, not its physical length.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1961. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:11:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <R%_3j.66350$RX.60893@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32816

K7ITM wrote:
> For the "100 turn, 10 inch long, 2 inch diameter" coil wound
> with 15AWG copper wire, using John's program, I see a variation of
> about 2:1 in propagation velocity between 1MHz and 20MHz.

Now the question becomes, what was that propagation
velocity at 4 MHz? An EXCEL program that I have gives
a VF of around 0.03 for that coil making a 3 ns delay
through it impossible at 4 MHz.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

1962. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:26:15 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <3a6b0f0b-55a9-4dec-bcd8-b387aa911940@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32817

On Nov 30, 12:48 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 30 Nov, 12:25, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Nov 30, 10:59 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
>
> > > K7ITM wrote:
> > > > On Nov 29, 9:11 am, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> > > > ...
>
> > > >>Over the range of a few octaves, propagation delay on the other hand
> > > >>does not vary to any significant extent as a function of frequency.
> > > >>Ostensibly, it should be equal to sqrt(LC) series L, shunt C.
>
> > > > Actually, Jim, I do expect it to have considerable frequency
> > > > dependence. I think you can find info about this in books that
> > > > address the design of travelling-wave tubes.
>
> > > I can't think of an example of an active (or reactive) device which
> > > doesn't have frequency dependent characteristics. To the extent that
> > > indices of refraction are frequency dependent, propagation velocity
> > > does in fact vary with frequency. If it didn't, we wouldn't see
> > > rainbows. Dielectric constants do indeed have a frequency dependence.
> > > But to first order, at radio frequencies, in amateur applications,
> > > for the purposes of this discussion, and in my opinion, the effect is
> > > less than considerable - particularly if we assume the L and C in
> > > sqrt(LC) are correct at the frequency of interest. ;-)
>
> > > 73, Jim AC6XG
>
> > OK, that leaves us with a difference of opinion, or a difference in
> > what we are describing. There was an article in "RF Design" maybe 15
> > years ago now by John Mezak, K2RDX, describing a helical transmission
> > line model for coils. At the time, he offered free software to
> > execute the calculations (which also, to me, offered a very practical
> > way to calculate coil parameters like inductance, effective shunt
> > capacitance, and first parallel and series self resonances). He later
> > charged a nominal fee for an improved version of the software, which I
> > have. For the "100 turn, 10 inch long, 2 inch diameter" coil wound
> > with 15AWG copper wire, using John's program, I see a variation of
> > about 2:1 in propagation velocity between 1MHz and 20MHz. Since the
> > first parallel self-resonant frequency is predicted to be around 8MHz,
> > it's perhaps not fair to look as high as 20MHz, but even between 1MHz

> > and 4MHz, I see about 25% change in predicted propagation velocity.
>
> > You may say that perhaps John messed all that up terribly, but I don't
> > think so...and there are other places you can find similar results.
> > There's an excellent inductance calculator on-line
athttp://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html, and though the absolute
> > value of its prediction of propagation velocity is about 5% different
> > than Mezak's, they both show very nearly the same percentage change
> > with frequency.
>
> > It might be worth having a bit closer look at, Jim. Perhaps it's just
> > that you're thinking of a different effect than what these two
> > programs (and the theory behind them) are modelling.
>
> > Cheers,
> > Tom- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Where can I obtain a copy of Johns program?
> TIA
> Art

You might start by asking John. I'm sure he's in the QRZ database.

Cheers,
Tom

1963. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:40:29 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <hr%3j.49486$eY.10577@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32818

Jimmie D wrote:
> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
> news:dnJ3j.25080$JD.2440@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>>> And, if the total electrical length isn't 90 degrees, you
>>>> add a few degrees to the loading coil to make it come out right.
>>>> Very ingenious.
>>> Adding or subtracting loading-coil degrees is what
>>> happens while one is tuning a screwdriver antenna.
>>> At resonance, the screwdriver is electrically very
>>> close to 90 degrees in length.
>> Suuurrrre it is. You've got 90 degrees on the brain, Cecil.
>> Next, you'll be talking about 90 degree equilibrium.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
> I must be wrong too which doesnt surprise me.
>
> Are you saying that if I put a center loaded antenna on my trucks tool box,
> tune it to reonance at some freqency then the antenna is not electrically 90
> degrees or some integer mutilple of 90 degrees in length at that frequency.
>
> The concept that a resonant antenna could be some other electrical length is
> something new to me as I thought this was the defintion of resonance being
> equivalent to saying the feedpoint impedance is non reactive.
>
> Jimmie
>
>

Slap it on your truck, and tell us at what frequencies it resonates.
Can you get it to resonate at odd multiples of its fundamental frequency?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

1964. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:43:33 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <9u%3j.49536$eY.41178@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32819

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> What I did write brings forth disturbing visualizations. So sorry
>> about that Cecil.....
>
> Well Mike, I just thought you had joined the guru
> gang who assert their Big Lies about me here almost
> every day. :-) e.g. that I support the concept of
> "average power waves", which I do not. Here is a
> quote from my 2005 Worldradio magazine article:
>
> ''The term "power flow" has been avoided in favor of
> "energy flow". Power is a measure of that energy flow
> per unit time through a plane. Likewise, the EM fields
> in the waves do the interfering. Powers, treated as
> scalars, are incapable of interference.''
>
> Want to wager how long it will be before I am, once
> again, unethically accused of supporting the concept
> of "waves of average power"?

There you go again, Cecil, writing about waves of average
power when everyone knows they don't exist.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
(P.S. Is that unethical enough?)

1965. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:44:06 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <ca5f2fb8-56ea-4c59-86e3-f678129c2f5f@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32820

On Nov 30, 1:03 pm, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > OK, that leaves us with a difference of opinion, or a difference in
> > what we are describing. There was an article in "RF Design" maybe 15
> > years ago now by John Mezak, K2RDX, describing a helical transmission
> > line model for coils. At the time, he offered free software to
> > execute the calculations (which also, to me, offered a very practical
> > way to calculate coil parameters like inductance, effective shunt
> > capacitance, and first parallel and series self resonances). He later
> > charged a nominal fee for an improved version of the software, which I
> > have. For the "100 turn, 10 inch long, 2 inch diameter" coil wound
> > with 15AWG copper wire, using John's program, I see a variation of
> > about 2:1 in propagation velocity between 1MHz and 20MHz. Since the
> > first parallel self-resonant frequency is predicted to be around 8MHz,
> > it's perhaps not fair to look as high as 20MHz, but even between 1MHz
> > and 4MHz, I see about 25% change in predicted propagation velocity.
> > You may say that perhaps John messed all that up terribly, but I don't
> > think so...and there are other places you can find similar results.
> > There's an excellent inductance calculator on-line at
> >http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html, and though the absolute
> > value of its prediction of propagation velocity is about 5% different
> > than Mezak's, they both show very nearly the same percentage change
> > with frequency.
>
> > It might be worth having a bit closer look at, Jim. Perhaps it's just
> > that you're thinking of a different effect than what these two
> > programs (and the theory behind them) are modelling.
>
> > Cheers,
> > Tom
>
> Hi Tom -
>
> I suspect that for a given coil, depending on construction, L and/or C
> may vary enough over several ocataves to resolve any apparent
> 'dispute' between my comments and the results provided by Mr. Mezak's
> modelling program. I do not believe these effects are large enough to
> be responsible for the differences being reported in phenomenon under
> discussion.
>
> I would be interested in knowing the results your program produces for
> the 100 turn, 2" diameter, 10" long coil that Cecil is concerned
> about, if you wouldn't mind sharing them.
>

> Thanks and 73,
>
> Jim, AC6XG

Hi Jim,

Just go to the website I provided a link for. The results of the calcs it performs are certainly within typical experimental tolerance of the results from Mezak's program. But it's just one model, and you MUST understand the model and what it's trying to accomplish if you're going to be successful in applying it.

As for the effects being "large enough to be responsible for...," I think you will find that the explanation there is adequately covered by people thinking they understand what someone else has described, and thinking it's at odds with what they have observed, or with their own theory (which may or may not be flawed in itself). Like I wrote before, I'm really not much interested in getting mired down in that same old stuff (once again). I'm having way too much fun actually building things with coils (and other parts) and getting them to perform useful functions. I've learned FAR more about coils and the circuits they're used in over the past year from designing and building circuits than I have from looking at the same old stuff here on r.r.a.a. that's never going to get resolved because someone has too much invested in wanting to be "right."

Cheers,
Tom

1966. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 21:49:07 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <z5udndA84-XTGM3anZ2dnUVZ_qSonZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32821

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:IqY3j.25140$JD.1162@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
> James barrett wrote:
>> Hi, I just read instructions on building a "helically wound" antenna
>> using a broom stick.
>> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/special/bromstik.html
>>
>> After reading this, I had an idea. I'm doing more google searches for
>> this type of configuration, but wanted to ask here as well to get some
>> opinions. What if I took two broom sticks, and wound each with about
>> 68 feet of wire. Each stick making half of a dipole antenna. Then
>> attach 450 ohm ladder line (or 50 ohm coaxial). How would this behave
>> when connected to a tuner? Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
>> would it behave like a shorter dipole?
>
> If you use the same amount of wire for the helix as you
> would for the wire dipole, the resonant frequency will not
> be the same.
>
> Feedpoint impedance wise, you can get it to respond like a
> 1/2WL dipole probably with a lower feedpoint resistance.
>
> Radiation wise, it will respond like a shortened antenna.
> The currents on opposite sides of the coil are close to
> 180 degrees out of phase and, like a transmission line,
> tend to cancel the fields. In addition, a broomstick is
> not the best dielectric to use for your coil form.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Helically wound antennas used to be more common some years ago. An outfit in CT used to sell HF beams that had elements slightly more than 1/2 normal length. More common were CB mobile antennas, which are probably still made. I have a CB vertical bought for RC use that is about 18 inches tall. Supposedly a shortened helically wound antenna has a wider bandwidth than a lumped inductor antenna of the same length.

Tam/WB2TT

1967. Re: Does anyone have a good tutorial on COFDM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 22:09:59 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <tKqdnUTda_KsF83anZ2dnUVZ_qiinZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32822
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.video.digital-tv

"Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org> wrote in message
news:5tr3j.23916$ck5.18862@newsfe09.phx...
>
> "MRW" <mr.whatever@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:608f0b95-0f71-4d7b-a8ec-2395027819cd@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>> I'd like to know about the DVB-T standard, but I get confused when it
>> comes to configuring a DVB-T system for a Single Frequency Network
>> topology. I've read that normally for an 8MHz bandwidth using 2k mode
>> about 1700 carriers are possible. Does this translate to 1700
>> individual programs?
>>
>> I think I can probably answer this question if I find a good tutorial
>> on COFDM. I've found some on Google, but I haven't found one that
>> explains simply how it is possible to have multiple carriers in a
>> single channel.
>
> Crossposted for a useful purpose.
>
> The alt.video.digital-tv newsgroup has been home to numerous discussions
> of
> COFDM and the various ways it's being employed. It was a contender for US
> broadcast DTV but it lost out to 8VSB in a decision process that some
> people
> said was political -- or worse. One of the leading proponents of COFDM
> posted to alt.video.digital-tv as "Bob Miller," although he has nothing
> there currently.

COFDM has some disadvantages. For the same quality received signal it
requires more peak power at the transmitter than 8VSB, but TV transmitters
are peak limited. It is more susceptible to impulse noise, and you can't
have a full power COFDM signal on an adjacent channel to an analog NTSC or
PAL signal. My understanding is that the last mentioned is causing
complications in some European countries with the analog to digital
changeover. They will have very little HD until the analog service has been
shut down.

Bob Miller has ulterior motives. His company wants mobile digital TV
transmission to moving cars, which 8VSB has problems with (I think because
of the equalizer which takes several seconds to train. In a moving vehicle
it would be continuously hunting)).

Tam
>
> Bob Miller bob@viacel.com may have the material you want, given that he

> has
> been a vocal advocate. The viacel.com web site comes up blank; I hope
> that
> email address isn't a dud. Good luck.
>
>

1968. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 22:29:38 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F9608E36445nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32823

"Tam/WB2TT" <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote in
news:z5udndA84-XTGM3anZ2dnUVZ_qSonZ2d@comcast.com:

> about 18 inches tall. Supposedly a shortened helically wound antenna
> has a wider bandwidth than a lumped inductor antenna of the same
> length.

Probably mostly due to the higher loss of the loading system. Better
bandwidth, poorer efficiency.

Owen

1969. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 23:07:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiq54hqmc1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32824

http://stockton.craigslist.org/ele/488204046.html

JS

1970. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-11-30 23:47:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiq7g1$t1p$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32825

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> Note that the electrical length and the physical length
> are nowhere near the same value. The electrical length
> can be 90 degrees at resonance while the physical length
> is only 13 degrees for a 75m mobile antenna.
> ...

I have been thinking on this. From past posts, I think some think that a 1/4 wave monopole and a 1/2 wave electrical length monopole shortened to 1/4 physical length have very similar launch/radiation characteristics... if they do, then it is obvious that their modeling program is "BLOWING SMOKE!"

A 90 degree shift in 1/4 wave physical space will never duplicate a 180 shift in the same physical dimensions!

Regards,
JS

1971. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 00:42:28 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <U524j.179809$kj1.121457@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32826

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> W8JI measured a 4.5 degree phase shift in the
> standing-wave current being used for the
> measurement although virtually no phase
> information exists in the standing-wave current
> phase. W7EL made exactly the same mistake in
> his measurements. No wonder the two agree.

Cecil,

I have stared at the W8JI web page

http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm

for a long time, and I just cannot find anyplace where he mentions 4.5 degrees. Is that your calculation rather than Tom's?

The graphic appears to be a screen shot from a network analyzer. W8JI does not describe it any further on that page, but it may be an HP 8753D, based on information elsewhere on his site.

In any case the plot appears to be S21 "delay" vs. frequency. I do not know anything about that instrument, but this appears to be an appropriate choice for the question at hand. There are two markers active. Marker 1 shows 3.0361 ns at 3.825 MHz. Marker 2 shows 486.43 ns at 16.11525 MHz. Marker 1 presumably represents a typical 80 m frequency. Marker 2 is at a peak in the graph, and it appears to mark a resonance.

Sooooo, the questions are:

* Who made the mistake?
* Does the HP network analyzer system not work correctly?
* Do you think the HP engineers were not aware of standing waves?
* Did Tom make the hook-up incorrectly?
* Is there some other calibration factor needed? (Perhaps the Corum factor or the Cecil factor was omitted.)
* Did the analyzer place the decimal point in the wrong spot?
* Is "new math" needed? Does 3.0361 ns really equal 30 ns in some other coordinate system?

Inquiring minds want to know.

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

1972. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 00:49:27 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <AP2dnSVZ5JEMMs3anZ2dnUVZ_ournZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32827

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99F9608E36445nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "Tam/WB2TT" <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net> wrote in
> news:z5udndA84-XTGM3anZ2dnUVZ_qSonZ2d@comcast.com:
>
>> about 18 inches tall. Supposedly a shortened helically wound antenna
>> has a wider bandwidth than a lumped inductor antenna of the same
>> length.
>
> Probably mostly due to the higher loss of the loading system. Better
> bandwidth, poorer efficiency.
>
> Owen

I don't think so.

Tam

1973. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 02:25:13 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <OB34j.18711$mb.14531@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32828

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:df8e5657-b34e-4245-a3ef-d0f3c34b82d5@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I just read instructions on building a "helically wound" antenna
> using a broom stick.
> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/special/bromstik.html
>
> After reading this, I had an idea. I'm doing more google searches for
> this type of configuration, but wanted to ask here as well to get some
> opinions. What if I took two broom sticks, and wound each with about
> 68 feet of wire. Each stick making half of a dipole antenna. Then
> attach 450 ohm ladder line (or 50 ohm coaxial). How would this behave
> when connected to a tuner? Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
> would it behave like a shorter dipole?
>
> Jim

Sounds a lot like the Slinky antenna,
From what I've heard, using 2 slinkies (one on each side) will make a
40-meter dipole, and 2 on each side makes a 75-meter dipole (or was that a
20 and 40)?? But they used bamboo fishing poles as support instead of
broomsticks.

1974. Re: tesla coils antennas maxwellRe: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 03:59:16 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4750dc0e$0$2562$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32829

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:12a74712-7bfe-493f-95f7-dd567498c5c2@l16g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> On 30 Nov, 11:01, Jim Lux <james.p....@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote:
>> > Tom,
>> > May I point out that a Tesla coil is an "antenna" that does not
>> > conform
>> > to Maxwells laws with respect to the adherance to the LC ratio.
>> > The LC ratio is out of balance such that the capacitor is not
>> > of the correct size to store and then return the imposed energy from
>> > the inductive heavy coil which is visually seen as resulting in a
>> > spark.
>> > Regards
>> > Art
>>
>> Huh...
>>
>> tesla coils follow all of Maxwells equations quite nicely. Paul
>> Nicholson did some very nice analysis on this a few years back,
>> published at a link previously posted.
>>
>> They're two coupled LC resonant circuits, with the coupling adjusted to
>> around k=0.2. There are higher order systems with 3 or more resonators,
>> as well (called Magnifiers in the TC world)
>>
>> The challenge in spark making is choosing appropriate operating
>> parameters (coupling, radius of curvature, topload capacitance, etc.) to
>> optimally promote spark growth.
>
> Let me make it quite clear. I was referring to a single coil and
> not the feeding arrangement. I used that as a refernce only in
> conjunction
> with the subject of antenna coils. This single coil, tho resonant,
> does
> not meet the requirements that Maxwell demands ie equilibrium.
> Further study of that coil will show the effect of ground beyond the
> coil
> which thus involves the system as well as the associated coil for feed
> coupling.
> Regards
> Art Unwin..KB9MZ....xg

But you made the straightforward statement: "Tesla coils do not conform to
Maxwell's laws", thus opening the door to a new field of study in
Electromagnetics. In fact, if you could look into this a little deeper, you

may in fact be the first person to unify field theory (something Albert Einstein himself failed to do). This may be related to the success of the Philadelphia Experiment.
I think you are on to something here :-)

1975. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 04:59:08 UTC
From: James Barrett <xucaen@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <p5udnZ1J6MledM3anZ2dnUVZ_gednZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32830

Cecil Moore wrote:
> It depends upon what you want your radiation pattern
> coverage to be from your particular QTH. I orient my
> 130 foot dipole so that my radiation lobes point toward
> the world's large land masses on 20m. The free demo
> version of EZNEC available from eznec.com will tell you
> what direction your lobes are pointing.

I tried using the demo version of EZNEC, but haven't figured it out yet. I don't really know yet what I want my radiation pattern to be because I've had an HF radio now for three weeks, and only a 10 meter dipole. (tuner to be delivered this weekend). Of course I have made no contacts on 10 meters. I tried CW on 15 meters (yes, on my 10 m dipole with no tuner, at low power) but no one has answered. Probably because of my slow wpm. ;-)

Anyways, I'm not sure yet what to expect as far as making contacts. Would I have a better shot from east or west, or would I have a better shot north and south?

Well, before I go too far off topic, I read ch. 7 from the ARRL Antenna book, and I think the best for me as far as antennas go, is the 135 foot dipole fed with 450 ohm window line, and it will have to go east/west which means I might be talking to Santa this year! ;-)

So, I guess what I should have asked was, what would be the best orientation for a dipole in New England in order to make contacts at this time of year and at this point in the sun spot cycle.

Ok, having said all of that, I have some ideas for shorter dipoles that can hang north/south. So there is much experimenting in my future. :-D

Busy weekend, be listening for me on cw!

Jim
kb1odg

1976. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 05:02:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiqpupemr1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32831

http://www.pr.com/press-release/62281

JS

1977. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 05:10:30 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <636026ee7d8b7dd335df5b68c9ab7d3d@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 32832

art wrote:

>
> Why is there a difference with respect to standard patents and
> computor programs?

Because all computer progams are covered by copyright, and in the US and some other countries are also covered by patents.

The US Entertainment industry has continually, and successfully lobbied your government officials to vastly increase the term, or length of copyright from 14 years to, I think 70 years after the author's death.

In much, even most, of the world, it is not possible to patent computer software per se. Patenting is not used for it's original intention, either - to spread knowledge about new inventions while allowing the inventor to be compensated for a limited period of time but instead to find ways to block your competitors from having this feature, or that.

> After 20 years it is open season of new patent designs whereas a
> programmer doesn't even
> declare his source code while holding it for life.Copyright laws in no
> way encourage
> advancement in science for the population as a whole, it only
> encourages greed.
> Copyrighting as it is presently framed is just a money pit for
> eternity at the
> public's expense, therefore it is understandable the law is being
> ignored until it is
> redrawn along the same lines as patents. Mathematics could be next in
> line for copyright
> where the money pit could last for centuries and dom civilization
> itself!

You raise a lot of good points, Art. Copyrighting was also intended as a way to allow authors or creators to have the exclusive right to benefit from their work, but it was also intended that the work would go into the public domain after a short period of time - initially 14 years, then 28, then 56, now life of the author + 70 years in the US.

The present policy of ever extending copyright has not only kept a lot of material from public view, it has prevented many preservations of old, abandoned (orphan) works in film and audio formats. Worse, it has completely discounted the public interest in seeing works becoming available in the public domain.

Bob, VE7HS

1978. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 05:23:49 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4750efe7$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32833

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:5rbvk35ivtg7gsp9dac7fu7o99nf1cj8bt@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 22:08:45 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>news:50tuk35l8jku5c8ppsn481ol3o96ff6un4@4ax.com...
>>> On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 20:50:29 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>So, in other words you agree
>>>
>>> Hi Dan,
>>>
>>> I use my own words, not other words, and certainly not laden with
>>> artificial constraints and presumptions. If you want to ask a
>>> question without all these drapes, go ahead; it is far simpler, and
>>> consumes less bandwidth.
>>>
>>> 73's
>>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>>OK, I will ask it like this:
>>
>>On an article at http://www.w8ji.com:80/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>>the author discusses time delay through an inductor.
>>
>>Do you agree with the following 2 paragraphs in that article:
>>"How does the current travel through the inductor so fast?
>>
>>At first this seems impossible, but the answer is actually quite obvious.
>>Time-varying current gives rise to time-varying magnetic flux. This
>>magnetic
>>flux, since conductor spacing is close and the distance very small, links
>>the starting turn very tightly to the next turn. The rapidly changing
>>magnetic flux causes charges to move in the next conductor, and the
>>changing
>>magnetic field couples through all the close spaced turns with very little
>>time delay. It is this magnetic flux coupling that provides the primary
>>mechanism for energy transfer through the inductor, and the path is much
>>shorter than the circuitous and much longer path along the conductor."
>>
>>The close spacing of the coils reduces the time delays because the current
>>is "pushed along" faster.
>>

>>Agree?
>
> Not particularly. You got any more questions?

Thank you. Yes, just a few more questions:

Let us calculate the impedance of the W8JI coil from EE 101:

L = (r**2 + N**2)/(9*r + l)
where r = coil dia in inches, N = no. of turns, l = coil length in inches, L = inductance in uH

(fyi - note as coils get closer together, L increases)

For W8JI's coil, L = 143uH

Inductive reactance X(L) = j*2*pi*L = 3.6K

Now, 18 AWG wire is .00751 Ohms/foot. At 53 feet,

R(L) = 0.398 Ohms

Phase angle: tan(theta) = 3600/0.398 = 9045

Phase angle = 89.993 degrees => 90 degrees

At 4 MHz current lags voltage by .250*E-6/4 sec or 62.5 nsec. That is, the current is delayed by 62.5 nsec in this example.

The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in 1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.

Agree?

Now at 4 MHz with any power at all, the actual value of resistance plus radiation resistance will of course be >0.398 Ohms. Also capacitance will be high in real use. Thus, the actual phase angle will be closer to 45 - 50 degrees which will yield a lag of about 30 - 45 nsec.

If the delay were 2-4 nsec as in the W8JI article, you would essentially have no inductor at all, only a resistance or a capacitor so large that its phase angle cancels out the inductor. In real use in a ham mobile antenna, that is a possibility too.

Standing Waves:

The above EE101 assumes a sinusoidal wave, not a standing wave, which among other things is not a sinusoid. The "standing wave" does just as the name implies, it for all practical purposes "stands" (i.e. still). The current is merely delayed by the length of the coil which is 5.4 nsec. The phase of the current in the standing wave has no relationship the the lag of a traveling sinusoidal wave.

Agree?

If you agree with both of the above, then you will agree that Cecil is right.

1979. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 05:36:16 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4750f2d1$0$2302$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32834

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4750efe7$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...

Just to correct a few TYPOs:

L = (r**2 + N**2)/(9*r + 10*l) - i missed the "10" in from of "l"

X(L) - j 2*pi*f*L - i left out "f"

However, I did not forget to use these terms in my calculations so they
remain unchanged.

1980. Re: tesla coils antennas maxwellRe: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 05:42:24 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <3_adnfA1Profac3anZ2dnUVZ8qminZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 32835

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4750dc0e$0$2562$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:12a74712-7bfe-493f-95f7-dd567498c5c2@l16g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>> On 30 Nov, 11:01, Jim Lux <james.p....@jpl.nasa.gov> wrote:
>>> > Tom,
>>> > May I point out that a Tesla coil is an "antenna" that does not
>>> > conform
>>> > to Maxwells laws with respect to the adherance to the LC ratio.
>>> > The LC ratio is out of balance such that the capacitor is not
>>> > of the correct size to store and then return the imposed energy from
>>> > the inductive heavy coil which is visually seen as resulting in a
>>> > spark.
>>> > Regards
>>> > Art
>>>
>>> Huh...
>>>
>>> tesla coils follow all of Maxwells equations quite nicely. Paul
>>> Nicholson did some very nice analysis on this a few years back,
>>> published at a link previously posted.
>>>
>>> They're two coupled LC resonant circuits, with the coupling adjusted to
>>> around k=0.2. There are higher order systems with 3 or more resonators,
>>> as well (called Magnifiers in the TC world)
>>>
>>> The challenge in spark making is choosing appropriate operating
>>> parameters (coupling, radius of curvature, topload capacitance, etc.) to
>>> optimally promote spark growth.
>>
>> Let me make it quite clear. I was referring to a single coil and
>> not the feeding arrangement. I used that as a refernce only in
>> conjunction
>> with the subject of antenna coils. This single coil, tho resonant,
>> does
>> not meet the requirements that Maxwell demands ie equilibrium.
>> Further study of that coil will show the effect of ground beyond the
>> coil
>> which thus involves the system as well as the associated coil for feed
>> coupling.
>> Regards
>> Art Unwin..KB9MZ....xg
>

> But you made the straightforward statement: "Tesla coils do not conform to
> Maxwell's laws", thus opening the door to a new field of study in
> Electromagnetics. In fact, if you could look into this a little deeper,
> you may in fact be the first person to unify field theory (something
> Albert Einstein himself failed to do). This may be related to the success
> of the Philadelphia Experiment.
> I think you are on to something here :-)
>
That would appear to be a partial quote from the sentence and implies a completely different meaning from what was stated. I interpreted the statement to mean that Tesla coils exhibit extreme LC ratios which are outside the ranges that have been found to be most efficient in resonant circuits for radio communication. (As established by Maxwell and others from experimentation.)

A resonant circuit for any given frequency can be made up using a capacitor and inductance of any suitable values. Using very a very large capacitor and a small inductor, or a large inductor and small capacitance may well work very well in a given situation, but experience has shown that selecting components with median values results in more stable and efficient circuit operation.

Tesla coils form very sharply tuned circuits with some quite extreme component values and voltage levels. Their operating parameters do tend to lie outside what is considered 'normal' for amateur radio.

The Philadelphia Experiment was a success? Why didn't anybody tell me? What time did the ship get back?

Mike G0ULI

1981. Re: Computer programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 05:46:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiqsgm$kd0$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32836

Robert Smts wrote:
> art wrote:
>
>> Why is there a difference with respect to standard patents and
>> computor programs?
>
> Because all computer progams are covered by copyright, and in the US and
> some other countries are also covered by patents.
>
> The US Entertainment industry has continually, and successfully lobbied your
> government officials to vastly increase the term, or length of copyright
> from 14 years to, I think 70 years after the author's death.
>
> In much, even most, of the world, it is not possible to patent computer
> software per se. Patenting is not used for it's original intention,
> either - to spread knowledge about new inventions while allowing the
> inventor to be compensated for a limited period of time but instead to find
> ways to block your competitors from having this feature, or that.
>
>> After 20 years it is open season of new patent designs whereas a
>> programmer doesn't even
>> declare his source code while holding it for life.Copyright laws in no
>> way encourage
>> advancement in science for the population as a whole, it only
>> encourages greed.
>> Copyrighting as it is presently framed is just a money pit for
>> eternity at the
>> public's expense, therefore it is understandable the law is being
>> ignored until it is
>> redrawn along the same lines as patents. Mathematics could be next in
>> line for copyright
>> where the money pit could last for centuries and dom civilization
>> itself!
>
> You raise a lot of good points, Art. Copyrighting was also intended as a way
> to allow authors or creators to have the exclusive right to benefit from
> their work, but it was also intended that the work would go into the public
> domain after a short period of time - initially 14 years, then 28, then 56,
> now life of the author + 70 years in the US.
>
> The present policy of ever extending copyright has not only kept a lot of
> material from public view, it has prevented many preservations of old,
> abandoned (orphan) works in film and audio formats. Worse, it has
> completely discounted the public interest in seeing works becoming

> available in the public domain.
>
> Bob, VE7HS
>

Robert:

Right on. Your summary reads like poetry, however tragic ...

Regards,
JS

1982. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 06:05:38 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F9ADDD91988nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32837

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4750efe7$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

...

Calculates DC resistance of wire:

> Now, 18 AWG wire is .00751 Ohms/foot. At 53 feet,
>
> R(L) = 0.398 Ohms
>

And proceeds to use DC resistance of wire to analyse performance at RF:

> Phase angle: tan(theta) = 3600/0.398 = 9045

1983. Re: tesla coils antennas maxwellRe: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 06:39:21 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751019a$0$15336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32838

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message >>
>> But you made the straightforward statement: "Tesla coils do not conform
>> to Maxwell's laws", thus opening the door to a new field of study in
>> Electromagnetics. In fact, if you could look into this a little deeper,
>> you may in fact be the first person to unify field theory (something
>> Albert Einstein himself failed to do). This may be related to the success
>> of the Philadelphia Experiment.
>> I think you are on to something here :-)
>>
> That would appear to be a partial quote from the sentence and implies a
> completely different meaning from what was stated. I interpreted the
> statement to mean that Tesla coils exhibit extreme LC ratios

1. Statements that are FACTUAL do not require "interpretation".

which are
> outside the ranges that have been found to be most efficient in resonant
> circuits

2. Maxwells laws are not "efficiency" equations.

for radio communication. (As established by Maxwell and others from
> experimentation.)

3. Experimentation is used to confirm or dispute theories. They are not
"established" as the theories themselves. Art said Telsa coils as antennas
do not conform to maxwells laws. Art often tends to confuse theories with
experimental observation.

>
> A resonant circuit for any given frequency can be made up using a
> capacitor and inductance of any suitable values. Using very a very large
> capacitor and a small inductor, or a large inductor and small capacitance
> may well work very well in a given situation, but experience has shown
> that selecting components with median values results in more stable and
> efficient circuit operation.
>
> Tesla coils form very sharply tuned circuits with some quite extreme
> component values and voltage levels. Their operating parameters do tend to
> lie outside what is considered 'normal' for amateur radio.

That is true today but not throughout amateur history. Spark gap generators
were similar to testla coils which were efficient enough at the time thought
rather broadbanded. So what if extreme values are used? They still conform
with the theories!

>
> The Philadelphia Experiment was a success? Why didn't anybody tell me?
> What time did the ship get back?

Touche. I think you have to ask the sailors (who survived) at the bar who
were sworn to secrecy but who could not prevent themselves from disappearing
every now and then :-))

1984. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 06:42:58 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47510276$0$15384$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32839

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99F9ADDD91988nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4750efe7$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> ...
>
> Calculates DC resistance of wire:
>
>> Now, 18 AWG wire is .00751 Ohms/foot. At 53 feet,
>>
>> R(L) = 0.398 Ohms
>>
>
> And proceeds to use DC resistance of wire to analyse performance at RF:
>
>> Phase angle: tan(theta) = 3600/0.398 = 9045

What is the skin depth of 18AWG wire at 4 Mhz? How does that affect
resitance? Quadruple? Even if, how does that affect arctan(theta)? Answer:
gauranteed to easily round up to 90 degrees.

1985. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 06:44:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <98v1l3pc2mtupnic1fac82ue1bkqbir3si@4ax.com>
Source record: 32840

Hi Dan,

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 00:23:49 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
>1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.
>
>Agree?

Not particularly.

>The current is
>merely delayed by the length of the coil which is 5.4 nsec. The phase of the
>current in the standing wave has no relationship the the lag of a traveling
>sinusoidal wave.
>
>Agree?

Not particularly.

>If you agree with both of the above, then you will agree that Cecil is
>right.

And this last statement is so disconnected from those that introduce
it as to create a real paradox. You might want to review Cecil's math
(yes, I know, it hardly is worth the effort) to ask yourself how you
two come to different solutions and yet you both agree.

My agreeing is hardly of consequence, and I don't see it as
validating/invalidating the complete discussion of the technical
issue. Throwing math at a problem whose premise is so obviously
faulted (revealed through rather simpler means) is like using Quantum
Mechanics to balance your checkbook. The results may seem compelling,
but it really takes much less effort that is far more satisfying and
isn't nearly so open to a raft of unstated issues (expressed by Jim in
practical measurement considerations, and observed by Gene as
omissions in W8JI's system description).

To put it bluntly, it isn't a math problem.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1986. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 06:58:31 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99F9B6D479311nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32841

```
"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:47510276$0$15384$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99F9ADDD91988nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>> news:4750efe7$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>>
>> ...
>>
>> Calculates DC resistance of wire:
>>
>>> Now, 18 AWG wire is .00751 Ohms/foot. At 53 feet,
>>>
>>> R(L) = 0.398 Ohms
>>>
>>
>> And proceeds to use DC resistance of wire to analyse performance at
>> RF:
>>
>>> Phase angle: tan(theta) = 3600/0.398 = 9045
>
> What is the skin depth of 18AWG wire at 4 Mhz? How does that affect
> resitance? Quadruple? Even if, how does that affect arctan(theta)?
> Answer: gauranteed to easily round up to 90 degrees.
```

It does appear that you knew the outcome you wanted, you expected the phase angle to be close to 90°, but instead of being honest that it was an assumption, you used an incorrect development and then say it doesn't matter anyway.

```
Not an unfamiliar technique!

Owen
>
>
```

1987. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 07:21:08 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47510b65$0$15422$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32742

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:98v1l3pc2mtupnic1fac82ue1bkqbir3si@4ax.com...
> Hi Dan,
>
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 00:23:49 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
>>1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.
>>
>>Agree?
>
> Not particularly.
>
>>The current is
>>merely delayed by the length of the coil which is 5.4 nsec. The phase of
>>the
>>current in the standing wave has no relationship the the lag of a
>>traveling
>>sinusoidal wave.
>>
>>Agree?
>
> Not particularly.
>
>>If you agree with both of the above, then you will agree that Cecil is
>>right.
>
> And this last statement is so disconnected from those that introduce
> it as to create a real paradox. You might want to review Cecil's math
> (yes, I know, it hardly is worth the effort) to ask yourself how you
> two come to different solutions and yet you both agree.
>
> My agreeing is hardly of consequence, and I don't see it as
> validating/invalidating the complete discussion of the technical
> issue. Throwing math at a problem whose premise is so obviously
> faulted (revealed through rather simpler means) is like using Quantum
> Mechanics to balance your checkbook. The results may seem compelling,
> but it really takes much less effort that is far more satisfying and
> isn't nearly so open to a raft of unstated issues (expressed by Jim in
> practical measurement considerations, and observed by Gene as
> omissions in W8JI's system description).
>
> To put it bluntly, it isn't a math problem.

Hi Richard,

It is straightforward. I think what you are seeing by experimentation is confirmation that the current of the traveling wave is delayed by 5.4 nsec, not because it is a coil but because the time it takes for the current to physically "move" from one end of the coil to the other. It also takes the same amount of time for the voltage to travel that far across the full unravelled length of the coil. The coils introduce the lag from the voltage traveling wave to the current traveling wave due to lentz's law for inductors where an opposing magnetic field is created to delay the arrival of the current as it sets up a back EMF to create an opposing magnetic field. The phase is changed, resulting in 62.5 nsec delay with respect to voltage but the current and voltage both travel at approx. c. This cannot be changed. It is basic physics and I agree, it is not a "real" math problem, just fundamental common knowledge. Furthermore, the standing wave is created by reflections. In this case, fields generated by lentz's law are effectively cancelled out so the delay is not longer present. The value of 62.5nsec is in the same order of magnitude as Cecil's values and it is common to arrive at the same result using different means; they tend to confirm that each is correct (like checking a proof as in QED).

1988. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 07:43:00 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <3t32l3pl6qirbvim9bu0ch619kc7fjko55@4ax.com>
Source record: 32743

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 02:21:08 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>The phase is changed, resulting in 62.5 nsec delay with respect to
>voltage but the current and voltage both travel at approx. c. This cannot be
>changed. It is basic physics and I agree, it is not a "real" math problem,
>just fundamental common knowledge. Furthermore, the standing wave is created
>by reflections. In this case, fields generated by lentz's law are
>effectively cancelled out so the delay is not longer present. The value of
>62.5nsec is in the same order of magnitude as Cecil's values and it is
>common to arrive at the same result using different means; they tend to
>confirm that each is correct (like checking a proof as in QED).

Hi Dan,

As to Quod Erat Demonstrandum, I seriously doubt you two are
demonstrandum the same thing.

You haven't been following the argument so much as the math - they are
not the same thing.

This is not a math problem.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

1989. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 09:19:15 UTC
From: mike3 <mike4ty4@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <544b2dbf-56bb-44a3-9c9a-0769b930ad45@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32744

On Nov 23, 9:56 am, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
<snip>
As forAleph-null, that's a
> mathematico-logical fantasy that was brought into existence
> by giving a name to a made-up abstraction, and then using
> a set of artificial, logical manipulations on the name as proof of
> its existence. It's a stunt Western philosophers have been using
> for centuries to confuse the gullible. I'm surprised
> an intelligent man of science, like you, fell for it, Cecil.

Guess what? EVERY SINGLE LAST BIT of mathematics
is "made up abstraction". All mathematics, *all of it, is an
abstraction! You have a problem with abstraction?
Then what do you suggest be used in it's place?
You claim that "Western philosophers" have made it
up just to "confuse the gullible". So then what
alternative philosophy do you suggest should be
use that does _not_ confuse the gullible? If you cannot
provide it and prove that it indeed has more merit than
the already-existent philosophies then why bother
with it?

1990. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 09:28:42 UTC
From: mike3 <mike4ty4@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <8fc8fa67-84be-4ac0-9450-9e2e861f3ba3@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32745

On Nov 17, 11:46 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
> > Hiding behind authority again, Cecil? Using a few carefully edited
> > quotes from Hecht doesn't prove anything. Ian hit the nail on the
> > head: Vague philosophical arguments using second and third order
> > abstractions that you can't prove to have any connection to reality
> > aren't going to convince anyone.
>
> The void technical content of your objection is noted, Tom.
> Why don't you present some theory and math that prove me
> wrong instead of just waving your hands and uttering ad
> hominem attacks?

That's not an ad hominem attack, it's a real critique of your
reasoning.
Ad hominem attacks are attacks on you, the person, not on your
argument. Not once was he attacking you, the person, above. He
was attacking your reasoning.

Appeal to authority = logical fallacy. Fact.

Not providing any physical empricial evidence to back your claim,
or theory backed by such evidence, when talking about physical,
empiricial stuff = worthless argument. Fact.

So your argument above contains an amazing 0% worth of valid
reasoning.

Evidence for his claim already exists. You can find it with any good
research into known physics. Look up all the famous experiments
that have been done to derive electromagnetic theory, and see all
the proofs. So the evidence for his claim is already on the table.
You now need to provide evidence and logic to refute it, if you want
to have a case.

I'd say his critique is 99% accurate. The last 1% is because he thinks
you need to "convince" people, which is not quite so as you have no
direct power to change others' beliefs: they must first want to be
convinced themselves. What you need is objective evidence and
logical basis for your arguments, which seems 100% lacking. That
last 1% is not because your argument is good.

1991. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 09:29:43 UTC
From: mike3 <mike4ty4@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <87be1721-1f6e-4396-bd51-df87b295badf@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32746

On Nov 17, 3:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
<snip>
> Sorry, I don't, Tom. Hecht, Born and Wolf have already
> proven those fundamentals of physics to be true. You
> have to prove me, Hecht, and Born and Wolf wrong.
>

They have. But you twisted their argument. Therefore,
they are not saying what you think they are saying. What
they are saying is well proven. What you think they are
saying is not. Big difference there.

1992. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 09:31:13 UTC
From: mike3 <mike4ty4@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <90e2bae3-dd42-4cd8-843c-bca915cf6d58@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32747

On Nov 17, 9:18 pm, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > Tom Donaly wrote:
> >> Because I don't have to prove you wrong, Cecil, you have to prove
> >> yourself right.
>
> > Sorry, I don't, Tom. Hecht, Born and Wolf have already
> > proven those fundamentals of physics to be true. You
> > have to prove me, Hecht, and Born and Wolf wrong.
>
> > And of course, you will mount every diversion known to
> > man to avoid facing the technical facts as explained by
> > Hecht, Born & Wolf, Melles-Groit, and the FSU web page.
>
> Sorry Cecil, quoting sources you can't possibly understand, yourself,
> won't prove anything. Let me know if you ever plan on doing it right.

You are wrong too. He CAN "possibly" understand them, he does
not WANT to. You allude to this with "plan on doing it right", which
obviously implies that he could understand them if he wanted to,
as he'd need to in order to do it right, and rather he doesn't WANT
to.

But no, nothing has been proven here.

1993. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 09:31:38 UTC
From: mike3 <mike4ty4@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <f6ee7a12-b7ed-4ceb-8eb0-8b3d4bc09144@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32748

On Nov 16, 4:10 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > Nice "when are you going to stop beating your mother" sort of
> > question. And what was your reply?
>
> It's a rhetorical question, Tom. What is your reply?
> When someone (besides Eugene Hecht) explains it to
> my satisfaction I will stop beating that dead horse.

Yes, no, yes, no fights won't get you anywhere.

1994. g4fgq programs on linux (and other operating systems)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 10:31:00 UTC
From: zulu97@googlemail.com
Message-ID: <749b0bd4-c4dc-4b8f-82c2-63c1a64b4e27@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32749

i finally came across a solution; it's called dosbox; it works; 73

http://dosbox.sourceforge.net/ (dosbox home page)
http://mashoo.ma.funpic.org/ (my home page)

1995. MI5 Persecution: BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home (1240)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 11:08:27 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07110111081791@4ax.com>
Source record: 32750
Cross-posted to:
rec.puzzles.crosswords,rec.pyrotechnics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 13 November, 1998

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This

If you have any questions or observations you would like to share with me, then you are very welcome to reply to my fax number 0171-681-1190. But please.... keep your response to one page if you can! I have had several people faxing my article back to me, including one MP faxing back twenty pages. I do not know if he had anything intelligent to say in his 20-page fax because I applied judicious use of the "Delete" key on my computer. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

MI5 Resume Hostilities in Response to these Faxes

When I wrote last weeks "MI5 Persecution Update" I remarked how quiet my life had become. No longer! MI5 have restarted hostilities with a vengeance the past week, in response I believe to the faxes I have been sending to members of the House of Commons.

On Saturday 7 November I went to Clapham Picture House cinema to see the film "Antz" (a very enjoyable film). At the cinema, I was verbally assaulted by a group of teenagers with the words "still crazy", repeated about ten times. There was a film with that name showing at the cinema, but it was clear their abuse was directed at me. I do not look ill, so why would they pick on me? answer, the incident was set-up by the persecutors. One of the teenagers also said to another, "I don't know what we're laughing at".

The following day, Sunday 8/11/98, I was on my way to play squash when I was verbally assaulted by a youth who said "it was so funny", without the slightest trace of humour. What he meant by this phrase was that was funny, and they were trying to humiliate me. I have heard this phrase "it was so funny" used at me before many, many times over the last eight and half years.

Please Encourage Keith Hill MP to Help Me

I live in a bugged house, bugged both for audio and video. My movements are monitored by MI5. The Security Service have followed me to Canada, to Poland and the Continent, to the States. I cannot work anywhere, not in England, not in Canada, because MI5 will destroy whatever employment I am able to obtain. I have asked Keith Hill MP to help me, and he has refused.

The situation is intolerable. It is Mr Hills job to help me out of this mess. So, please, as I said in the last fax a week ago: Do not waste your

time returning multiple copies of my faxes to my fax mailbox, as some of you have done. Instead;

Please encourage Keith Hill M.P. to help me.

I am sorry to be using this device to encourage Mr Hill to help, but I think eight and half years are quite enough and it is time something was done to bring this matter to a close.

MI5 Persecution : BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home

This week's topic is the quite extraordinary claim that BBC newscasters such as Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk have spied on my living room while they read the news. I currently have an advert running for the next six months in Private Eye's "Eye Say" column (at a cost of over ₰200) which says,"MI5 Persecution - BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home"; the story of my campaign in the Eye is on my Website at; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/priveye.htm

BBCs staff magazine Ariel also ran my advert "BBC Newsreaders Spying on my home" for one issue in the Personal category on 8/July/1997 before it was spotted and axed by editor Robin Reynolds; please see webpage; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/ariel.htm

Beginnings

The very first incident in the "MI5/BBC Persecution" occurred in June of 1990, when a newsreader reacted to what she saw in my living room at home as she read the news. My mother had brought an apple for me into the room, whereupon the newsreader smirked and giggled, apparently finding this funny. I couldn't believe what I was seeing. I carried on watching news and other television programmes to see if presenters would show signs of "interactive watching"; to my surprise, this happened again and again. Unfortunately, I did not have my wits sufficiently about me to videotape these programmes, and it is now almost impossible to obtain recordings dating back to 1990.

Most of the "TV watching" has occurred on the news, and most of it in summer 1990, although some as late as autumn 1993. My website has a few extracts of what might be politicians "getting at" me, in particular John Major and interviewer Dimbleby sharing a joke about the "Knutsford Guardian" which is almost certainly about me.

I sold my portable TV in autumn 1990 and stopped watching television regularly. I realise now that this may have been a mistake. What I should have done was to watch TV and listen to the radio, but tape-record everything and make a note of what each excerpt meant to me. I would then be in a much stronger position as regards to evidence that I am now. That is what I am trying to do now, but unsurprisingly the TV/radio presenters have stopped getting at me, now they know they are being recorded.

Examples of Media Harassment

Here are a few examples which I can still remember of media harassment;

In early 1992 I was watching the BBC news with Martyn Lewis on a small black-and-white portable television at my then home in Oxford. I threw a term of abuse at Lewis; he flinched, then gave a grin and made a comment from which I understood that he had been on my side, but might have changed his mind as a result of what Id just said to him.

Victor Lewis Smith in his TV (BBC2?) program at the end of 1993, had a taxi-driver saying, "theyre all out to get me", to which VLS replied, "but you're quite intelligent aren't you?" (what a nice chap VLS is, compliments no less!)

Paul Daniels the TV magician, sometime in 1990-92 (sorry I can't be more precise but it was so long ago), made a "crying face" and put his face in his hands, which was his way of expressing that I was frequently crying in 1990-92, and that he and other media people found my crying funny.

Kenny Everett (deceased) on some talk show, compared me to a "huge ape" who "scratches himself"; he made some other remarks about what the "ape" got up to which unfortunately I cant remember. (I remember that Everetts comments were quite sympathetic and human, but were obviously about me.)

Stephen Fry on another talkshow (Wogan I think) talking about "masturbatory fantasies", he then referred to me with the words "you prat"; I wonder if the studio audience knew what he was talking about and to whom his comments were directed?

Griff Rhys Jones on Clive James' TV show, made a "lunatic face" (wide fixed grin) to which I said to the TV that he had a "face like a horse's arse", to which Clive James said to GRJ "did you hear that?"

Crimestoppers summer 1990, remarks by a Midlands police officer on the programme, while Nick Ross was presenter (as far as I can remember). The officer talked about "in car entertainment". Nick Ross said to officer, "why don't you stop doing it?" to which he replied, "we can't while he's like this".

BBC2 Newsnight in autumn 1993 had a piece on football hooliganism. A black interviewee said apparently of the hooligans, but in fact of me; "they're just idiots, carry on with the surveillance".

There was an incident with Jonathan Ross which I remember clearly; he was on both BBC and ITV television at the same time, one (ITV I think) was recorded, the other channel was live. Ross has a speech impediment which causes him to pronounce his "r"s as "w". I sarcastically said something about "Mr Woss" to the recorded channel, then turned over to where he was live, and he repeated "Woss" with heavy emphasis and sarcasm.

On the radio, in spring 1994, Chris Tarrant made a sarcastic remark in his morning show, saying "he says were trying to kill him, we should be done for attempted manslaughter", to which another of the studio staff said, "oh no, dont say that". His comment was in reply to a comparison Id made the previous evening between my persecutors and the Polish secret police who murdered dissidents.

Martyn Lewis Denies & Lies, But Wont in Writing

In February 1997 I wrote to BBC Viewer & Listener Correspondence and asked them to investigate the claim that their newscasters had engaged in "interactive watching". They replied that they had asked Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk whether they had engaged in such practices, and that they had both made verbal denials to VLC, but were refusing to put their denials in writing.

I can understand that they might think that if they were to make written denials to me, then many other people with my condition might write to them with similar questions. But Ive asked a couple of journalists if theyve been writing about me, theyve made written denials, Ive believed them, and I have not put their denials on my website because, since I believe their denials, it would not be relevant to publish them.

To me it looks as if Lewis and Buerk are happy to lie verbally but not in writing, because written falsehoods would place them unambiguously in the wrong, whereas they can try to talk their way out of verbal lies if they are ever caught, or perhaps even deny the verbal lies completely? If they lie without shame, then why would they have any shame about future lies about lying?

One of the strangest aspects of "TV watching" is that Buerk and Lewis have convinced themselves that their "interactive spying" is reasonable behaviour. Martyn Lewis thinks of himself as a "gentleman". He expressed in 1992 that he was "on my side". If this matter ever comes out into the open, I wonder what these newscasters will have to say for themselves, and what the British public will make of their behaviour?

Media Persecution Evidence on my Website

You may directly access the Evidence section on my website at URL;

The category currently contains four video segments, a number of audio files and three published articles. The first video of ITN's John Suchet is unfortunately a mistake - after looking at it again it is obviously not about me. The two Ken Clarke excerpts may or may not be about me; it is funny that he should keep on harping about "paranoia" and "madness", but I have given these ratings of only 30% certainty, as it is more likely that they are not about me in particular, and Clarke is simply displaying the normal prejudices against the mentally ill found in much of society.

The piece I find most interesting is the Dimbleby/John Major interview from April 1997. I have assigned this a 90% rating. Dimbleby starts by emphasising a report from the "Knutsford Guardian". Major recognizes what's going on and joins in with a falsely apologetic "heaven forfend". The emphasis is on the first syllable pronounced "nuts" in "Knutsford", which is repeated three times. Of course this is hardly anywhere near convincing evidence; the really clear items were all in 1990-92, and they are basically unobtainable now.

If you're reading the website, have a look at the two files from David Hepworth's programme on GLR radio. The first one from 21/Feb/1997 has him

talking about an "embarassment" of prizes and "absolute obscene", in reference I believe to the verbal sexual abuse that was being used against me at the time (and which unfortunately is still current). In the second file dated 9/May/1997 he again talks about "absolute embarrassment" of prizes, followed by laughter. To my mind he knows I am listening to his programme, and deliberately makes these remarks for my benefit, with very little attempt to disguise their purpose.

Bernard Levin - "Fanatic's Fare for the Common Man"

On 21 September 1991 this article by Bernard Levin appeared in The Times. It is reproduced in the Evidence section of the website, or may be accessed directly at URL;

To my mind, Levin's article described the situation at the time and in particular a recent meeting with a friend, during which I for the first time admitted to someone other than my GP that I had been subjected to a conspiracy of harassment over the previous year and a half.

Levin writes about a "madman running loose about London" who "bursts into tears, and swears it is all true. And it is." I am pleased to agree with his assertion that "it is all true" because the truth is what I presented to my friend in September 1991 and it is what is being presented to the readership of these articles now.

Conclusion

The harassment, in particular media persecution, was at its strongest in 1990-92. Today, I am recording everything I watch, read and listen, and the media have pretty much given up. It is now incidents "in public" which make up what there is of MI5s persecution. But much of the material from 1990-92 still exists in archives, although the organisations which have those archives generally wont make the material available to the public, for copyright and other reasons.

MI5 can no longer employ the media to persecute me, partly because journalists now know who is behind the persecution, and also because I would publish any instances. My mistake during 1990-92 was to not record instances as they happened; Ive learned from that mistake, and know better now.

1240

1996. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 11:59:39 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6e2b6fb0-cea0-48aa-b94e-a2c13c798a47@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32751

On Dec 1, 12:23 am, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
> 1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.
>
> Agree?

53 feet is 16.15 m (not 1.615) so light (in a vacuum) takes about 54
nsec
to travel 53 feet.

Does that alter any of you conclusions?

...Keith

1997. MI5 Persecution: Comparing the MI5 Persecution with German Final Solution (5653)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 12:26:00 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07110112255016@4ax.com>
Source record: 32752
Cross-posted to:
rec.puzzles.crosswords,rec.pyrotechnics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 16 April, 1999

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This
Please.... keep your response to one page!. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

BBC newscaster Nicholas Witchell cant stop himself laughing

During 1990-91 there were very many instances of "interactive television" where newscasters and other TV presenters saw on a screen before them what was happening in my home, and reacted, frequently by laughing at me. During this period I unfortunately did not record these programmes. For the last year or two, I have been recording everything I watch, and there has been a drastic decrease in such incidents.

However, on occasion, television presenters do still engage in "interactive watching" and react to what they see. This has been evident with Jon Snow of Channel Four News recently - a particularly interesting case, since it has been established that he cannot be corrupted by money (it is well-documented that MI5 offered him a tax-free salary and he turned them down). I wonder what device MI5 are using to encourage him to do the "interactive watching"?

On Saturday 10 April 1999 at 7pm, Nicholas Witchell on BBC2 News reacted when he saw that I was watching the programme, and I have his reactions stored safely on videotape. I have watched this tape several times and I am entirely confident that my evaluation of his reactions is correct. For several minutes his upper lip quivered in mirth as he attempted to keep a straight face. Then finally his self-control evaporated through the excuse of a weak joke and his face collapsed into a grin.

The strange thing is that I dont know why he was laughing at me, what I had done recently to "deserve" to be laughed at. The MI5 persecutors usually manage to invent some justification as to why people should laugh at and/or abuse me ("hes an X", "it was so funny" etc), so Mr Witchell could have been laughing for any number of reasons. Perhaps he found the views I have been expressing in these articles amusing? I suppose if youre paid enough money and ordered to laugh then even the most innocuous thing becomes funny.

Jon Snow of Channel Four News cant stop himself smirking, either.

On 12 February 1999 I was watching Channel Four News presented by Jon Snow. As usual, I was recording the programme, so that if anything out of

the ordinary happened, Id be able to go back and watch it again.

Now, Jon Snow, by his own claim, is uncorruptible. He says he turned down an offer of a substantial tax-free salary from MI5 - they wanted to make him their mouthpiece, and he told them where to get off.

So you will be most surprised to learn that Jon Snow "interactively watched" me that evening, and on many other evenings. Approximately fifteen minutes into the programme, he announced that the US President would be making a live appearance at about 7.30pm; I looked at the clock on the mantelpiece; and Snow saw me looking at the clock, and visibly tried to suppress a smirk.

Uncorruptible, are you, Mister Snow? If not money, then why are you watching me, Mister Snow? Are they forcing you to watch me? Cant you turn the monitor off, Mister Snow?

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

Comparing the MI5 Persecution with German "Final Solution"

It might seem offensive to compare the mass murder of millions of civilians in wartime with the peacetime persecution of merely one person. Yet the comparison has been coursing through my mind for several years now, because the brutality of German intent to "sub-humans" is very much comparable to the brutality of British intent to someone they vituperate and term "not up to British standards". The methods may differ, but the persecutors mindset is the same.

The Germans first targeted the mentally disabled, too

During WW2 millions of ethnic Russians, Poles, Jews, mentally ill, gypsies and other minorities were rounded up and murdered in purpose-built camps by the German regime, in the name of "racial superiority". Fifty years on, the British Secret Police, MI5, instituted a campaign of mass hysteria; but in their cowardice, limited their activities to one single victim.

It is instructive to note that the early German "cleansing" effort was directed primarily not at Jews, but at the mentally ill. The Nazis set up the T4 project in the thirties to "cleanse" away 70,000 mentally disabled people, including schizophrenics and epileptics. After WW2 the Jews with their media influence used the reaction from the holocaust to roll back anti-semitism in the Western countries; however, the mentally ill are today still a persecuted group in the modern Western world as they were under the Nazis (the current Jewish home secretary in the UK intends to bring in laws for incarceration without any criminal charge for some mentally ill people - he protects his own minority, but does nothing for the other minorities in todays society), and this continuing bias forms a central cause for the current acts of persecution in the UK.

Widespread knowledge of what is happening to the "un-British" minority

In both the German persecution of the thirties and early forties, and the current British persecution, many, many people are well aware of whats happening. There is widespread complicity through inaction of populace; and in a substantial proportion of the mainstread population, the persecution had/has widespread enthusiastic support; yet in both the German case in the 1940s and the British today, the existence of persecution is a mass secret which must be never admitted out loud. In the recent Lawrence case this "secret bigotry" has been termed "institutionalised racism", and that is a very good word for what the British are doing today The persecutory attitudes and omerta regarding them are so deeply ingrained in the national psyche that they define the national mood

During WW2 many Germans knew minorities were disappearing, and through inaction quietly condoned their government's mass murder of "un-German" minorities and inferior "foreigners"; and in the 1990s, similarly, many English people know what the MI5 British Secret Police have been doing, and not only condone it, but actively take part, because of xenophobia against the "un-British" unit minority that is the target of "British" actions. This attitude by the British persecutors has been made explicit through the words "he's not up to British standards"; the British seem to have found their very own "untermenschen" to victimise.

Why these obsessive "holy wars" happen

This type of aggression occurs when the majority is threatened or humiliated in some way, economically, militarily or culturally. In pre-WW2 Germany the threat was primarily economic and military, following Germany's humiliating defeat in the first world war and the reparations it was forced to pay. In modern Britain, one might guess that the majority English who are behind the persecution feel pressured by the swiftly diminishing status of Britain in the world, and the rapidly increasing coloured colonisation of their country, which in time will see the ethnic English a minority in their own land, and their more antisocial elements, unable to reply to the obvious threat, instead project their aggression onto another, weaker, unit minority

In both cases there is a whiff of "holy war" or irrational obsession with the persecution. Certainly the German behaviour fifty years ago bordered on the not-quite-sane, and the current British behaviour towards their chosen victim is strongly tinged with a leave-taking of reason. And the choices open to the victims are the same, since MI5 will never allow me to escape them, "if he tries to run away we'll find him", just like the commandant of Auschwitz telling the new arrivals, "the only escape is through the chimney".

The Victim Will Destroy Us if We Dont Destroy Him First

The persecutors propaganda is the same. Fifty years ago the Germans said, "if we don't do it to the Jews then the Jews will do it to us"; and MI5's propaganda in the early nineties concentrated on their victim as a "monster" aesome "untermenschen" minority.

"We are decent fellows" say the Brutal Persecutors

During the course of researching this article I read part of the very interesting book, "Hitler - A Study in Tyranny", by Alan Bullock. This volume contains a quote from Himmler on the "Final Solution";

"Most of you know what it means when a hundred corpses are lying side by side, or five hundred or one thousand. To have stuck it out, and at the same time .... to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history which has never been written and is never to be written."

In the MI5 persecution, too, there is a thread of deliberate brutality to the sick and vulnerable, while the persecutors maintain that "we are decent fellows". There is almost a conscious schizophrenia in the self-attitudes of the Security Service operatives and those in the public who they employ against me, which reflects the contradiction evident in the German attitude above. On the one hand, they stoop to the lowest and most base behaviour; yet at the same time, the MI5 operatives tell themselves that since they are civilised British people, then surely they must by definition be "decent fellows". Any indecency is made the fault of the victim; "hes making us persecute him, so we need feel no guilt".

Yet the conduct is atypical of the way these peoples see their normal modes of behaviour. Befslaughter was not typical of normal German behaviour up to that point. Similarly, the current MI5 abuse goes against the grain of British self-image as being "reserved" and "decent", since they are using terms of abuse which are common among blacks and other supposedly less-developed races, but not among the English.

Conclusion

The ultimate aim of both persecutions is the humiliation and physical extinction of the persecuted group. The Germans did this in a very direct way; the British Secret Police MI5 are acting indirectly and relying on self-extinction of their target, because in peacetime and in the current somewhat false climate of "political correctness" more direct methods are impossible. If MI5 undertook more direct action the mass "omerta" would be broken.

I have written this article with sincerity to show how a historically recent persecution in another country parallels what is being done in this country today. In both cases, the evil-doers are of their countries establishments, and rely on widespread tacit support to maintain the persecution and omerta around it. While the holocaust was undoubtedly the greater evil, it is important to be aware of the fact that had the Germans not been defeated fifty years ago, their plans would have gone through to total completion. In Britain today no force threatens the "permanent government" of which the Security Service forms a part; and it looks very unlikely that the wrongs perpetrated by the MI5 secret police will ever be revealed to public view, and the British secret state brought to justice for its evil actions.

5653

1998. MI5 Persecution: MI5 Waste Taxpayer Millions on Pointless Hate-Campaign (7124)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 12:44:43 UTC
From: MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07110112443290@4ax.com>
Source record: 32753
Cross-posted to:
rec.puzzles.crosswords,rec.pyrotechnics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 30 April, 1999

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This
Please.... keep your response to one page!. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

Somewhere between 0 and 100%

The last few days there have been no clear recordable instances of abuse. However, while travelling on the Underground, while walking around near my home and going to friends homes, I am constantly troubled by thoughts that those people over there might be about to get at me; that the couple sitting in the opposite seats laughing are in fact laughing at me; et cetera, et cetera.

A comment by a scientist to the BSE inquiry sticks in my mind. He described the possible scale of the epidemic as "between 0% and 100%". It might not be happening, it might not happen at all, to any discernable degree.... or it might be total. Without clear recording, which seems to have become impossible the last couple of weeks, there is no way of knowing whether the harassment really is continuing, whether we have entered a temporary hiatus, or whether perhaps it has perhaps stopped for now.

But for the time being I think there arent any reasons to dicontinue these faxes. I only re-started them six weeks ago in response to a resumption of MI5 harassment; and I think I will need to be more convinced of absence of persecution before I discontinue my complaints.

The Newscasters are still watching

In the last few weeks there have been at least a couple of fairly overt instances of "interactive watching" by newscasters. I reported this in a previous "MI5 Persecution Update".

These instances are really very rare compared to 1990-91, when there were many dozens of such occurrences. Undoubtedly the reduction is due to my practice of videotaping everything I see. Recently I had the opportunity of showing this years "happenings" (Jon Snow/Nicholas Witchell) to my psychiatrist, and he agreed that in both cases the newscasters were expressing merriment without visible cause, and that objectively it might be possible for my claims to be true - although of course other people reported similar thoughts to him, and this thinking is usually a symptom of illness.

Read About the MI5 Persecution on the World Wide Web

The March 1998 issue (number 42) of .net Magazine reviews the website describing it as an "excellent site". Since August 11, 1996 over 50,000 people have browsed this website.

You are encouraged to read the web pages which include

a FAQ (frequently asked questions) section outlining the nature of the persecutors, their methods of harassment through the media, people at work and among the general public

an evidence section, which carries audio and video clips of media and workplace harassment, rated according to how directly I think they refer to me

objective descriptions of the state security agencies involved

scanned texts of the complaints I have made to media and state security agencies involved

posts which have been made to netnews over the last four years on this topic

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

MI5 Waste Taxpayer Millions on Pointless Hate-Campaign

Recently I was talking to an independent observer about the nature and purpose of the perceived campaign of persecution against me. The person I spoke to, a highly intelligent man, said he was struck by the utter pointlessness of the perceived campaign against me. He also said that, if my theories were in fact true, many people would have to be involved, in the surveillance itself, and in the technical side of the delivery of information from my home to TV studios for example, if the "interactive watching" were happening as described. He voiced these thoughts without any prompting from me; but both I and other observers had arrived at pretty much the same conclusions, some years ago.

I saw a team of four men at Toronto Airport in 1993

To carry out the surveillance alone, full-time, would employ four or five men, or their equivalent in terms of man-hours. Each man would "work" an eight-hour shift, so you would need at least three men doing the surveillance, plus a connecting link / manager. An indicator that this estimate is correct arrived in 1993, when I was accosted by one of a group of four men at Toronto Airport; he said, laughing, "if he tries to run away well find him". Plainly these were the men who had been involved in the intrusive surveillance of me for the preceding three years.

On other occasions, I have seen the same man on two or three occasions. On one such occasion, at Ottawas Civic Hospital in November 1996; he gave his name to the doctor as "Alan Holdsworth" or some such; my hearing is not very good sometimes and I am not sure of the surname, although I am sure "Alan" was his first name. I saw exactly the same man again in Ottawa, at the airport, in July 1998. Obviously, other people must be "working" with

this person; he would not be the sole agent employed in this case.

Usenet readers views on the Cost to MI5 of Running the Campaign

Here's what a couple of other people on internet newsgroups / Usenet (uk.misc) had to say regarding the cost of running such an operation...

PO: >Have some sense, grow up and smell reality. What you are talking about
PO: >would take loads of planning, tens of thousands of pounds and lots of
PO: >people involved in the planning, execution and maintenance of it. You
PO: >must have a very high opinion of yourself to think you are worth it.

and......

PM: >But why? And why you? Do you realize how much it would cost to keep
PM: >one person under continuous surveillance for five years? Think about
PM: >all the man/hours. Say they _just_ allocated a two man team and a
PM: >supervisor. OK., Supervisor's salary, say, #30,000 a year. Two men,
PM: >#20,000 a year each. But they'd need to work in shifts -- so it would
PM: >be six men at #20,000 (which with on-costs would work out at more
like
PM: >#30,000 to the employer.)
PM: >
PM: >So, we're talking #30,000 x 6. #180,000. plus say, #40,000 for the
PM: >supervisor. #220,000. Then you've got the hardware involved. And
PM: >any transcription that needs doing. You don't think the 'Big Boss'
PM: >would listen to hours and hours of tapes, do you.
PM: >
PM: >So, all in all, you couldn't actually do the job for much less than
PM: >a quarter million a year. Over five years. What are you doing that makes
PM: >it worth the while of the state to spend over one and a quarter million
PM: >on you?

Those are pretty much the sort of calculations that went through my head once I stopped to consider what it must be costing them to run this operation. At the very least, a quarter million a year - and probably much more, given the intrusive and human-resource-intensive methods employed. Times nine years. Equals well over two million pounds - and probably much, much more.

Its wasteful for someone with my skills to be unemployed

The wastefulness of the MI5 campaign against me is not just that of futile expenditure on their side. It is also extremely wasteful for someone with my talents to be unemployed and on a disability pension. I am highly qualified in numerate disciplines, yet am unable to work, specifically because of the MI5 hate-campaign against me. It is a terrible waste of resources for a supposedly efficient economy like that of the UK to be squandering the talents of a skilled and capable worker.

I made every effort to remain in employment for as long as I could, but ultimately I was defeated by MI5s employment of massive resources specifically targeted on my workplaces with the sole aim of seeing me

evicted from those workplaces. You might expect this sort of behaviour from the Stasi or some other secret police force in a communist country where labour is cheap, and the governments aim on seeing its citizens confined; but for a supposedly free and efficient economy like Britains, the wastefulness resulting both directly and indirectly from the Security Services activities is simply criminal, and should never be allowed.

The international dimension means the costs are multiplied many times overoer had any sense, then they have surely taken leave of them over the last nine years.

Four years of persecution in Canada

The persecution re-started within less than five minutes of my arrival in Canada, as documented above, and in the "frequently asked questions" article on the website. The words, "if he tries to run away well find him" spoken by one of the harassers at Toronto Airport are now imprinted on my mind.

A year later I emigrated to Canada, intending to find a job and settle there, hoping that MI5s interest in me might dim with time. I did manage to find work there, but my hopes of avoiding Security Service interest were ground into dust. As detailed above, I saw the same man in November 1996 and July 1998, both times in Ottawa. Apart from these encounters, there were numerous incidents between 1994 and 1998 of harassment, of an identical nature and in most cases using identical words to what had occurred in the UK. It became quite clear to me that the permanent surveillance and harassment operation which MI5 had subjected me to in England was being continued.

For a team of four or five men to be employed overseas must cost a lot more than if they operate in their home country. And for MI5 to continue the operation for a period of over four years, continuously, must cost many hundreds of thousands of pounds. This confirms my belief that the state is funding the campaign against mehat the Security Service receives current annual funding of #160M. Divided by 1850 staff, works out at #86,000. But the unit annual cost of each "watcher" must be much higher than this, especially given the frequently mobile and overseas nature of their actions of the last few years. A very conservative figure might be a little over #100,000 pa for each of a team of five people, or half a million pounds per year. For nine years, so far. So the most conservative estimate of the surveillance element alone is perhaps four or five million pounds since 1990.

This guesstimate is of course theoretical - I am not privy to inside details of how MI5 split their funding. But to take some other examples, the cost of a US counter-surveillance specialist per day is USD 5,000. Even if the agents permanently assigned to me are not of this calibre - even if they employ specialists when difficult work planting bugs etc is encountered - their salary and support costs must still be very high. The individual agents are doing well for themselves as they are well-paid to exercise psychopathic instincts which in any sane society

would see them in prison; but the taxpayers who must fund this terribly wasteful exercise are being "done" out of hundreds of thousands of pounds each year.

It must be emphasised that the above estimates are highly conservative. Besides the surveillance operation, it must carry a high cost in man-hours to propagate covert slanders through the population; to setup and maintain the "interactive watching" links to TV and radio stations, which these organisations continue desparately to "lie and deny"; and to induce antipathy in co-workers which would not otherwise exist.

Why they are wasting Millions of Pounds on a "Nobody from South London"

As remarked in the prologue to this article, it is really most extraordinary that the Security Service spends a chunk of its budget, every year for nine years so far, on a meaningless campaign against a "nobody from South London". That they are spending such a large amount of money has been confirmed to me on several occasions, usually by oblique references to "its costing this country millions". The supposed "logic" behind the persecution is that MI5 wish to avoid their harassment of me, and the involvement of the UK media, to be made public; yet as the reader will appreciate that is a circular argument, "theyre doing it because they want to keep it secret and avoid humiliation for themselves and their country" begs the question, "why did they start doing it in the first place?", to which in truth I myself do not know the answer.

Plainly MI5 with its rich budget can afford half a million pounds a year to waste on a "nobody from South London". Some time ago I was talking to a British surveillance professional on Compuserve who told me "this work costs a lot of money and is usally because the person I am following has done something (usually criminal) to warrant all this money and time being spent." Yet in this particular case it is plainly not the "victims fault" that the harassment is taking place. The hate-campaign against me is completely the creation of the obsessive psychologies of the MI5 agents who have made themselves my persecutors; it is obviously a "personal" campaign for them, and for years they misuse taxpayer funding to feed their insane, unnatural and fixated fantasies.

7124

1999. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 14:20:11 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <l4e4j.29501$Pv2.2453@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32754

mike3 wrote:
> On Nov 23, 9:56 am, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> <snip>
> As forAleph-null, that's a
>> mathematico-logical fantasy that was brought into existence
>> by giving a name to a made-up abstraction, and then using
>> a set of artificial, logical manipulations on the name as proof of
>> its existence. It's a stunt Western philosophers have been using
>> for centuries to confuse the gullible. I'm surprised
>> an intelligent man of science, like you, fell for it, Cecil.
>
> Guess what? EVERY SINGLE LAST BIT of mathematics
> is "made up abstraction". All mathematics, *all of it, is an
> abstraction! You have a problem with abstraction?
> Then what do you suggest be used in it's place?
> You claim that "Western philosophers" have made it
> up just to "confuse the gullible". So then what
> alternative philosophy do you suggest should be
> use that does _not_ confuse the gullible? If you cannot
> provide it and prove that it indeed has more merit than
> the already-existent philosophies then why bother
> with it?

So, an attack on one part of mathematical theory is an attack
on all mathematics? I like your vigorous defense of mathematics,
but I think you missed the point.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2000. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 15:02:11 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <THe4j.5227$MJ6.3495@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32755

AI4QJ wrote:

> It is straightforward.

> just fundamental common knowledge.

> it is common to arrive at the same result using different means; they tend to
> confirm that each is correct (like checking a proof as in QED).

Are you new around here???

Debates over common, straightforward, fundamental items are the
lifeblood for most of the endless threads on RRAA.

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2001. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 15:42:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <vov2l3l408ss1jf6imjc3lvmpa8ddbou0p@4ax.com>
Source record: 32756

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 03:59:39 -0800 (PST), Keith Dysart
<Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

>On Dec 1, 12:23 am, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
>> 1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.
>>
>> Agree?
>
>53 feet is 16.15 m (not 1.615) so light (in a vacuum) takes about 54
>nsec
>to travel 53 feet.
>
>Does that alter any of you conclusions?

Hi Keith.

Good eye. I had come to your corrected solution independently long
ago, but when asked if I agreed to a flood of operations when the
concept is so easily proven wrong, I didn't want to search for the
trivial error.

Another reason why I refuse to affirm "Do you agree" appeals is found
in Dan's chain of argument that uses the wrong solution as proof that
it supports Cecil's conclusion (which, on the face of it was
distinctly at odds).

This isn't a math problem (although it certainly has demonstrated math
errors). Math has been used as a blind for a bankrupt premise.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2002. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 16:16:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ce6b7db2-da10-4aa6-8229-546006628fc5@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32757

On 1 Dec, 07:02, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzz...@att.net> wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
> > It is straightforward.
> > just fundamental common knowledge.
> > it is common to arrive at the same result using different means; they tend to
> > confirm that each is correct (like checking a proof as in QED).
>
> Are you new around here???
>
> Debates over common, straightforward, fundamental items are the
> lifeblood for most of the endless threads on RRAA.
>
> 8-)
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

Gene'
Who ever he is he is a breath of fresh air amoung the
pseudo experts that we have here. My hope is that he
stays around longer than Dr Davis did in the face of
incessant hand waving, stone throwing and without substance.
Those who perceive them selves as experts and are now
reduced to stammering nonsence when challenged to move
away from just stringing words together and to provide
something of substance with respect to the debate
As yet there has been nothing presented to refute the
mathematical explanation provided that supports Cecil's
position.Thus a lot of people will have to take new
positions at some distance from the salt on the table
to make room for Dan and Cecil to move closer .
Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG (uk)

2003. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 16:57:15 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4633l318bfon9hv8bafltkhsp3707r1irk@4ax.com>
Source record: 32758

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 08:16:52 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>My hope is that he
>stays around longer than Dr Davis did in the face of
>incessant hand waving, stone throwing and without substance.

Hi Art,

Your selective memory is in overdrive with this posting, you have
conveniently forgotten the contention of his embarrassing error in
misattribution. What you write following, similarly reveals errors
your mind's sieve fails to sift out.

Let's put two firmly held (and "mathematically proven") beliefs
together:
>On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 11:29:31 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>I am suspicious of anyone's motives who says he believes in
>>an impossible 3 nS delay through a huge loading coil
and
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 00:23:49 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
>>1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec

This is the supportive evidence YOU explicitly accept!

>As yet there has been nothing presented to refute the
>mathematical explanation provided that supports Cecil's
>position.

Oh for shame Arthur! You don't actually read content, but clearly
your mantra is the "enemy of my foe is my ally." This philosophical
bedwarming should have you wondering who gets to be on top.

Dan's math refutes Cecil's. The comedy is that even though they have
independently made different errors, come to separate and different
solutions with nearly identical conclusions, they both "prove" the
same thing mathemagically. You, on the other hand, manage to do the
math wrong two different ways to prove things too! So in that sense
they are kindred spirits, unfortunately, in a nest of three, two would
roll the third out as soon as momma left for more worms.

This is not a math problem.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2004. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 17:51:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <0cdc6e64-3648-4f08-ad50-db902d5310c7@w34g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32759

On 1 Dec, 08:57, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 08:16:52 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >My hope is that he
> >stays around longer than Dr Davis did in the face of
> >incessant hand waving, stone throwing and without substance.
>
> Hi Art,
>
> Your selective memory is in overdrive with this posting, you have
> conveniently forgotten the contention of his embarrassing error in
> misattribution. What you write following, similarly reveals errors
> your mind's sieve fails to sift out.
>
> Let's put two firmly held (and "mathematically proven") beliefs
> together:
>
> >On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 11:29:31 -0600, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >>I am suspicious of anyone's motives who says he believes in
> >>an impossible 3 nS delay through a huge loading coil
> and
> > On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 00:23:49 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >>The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
> >>1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec
>
> This is the supportive evidence YOU explicitly accept!
>
> >As yet there has been nothing presented to refute the
> >mathematical explanation provided that supports Cecil's
> >position.
>
> Oh for shame Arthur! You don't actually read content, but clearly
> your mantra is the "enemy of my foe is my ally." This philosophical
> bedwarming should have you wondering who gets to be on top.
>
> Dan's math refutes Cecil's. The comedy is that even though they have
> independently made different errors, come to separate and different
> solutions with nearly identical conclusions, they both "prove" the
> same thing mathemagically. You, on the other hand, manage to do the
> math wrong two different ways to prove things too! So in that sense
> they are kindred spirits, unfortunately, in a nest of three, two would
> roll the third out as soon as momma left for more worms.
>

> This is not a math problem.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

O.k.Now you have that off your chest the way is clear for you to point out the errors and what is needed to correct them.It is substance that the group craves for in this debate and you are just unravelling in the corner to justify a reason for you to be involved tho having nothing to offer. For goodness sake, respond to Dan and stop talking about three men in a bed which apparently tittilates your imagination.

2005. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 18:28:23 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <q683l31n51jstc89b1opsn2o6mbgldstsv@4ax.com>
Source record: 32760

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 09:51:39 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>O.k.Now you have that off your chest the way is clear for you to point
> out the errors and what is needed to correct them.

Hi Arthur,

If you read postings, you would have seen that several times.

>For goodness sake, respond to Dan

You wouldn't know his name if I hadn't already responded many times!
Please, do pay attention. ;-)

Your weak appeal reminds me of a moment in "How Green Was My Valley"
(one of those stories set in that land you left and written by a
nemesis Richard Llewellyn) where Cyfartha urges Dai Bando into a
fight, but doesn't want to risk a punch to his own nose:
"Tis a coward I am. But I will hold your coat."

There is a lesson to be had from Dai Bando concerning a schoolmaster
whipping poor Huw, not for being stupid, but for Huw being poor and
daring to seek education. Dai Bando confronts the schoolmaster:

Dai Bando: "How would you go about taking the measurement of a stick?"

Mr. Jonas: "Why, by its length."

Dai Bando: "And how would you measure a man who would use a stick on a
boy one-third his size? Now, you are good in the use of a stick, but
boxing is my subject, according to the rules laid down by the good
Marques of Queensberry... And happy I am to pass on my knowledge to
you. "

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2006. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:15:14 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751b2c4$0$5005$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32761

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:6e2b6fb0-cea0-48aa-b94e-a2c13c798a47@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 1, 12:23 am, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
>> 1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.
>>
>> Agree?
>
> 53 feet is 16.15 m (not 1.615) so light (in a vacuum) takes about 54
> nsec
> to travel 53 feet.
>
> Does that alter any of you conclusions?
>
> ...Keith

Thanks for noting the error!

No, it does nothing to alter what I said about phase delay (i.e. 62.5nsec of current with respect to voltage) since math based on first principles really cannot be argued.

It does destory my "theory" (for what it was worth in any case) with respect to what W8JI might have been thinking about a 2-4 nsec delay; he said it was charge in each coil pushing the current along so it would move faster. Even Richard the Guru agreed that this could not be true.

One way to prove an assertion that it (current) gets there in 2-4 nsec (faster than the speed of light as you have now shown) is to measure the phase difference across a standing wave that is not moving, treat it as it is moving, and effectively have the wave move at 3*E9 meters/sec, another RRAP first.

As you have shown, it cannot be due to the delay between energization at one end of the coil and measurement of current at the other end. I have no other theory and thank you for the correction.

Accept my humble apology; as anyone will see from the posts, RRAP has a way of ensuring that posters stay humble, even decimal point errors, should they be so bold as to actually back up their statements with "math" (a black art for many) ;-)

2007. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:29:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eCi4j.27135$JD.18695@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32762

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Slap it on your truck, and tell us at what frequencies it resonates.
> Can you get it to resonate at odd multiples of its fundamental frequency?

To be entirely technically correct, it should be pointed
out that we are discussing the first resonance as is
usually used in loaded mobile antennas. Starting from
a low frequency, tune the analyzer until the first
resonance is reached. That is when it is electrically
close to 90 degrees in length.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2008. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:46:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <inc3l39rvfb6oasp3p3bcmiofpmju09j4s@4ax.com>
Source record: 32763

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 14:15:14 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

> Even Richard the Guru agreed that this could not be true.

Hi Dan,

I did?

Such is the seduction of confirmatory bias over the explicit answer to an explicit question. I warned you about overly elaborate questions.

Imagine, many here wail over my exacting answers demanding something shorter. The same crowd wails when I comply! Clearly their grief is because either response plunges a stake into the corpse of logic they have been trying to revive.

Not agreeing is NOT the same as disagreeing.

Does my status as Guru follow the ephemeral tide of celebrity for supporting a cause? I could be called a fool for the same reason. I willingly allow either to be attached to me (it is a conceit of others, not mine; mine are far above that ordinary rank).

>posters stay humble, even decimal point errors, should they
>be so bold as to actually back up their statements with "math" (a black art
>for many) ;-)

English is much more difficult than math. That is why this is not a math problem. It isn't exactly an English problem, but both language and math have been prostituted to serve a clumsy argument with loading coils. Cecil is especially prone to tripping over pebbles in the road and exclaiming they are intellectual boulders.

It is fun to watch, however. Tragedy viewed from a distance is called comedy. Without it, lurkers would evaporate, discussion would wither, and this group would flicker out.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2009. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:48:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sUi4j.2628$Vq.291@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32764

Tom Donaly wrote:
> There you go again, Cecil, writing about waves of average
> power when everyone knows they don't exist.

:-) I know they don't exist. W7EL knows that I know they don't exist. Now if you can only get W7EL to stop falsely accusing me of supporting the concept of "EM power waves" you will have accomplished more than I have been able to accomplish during the 21st century. If W7EL had not first falsely written about me believing in "waves of average power", I would not have to utter those words in defending myself.

I have not supported that concept since long before the beginning of the 21st century. Jim Kelley convinced me long ago that "power in an EM wave" is not a valid concept, that the valid concept is "energy associated with an EM wave". The energy is moving. The power is that energy passing a fixed measurement point.

W7EL uses his considerable political power to try to discredit people like me. One wonders why he chooses that path instead of simply mounting a winning technical argument. One wonders why he is unwilling to defend his use of standing-wave current to try to measure the delay through a loading coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2010. Re: Loading Coils

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:52:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZXi4j.2629$Vq.1152@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32765

John Smith wrote:
> A 90 degree shift in 1/4 wave physical space will never duplicate a 180
> shift in the same physical dimensions!

It certainly will never duplicate the radiation pattern
which depends upon physical dimensions. But it may come
close to duplicating the feedpoint impedance which is
what this discussion is about.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2011. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:56:55 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <3be41750-b1eb-4e03-9719-a0ed789db1e8@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32766

On 1 Dec, 10:28, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 09:51:39 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >O.k.Now you have that off your chest the way is clear for you to point
> > out the errors and what is needed to correct them.
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> If you read postings, you would have seen that several times.
>
> >For goodness sake, respond to Dan
>
> You wouldn't know his name if I hadn't already responded many times!
> Please, do pay attention. ;-)
>
> Your weak appeal reminds me of a moment in "How Green Was My Valley"
> (one of those stories set in that land you left and written by a
> nemesis Richard Llewellyn) where Cyfartha urges Dai Bando into a
> fight, but doesn't want to risk a punch to his own nose:
> "Tis a coward I am. But I will hold your coat."

You pick a very poor place to talk about cowardice!
At that time Mr Kennedy Snr stated that islands of Britain
could not possibly stave off the armies that had overun Europe
So it was decided to film 'How green is my valley' in California
in its entirety, staving off any possibility of having to take
on the Nazis as Churchill called them. Fortunately the US was
willing to hold on to our coats
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)
snip

> Marques of Queensberry... And happy I am to pass on my knowledge to
> you. "
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2012. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 19:58:25 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751bcec$0$4972$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32767

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99F9B6D479311nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:47510276$0$15384$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>> news:Xns99F9ADDD91988nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>>> news:4750efe7$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>>>
>>> ...
>>>
>>> Calculates DC resistance of wire:
>>>
>>>> Now, 18 AWG wire is .00751 Ohms/foot. At 53 feet,
>>>>
>>>> R(L) = 0.398 Ohms
>>>>
>>>
>>> And proceeds to use DC resistance of wire to analyse performance at
>>> RF:
>>>
>>>> Phase angle: tan(theta) = 3600/0.398 = 9045
>>
>> What is the skin depth of 18AWG wire at 4 Mhz? How does that affect
>> resitance? Quadruple? Even if, how does that affect arctan(theta)?
>> Answer: gauranteed to easily round up to 90 degrees.
>
> It does appear that you knew the outcome you wanted, you expected the
> phase angle to be close to 90°, but instead of being honest that it was
> an assumption, you used an incorrect development and then say it doesn't
> matter anyway.
>
> Not an unfamiliar technique!
>
> Owen

Hi Owen,

First of all I said in the post that I was using EE101. Skin effect is somewhere in EE201; it is not generally considered necessary to consider RF skin effect when explaining fundamental principles. After you brought it up I merely went on to illustrate that no matter what worse case skin effect

you could resonably think of, the phase angle will still be essentiall 90 degrees for all practical purposes. When talking about the COIL (not a mobile antenna system at 4MHz), it was important for the sake of discussion to be talking about 90 degrees because a true amateur antenna will be not be so perfect. The discussion at hand was W8JI's coil, not an antenna.

Agreed, it is not an unfamiliar technique to make reasonable assumptions when illustrating a point. Thank you for the opportunity to confirm my assumptions valid in this case.

2013. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:05:51 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751bea1$0$4988$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32768

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:98v1l3pc2mtupnic1fac82ue1bkqbir3si@4ax.com...
> Hi Dan,
>
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 00:23:49 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>The "delayed" current travels through the 53 foot coil from end to end in
>>1.615m/3*10E8 m/s = 5.4 nsec just as it would a straight 53 foot wire.
>>
>>Agree?
>
> Not particularly.
>
>>The current is
>>merely delayed by the length of the coil which is 5.4 nsec. The phase of
>>the
>>current in the standing wave has no relationship the the lag of a
>>traveling
>>sinusoidal wave.
>>
>>Agree?
>
> Not particularly.
>
>>If you agree with both of the above, then you will agree that Cecil is
>>right.
>
> And this last statement is so disconnected from those that introduce
> it as to create a real paradox. You might want to review Cecil's math
> (yes, I know, it hardly is worth the effort) to ask yourself how you
> two come to different solutions and yet you both agree.

My only purpose is to show my own work and confirm it agrees.
>
> My agreeing is hardly of consequence, and I don't see it as
> validating/invalidating the complete discussion of the technical
> issue.

But your DISagreement is of consequence. That is your own point.

> Throwing math at a problem whose premise is so obviously
> faulted (revealed through rather simpler means) is like using Quantum
> Mechanics to balance your checkbook.

I stopped doing that a long time ago, after they came out with automatic bill-pay at my bank :-)

> The results may seem compelling,
> but it really takes much less effort that is far more satisfying and
> isn't nearly so open to a raft of unstated issues (expressed by Jim in
> practical measurement considerations, and observed by Gene as
> omissions in W8JI's system description).

A practical measurement that has current moving at 3*10E9m/sec, which on the surface may seem reasonable until you realize it is 10 times the speed of light.

>
> To put it bluntly, it isn't a math problem.

All problems that are not emotional in nature are math problems. I chose not to deal with this issue emotionally.

2014. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:09:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wbj4j.74730$YL5.10993@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32769

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I have stared at the W8JI web page
> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
> for a long time, and I just cannot find anyplace where he mentions 4.5
> degrees. Is that your calculation rather than Tom's?

Good Grief, Gene. Do you not know how to change ns of
delay to degrees of delay at 4 MHz? Assuming that some
posters may not know how, here's how.

Degrees of delay = 360(ns of Delay/WL/c)

The wavelength at 4 MHz is 246 feet. W8JI tells us that
the speed of light is 0.9821 ft/ns. That makes the delay
for a 3 ns delay equal to 4.47 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2015. OT - ICE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:12:50 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <xNGdnXQOQaSAXczanZ2dnUVZ_rignZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 32770

We all carry our mobile phones with names & numbers stored in its memory but nobody, other than ourselves, knows which of these numbers belong to our closest family or friends.

If we were to be involved in an accident or were taken ill, the people attending us would have our mobile phone but wouldn't know who to call. Yes, there are hundreds of numbers stored but which one is the contact person in case of an emergency? Hence this "ICE" (In Case of Emergency) Campaign.

The concept of "ICE" is catching on quickly. It is a method of contact during emergency situations. As cell phones are carried by the majority of the population, all you need to do is store the number of a contact person or persons who should be contacted during emergency under the name "ICE" (In Case Of Emergency).

The idea was thought up by a paramedic who found that when he went to the scenes of accidents, there were always mobile phones with patients, but they didn't know which number to call. He therefore thought that it would be a good idea if there was a nationally recognized name for this purpose. In an emergency situation, Emergency Service personnel and hospital Staff would be able to quickly contact the right person by simply dialing the number you have stored as "ICE."

For more than one contact name simply enter ICE1, ICE2 and ICE3 etc. A great idea that will make a difference!

2016. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:17:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hjj4j.2634$Vq.691@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32771

James Barrett wrote:
> I tried using the demo version of EZNEC, but haven't figured it out yet.

Time to diagnose that problem. :-)

> Anyways, I'm not sure yet what to expect as far as making contacts.

At this low of the sunspot cycle, don't "expect" anything
above 14.35 MHz to work. :-) 40m CW is my favorite band
right now.

> Ok, having said all of that, I have some ideas for shorter dipoles that
> can hang north/south. So there is much experimenting in my future. :-D

Hang your long dipole E/W. Hang another dipole in parallel
N/S as long as you can make it. Use an antenna tuner. Enjoy,
i.e. put something in the air and be patient.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2017. Re: tesla coils antennas maxwellRe: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:20:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9mj4j.2635$Vq.1740@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32772

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> The Philadelphia Experiment was a success?

What? Haven't you seen the movie?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2018. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:26:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Vrj4j.2636$Vq.2324@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32773

mike3 wrote:
> So the evidence for his claim is already on the table.

Would you mind providing a reference that says that the
delay through a 2" dia, 100T, 10" long coil can possibly
be 3 ns?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2019. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:27:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Hsj4j.2637$Vq.341@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32775

mike3 wrote:
> They have. But you twisted their argument. Therefore,
> they are not saying what you think they are saying. What
> they are saying is well proven. What you think they are
> saying is not. Big difference there.

Your gut feeling, without any evidence whatsoever,
is noted.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2020. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:28:06 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <55fbfdee-4403-4f86-a866-ba29a1b5e74f@j44g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32776

On 1 Dec, 11:46, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 14:15:14 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> > Even Richard the Guru agreed that this could not be true.
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> I did?

> ....
> Such is the seduction of confirmatory bias
over the explicit answer to .
> an explicit question. I warned you about
overly elaborate questions. .

> .
> Imagine, many here wail over my exacting
answers demanding something .
> shorter. The same crowd wails when I
comply! Clearly their grief is .
> because either response plunges a stake
into the corpse of logic they .
> have been trying to
revive. .
....

REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY.....NOT SURE
WHY THAT WAS INCLUDED

> Not agreeing is NOT the same as disagreeing.

....

> .
> Does my status as Guru follow the ephemeral tide
of celebrity for .
> supporting a cause? I could be called a fool
for the same reason. I .
> willingly allow either to be attached to me (it
is a conceit of .
> others, not mine; mine are far above that
ordinary rank). .

> .
> >posters stay humble, even decimal point errors,
should they .
>be so bold as to actually back up their

statements with "math" (a black art .
> >for
many) ;-) .

> .
> English is much more difficult than math. That
is why this is not a .
> math problem. It isn't exactly an English
problem, but both language .
> and math have been prostituted to serve a clumsy
argument with loading .
> coils. Cecil is especially prone to tripping
over pebbles in the road .
> and exclaiming they are intellectual
boulders. .

> .
> It is fun to watch, however. Tragedy viewed
from a distance is called .
> comedy. Without it, lurkers would evaporate,
discussion would wither, .
> and this group would flicker
out. .
> .....

REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY DON'T KNOW HOW
THAT GOT IN TO THIS DEBATE

Se Richard, two lines got the job done.Next time concentrate
on technical substance if you are aware of any

> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2021. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:28:07 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <dLCdnWAENpMsXszanZ2dnUVZ_rKtnZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 32774

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:hjj4j.2634$Vq.691@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com...
> James Barrett wrote:
>> I tried using the demo version of EZNEC, but haven't figured it out yet.
>
> Time to diagnose that problem. :-)
>
>> Anyways, I'm not sure yet what to expect as far as making contacts.
>
> At this low of the sunspot cycle, don't "expect" anything
> above 14.35 MHz to work. :-) 40m CW is my favorite band
> right now.
>
>> Ok, having said all of that, I have some ideas for shorter dipoles that
>> can hang north/south. So there is much experimenting in my future. :-D
>
> Hang your long dipole E/W. Hang another dipole in parallel
> N/S as long as you can make it. Use an antenna tuner. Enjoy,
> i.e. put something in the air and be patient.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I think you made a typo error "Hang your long dipole E/W. Hang another
dipole in parallel N/S"?? How can 1 wire be E/W and another be parallel N/S
????????
73, Howard W3CQH

2022. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:28:14 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12059-4751C3DE-627@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32778

Art wrote:
"The above antenna does not have a ground plain such that it is unbalanced."

Does that mean that it does not have "equilibrium"?

A ground-plane antenna is unbalanced too, as both haves of the antenna, its radiator, and its nonradiating balanced radials, aren`t equally coupled or equally decoupled with respect to the earth. A horizontal dipole is balanced as both its halves are equally coupled to the earth if construction is ideal.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2023. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:31:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ywj4j.2638$Vq.207@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32777

mike3 wrote:
> You are wrong too. He CAN "possibly" understand them, he does
> not WANT to.

Sorry Mike, that is a lie. I sincerely want to
understand because that is the only way I can
learn. Nobody has offered any actual proof that
I am wrong. The absence of technical content of
your posting is prima facie evidence of the
ulterior motives in action here. Nice try at
obfuscation, but it doesn't work on intelligent,
knowledgeable people.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2024. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:44:54 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <bah3l3lapvfdl2rpboh2bqrumpeojd3j3h@4ax.com>
Source record: 32779

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 11:56:55 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>You pick a very poor place to talk about cowardice!
>At that time Mr Kennedy Snr stated that islands of Britain
>could not possibly stave off the armies that had overun Europe

Hi Arthur,

This week in class I learned from Ambassador Thomas Graham that
Hitler's second in command came to England and asked Neville
Chamberlain to reject Hitler's conditions for moving into
Czechoslovakia. He informed Chamberlain that the German High Command
was ready to topple Hitler if England showed strength.

We all know the rest of the story....

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2025. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:45:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <FJj4j.74737$YL5.35388@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32780

Tom Donaly wrote:
> So, an attack on one part of mathematical theory is an attack
> on all mathematics? I like your vigorous defense of mathematics,
> but I think you missed the point.

In rejecting the concept of the total number of natural numbers,
you have rejected most of all mathematics. Cave men probably
used stones to count the days as they passed. In rejecting
the concept of the ultimate number of days possible, you
reject the concept of a single day, i.e. you reject reality
and therefore condemn the human race to pre-caveman days.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2026. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 20:47:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pLj4j.74738$YL5.71014@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32781

Richard Clark wrote:
> ... when asked if I agreed to a flood of operations when the
> concept is so easily proven wrong, I didn't want to search for the
> trivial error.

Thanks Richard, that applies to 99% of your postings. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2027. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:03:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j_j4j.74739$YL5.39944@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32782

Richard Clark wrote:
> Not agreeing is NOT the same as disagreeing.

From Webster's: "dis - a primitive negative or
reversing force".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2028. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:06:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <71i3l31e3m1f7u2cqjot9vi2uirts9n5r8@4ax.com>
Source record: 32783

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 15:05:51 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>My only purpose is to show my own work and confirm it agrees.

Hi Dan,

Well, it certainly stumbled off the blocks. Math errors are given to providing poor support for something that already invites disaster for simply being logically inconsistent.

>> My agreeing is hardly of consequence, and I don't see it as
>> validating/invalidating the complete discussion of the technical
>> issue.
>
>But your DISagreement is of consequence. That is your own point.

Again this is confirmatory bias. You didn't ask what my point was. I am perfectly capable of speaking/writing for myself, and I respond readily when asked directly. I now point out for the third time, embroidering statements as being my thoughts on a matter doesn't really qualify.

>A practical measurement that has current moving at 3*10E9m/sec, which on the
>surface may seem reasonable until you realize it is 10 times the speed of
>light.

Aside from the probability of another math error nested into the space of the sentence above; it also presumes a lot of other, unstated conditions that are arguable.

I say "probable" because you introduce with the indefinite "a practical measurement." instead of the definite "the practical measurement." We might presume this measurement (indefinite or otherwise) alludes to one already performed, but even there there are two contenders - neither of whom I trust to report it right because they both generally fail to provide a complete system specification. Your statement above, and others, suffers similarly.

That is my point and it does not resolve any issue put forth by either camp. So What! It is not my dog in this fight.

>> To put it bluntly, it isn't a math problem.
>
>All problems that are not emotional in nature are math problems. I chose not
>to deal with this issue emotionally.

Your choice does not really illuminate the problem, and math merely cloaks it with a veil of intellectual lace. First principles does not

demand a dozen lines of bookkeeping entry.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2029. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:11:45 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <79j3l3p2vnsn44jsf6pomtvvvb7anjm6gm@4ax.com>
Source record: 32784

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 12:28:06 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 1 Dec, 11:46, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 14:15:14 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> > Even Richard the Guru agreed that this could not be true.
>>
>> Hi Dan,
>>
>> I did?
>
>> ....
> > Such is the seduction of confirmatory bias
>over the explicit answer to .
> > an explicit question. I warned you about
>overly elaborate questions. .
>
>> .
> > Imagine, many here wail over my exacting
>answers demanding something .
> > shorter. The same crowd wails when I
>comply! Clearly their grief is .
> > because either response plunges a stake
>into the corpse of logic they .
> > have been trying to
>revive. .
> ....
>
> REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY.....NOT SURE
>WHY THAT WAS INCLUDED
>
>> Not agreeing is NOT the same as disagreeing.
>
> ....
>
>> .
> > Does my status as Guru follow the ephemeral tide
>of celebrity for .
> > supporting a cause? I could be called a fool
>for the same reason. I .
> > willingly allow either to be attached to me (it
>is a conceit of .
> > others, not mine; mine are far above that
>ordinary rank). .

>
>> .
> > >posters stay humble, even decimal point errors,
>should they .
> >be so bold as to actually back up their
>statements with "math" (a black art .
> > >for
>many) ;-) .
>
>> .
> > English is much more difficult than math. That
>is why this is not a .
> > math problem. It isn't exactly an English
>problem, but both language .
> > and math have been prostituted to serve a clumsy
>argument with loading .
> > coils. Cecil is especially prone to tripping
>over pebbles in the road .
> > and exclaiming they are intellectual
>boulders. .
>
>> .
> > It is fun to watch, however. Tragedy viewed
>from a distance is called .
> > comedy. Without it, lurkers would evaporate,
>discussion would wither, .
> > and this group would flicker
>out. .
>> .....
>
> REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY DON'T KNOW HOW
>THAT GOT IN TO THIS DEBATE
>
>Se Richard, two lines got the job done.Next time concentrate
> on technical substance if you are aware of any

Hi Arthur,

You simply reposted my entire reply. Which two lines did you actually
read? (I won't comment on your sense of brevity.)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2030. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:18:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Uck4j.74743$YL5.66371@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32785

John Doe wrote:
> I think you made a typo error "Hang your long dipole E/W. Hang another
> dipole in parallel N/S"?? How can 1 wire be E/W and another be parallel N/S
> ????????

No problem. Ever heard of a fan dipole? Run 130 feet east
and west and run 60 feet (or whatever) north and south.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2031. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:44:02 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FA58D2D1AD9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32786

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4751bcec$0$4972$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

> Hi Owen,
>
> First of all I said in the post that I was using EE101. Skin effect is
> somewhere in EE201; it is not generally considered necessary to
> consider RF skin effect when explaining fundamental principles. After

Tom reported the measured Q of the coil... you didn't need to calculate R
from first principles.

> you brought it up I merely went on to illustrate that no matter what
> worse case skin effect you could resonably think of, the phase angle

No, you guessed could it be twice, quadruple. A Max Smart approach,
"would you believe... ". Tom's measurements suggest over ten times.

Sure, even at ten times, it doesn't affect your result, but it does speak
to the rigour of your analysis.

> will still be essentiall 90 degrees for all practical purposes. When
> talking about the COIL (not a mobile antenna system at 4MHz), it was
> important for the sake of discussion to be talking about 90 degrees
> because a true amateur antenna will be not be so perfect. The
> discussion at hand was W8JI's coil, not an antenna.

At the end of the day, it appears to me you are working up the
relationship between the phase of the current through the coil with
voltage across the coil, and you seem to regard the phase of the current
to be uniform at all points in the coil.

If I understood Tom's article correctly (and it too is short on detail),
he is comparing the phase of the current at one end of the coil with the
phase of the current at the other end of the coil.

You are not on the same page!

But, as I said, the rigour isn't there for what is being touted as just a
maths problem.

>
> Agreed, it is not an unfamiliar technique to make reasonable
> assumptions when illustrating a point. Thank you for the opportunity
> to confirm my assumptions valid in this case.

No, I did not confirm anything. Now that you force the issue, I disagree
with most of what you said in the posting to which I responded.

Owen

2032. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:50:13 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <pGk4j.6047$MJ6.5808@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32787

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> I have stared at the W8JI web page
>> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>> for a long time, and I just cannot find anyplace where he mentions 4.5
>> degrees. Is that your calculation rather than Tom's?
>
> Good Grief, Gene. Do you not know how to change ns of
> delay to degrees of delay at 4 MHz? Assuming that some
> posters may not know how, here's how.
>
> Degrees of delay = 360(ns of Delay/WL/c)
>
> The wavelength at 4 MHz is 246 feet. W8JI tells us that
> the speed of light is 0.9821 ft/ns. That makes the delay
> for a 3 ns delay equal to 4.47 degrees.

Cecil,

A proper "quote" does not include any extra analysis. If you want to add your own explanation or disagreement, by all means do so. Incorrect quoting simply destroys credibility for your argument.

W8JI did not say "4.5 degrees", you did.

(And yes, I do understand the equations.)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2033. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 21:58:14 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751d8f7$0$2373$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32788

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:71i3l31e3m1f7u2cqjot9vi2uirts9n5r8@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 15:05:51 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>My only purpose is to show my own work and confirm it agrees.
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> Well, it certainly stumbled off the blocks. Math errors are given to
> providing poor support for something that already invites disaster for
> simply being logically inconsistent.

Huh? Your talking about my decimal point error? In retrospect i should have just left the part about the speed of the current (just an attempt to determine where the 2-4 nsec came from). It was not supportive of 62.5nsec delay. My fundamental equation had no errors, decimal point or otherwise. 62.5nsec delay. It is correct. Measurement would easily prove it. Maybe on monday when I go to the lab I will make such a coil and put it on a scope, take a picture and prove it. However, my peers would be wondering why I was trying to prove such a thing; it's sort of like proving gravity exists is it not? What would be the point?

>
>>> My agreeing is hardly of consequence, and I don't see it as
>>> validating/invalidating the complete discussion of the technical
>>> issue.
>>
>>But your DISagreement is of consequence. That is your own point.
>
> Again this is confirmatory bias. You didn't ask what my point was.

So out of all this dicsussion you made no point at all? I believe there is a reason you have expended all of this effort. There must be a point although I am not genius enough to understand what it is yet. My lack of genius is far more a problem for me in this dicussion than my oft proclivity to make decimal point errors (even at age 59).

> I
> am perfectly capable of speaking/writing for myself, and I respond
> readily when asked directly. I now point out for the third time,
> embroidering statements as being my thoughts on a matter doesn't
> really qualify.
>
>>A practical measurement that has current moving at 3*10E9m/sec, which on
>>the

>>surface may seem reasonable until you realize it is 10 times the speed of
>>light.
>
> Aside from the probability of another math error nested into the space
> of the sentence above;

Not a probability. I made such an error (decimal point) and ack'd it. So it cannot be 2-4nsec. I leave it to you tell me where the 2-4nsec comes from given that (at the risk of "confirmatory bias") we both accept that current doesn't travel faster than c.

> it also presumes a lot of other, unstated
> conditions that are arguable.

"a lot of..." "arguable''...Where's the facts?
>
> I say "probable" because you introduce with the indefinite "a
> practical measurement." instead of the definite "the practical
> measurement."

Again, huh? There are many possible practical measurements. It is a plural, not the singular demanded by you.

> We might presume this measurement (indefinite or
> otherwise) alludes to one already performed, but even there there are
> two contenders - neither of whom I trust to report it right because
> they both generally fail to provide a complete system specification.
> Your statement above, and others, suffers similarly.

Approx. 90 degrees with no resistor or C in circuit, 62.5nsec delay, current lags voltage. Trust me, it is right. You know that.

The system specification is: 2" coil id, 10' long coil, 18AWG copper, f = 4 MHz, air core.

What else is there to know?

>
> That is my point and it does not resolve any issue put forth by either
> camp. So What! It is not my dog in this fight.
>
>>> To put it bluntly, it isn't a math problem.

Can you please define the problem in English with no math? Deep abstractions permitted (we know how to read).

>>
>>All problems that are not emotional in nature are math problems. I chose
>>not
>>to deal with this issue emotionally.
>
> Your choice does not really illuminate the problem, and math merely
> cloaks it with a veil of intellectual lace. First principles does not
> demand a dozen lines of bookkeeping entry.

Normally not. But I thought that bookkeeping was necessary just to bring the discussion to a point where it was possible to beign agreeing or disagreeing without having to contend with semantics.

73 de AI4QJ

2034. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:01:30 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <_Qk4j.184799$kj1.65857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32789

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> I have stared at the W8JI web page
>>> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>>> for a long time, and I just cannot find anyplace where he mentions
>>> 4.5 degrees. Is that your calculation rather than Tom's?
>>
>> Good Grief, Gene. Do you not know how to change ns of
>> delay to degrees of delay at 4 MHz? Assuming that some
>> posters may not know how, here's how.
>>
>> Degrees of delay = 360(ns of Delay/WL/c)
>>
>> The wavelength at 4 MHz is 246 feet. W8JI tells us that
>> the speed of light is 0.9821 ft/ns. That makes the delay
>> for a 3 ns delay equal to 4.47 degrees.
>
> Cecil,
>
> A proper "quote" does not include any extra analysis. If you want to add
> your own explanation or disagreement, by all means do so. Incorrect
> quoting simply destroys credibility for your argument.
>
> W8JI did not say "4.5 degrees", you did.
>
> (And yes, I do understand the equations.)
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

I know one should not respond to his own post, but I want to follow up
with one more thing.

As far as I can tell, W8JI did not do any math or other type of analysis
to come up with the 3 ns delay. There was some surrounding discussion,
but the delay itself was simply read from an instrument.

So let me repeat my earlier questions.

What went wrong? Why is that number incorrect?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2035. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:05:38 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <SUk4j.6078$MJ6.2614@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32790

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> I have stared at the W8JI web page
>>> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>>> for a long time, and I just cannot find anyplace where he mentions
>>> 4.5 degrees. Is that your calculation rather than Tom's?
>>
>> Good Grief, Gene. Do you not know how to change ns of
>> delay to degrees of delay at 4 MHz? Assuming that some
>> posters may not know how, here's how.
>>
>> Degrees of delay = 360(ns of Delay/WL/c)
>>
>> The wavelength at 4 MHz is 246 feet. W8JI tells us that
>> the speed of light is 0.9821 ft/ns. That makes the delay
>> for a 3 ns delay equal to 4.47 degrees.
>
> Cecil,
>
> A proper "quote" does not include any extra analysis. If you want to add
> your own explanation or disagreement, by all means do so. Incorrect
> quoting simply destroys credibility for your argument.
>
> W8JI did not say "4.5 degrees", you did.
>
> (And yes, I do understand the equations.)
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

I know one should not respond to his own post, but I want to follow up
with one more thing.

As far as I can tell, W8JI did not do any math or other type of analysis
to come up with the 3 ns delay. There was some surrounding discussion,
but the delay itself was simply read from an instrument.

So let me repeat my earlier questions.

What went wrong? Why is that number incorrect?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2036. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:14:08 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <13325-4751DCB0-523@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32692

Richard Clark wrote:
"This week in class I learned from Ambassador Thomas Graham that
Hitler`s second in command came to England and asked Neville Chamberlain
to reject Hitler`s conditions for moving into Czechoslovakia.

That`s shocking! The Munich surrender followed, if my memory is correct,
and almost the whole world world knew that it would not result in peace
in our times! To speculate that the German high cpmmand was ready to
dump Hitler if only England were ready to show some spine! Didn`t
Chamberlain have others in the British Government to consult with?
History repeats. Surely Bush should have looked farther for consultation
before invading Iraq with so little support.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2037. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:23:52 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32791

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FA58D2D1AD9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4751bcec$0$4972$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>> Hi Owen,
>>
>> First of all I said in the post that I was using EE101. Skin effect is
>> somewhere in EE201; it is not generally considered necessary to
>> consider RF skin effect when explaining fundamental principles. After
>
> Tom reported the measured Q of the coil... you didn't need to calculate R
> from first principles.

You are correct. Maybe the resulting R will take into account the skin
effect that I ignored intentionally. Now that you mention it, I will try
that with Q and SEE if the 10X factor you mention below due to skin effect
is correct. If not, you will be hearing from me :-))

>
>> you brought it up I merely went on to illustrate that no matter what
>> worse case skin effect you could resonably think of, the phase angle
>
> No, you guessed could it be twice, quadruple. A Max Smart approach,
> "would you believe... ". Tom's measurements suggest over ten times.
>
> Sure, even at ten times, it doesn't affect your result, but it does speak
> to the rigour of your analysis.

The tangent will be large, won't ?t. You know it will be. No matter what you
call it, the angles gonna be aclose to 90 degrees.

>
>> will still be essentiall 90 degrees for all practical purposes. When
>> talking about the COIL (not a mobile antenna system at 4MHz), it was
>> important for the sake of discussion to be talking about 90 degrees
>> because a true amateur antenna will be not be so perfect. The
>> discussion at hand was W8JI's coil, not an antenna.
>
> At the end of the day, it appears to me you are working up the
> relationship between the phase of the current through the coil with
> voltage across the coil, and you seem to regard the phase of the current
> to be uniform at all points in the coil.

I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the coil. I say
that the "delay" in any inductor is merely due to first pronciple, ie,

current lags voltage to the same value anywhere along the length of the coil. But maybe you are right. Is that the part where the charge in the first coil quickly jumps to the next coil and so on creating a phase difference from one end to the other? Can you defend this conceptualization?

> If I understood Tom's article correctly (and it too is short on detail),
> he is comparing the phase of the current at one end of the coil with the
> phase of the current at the other end of the coil.
>
> You are not on the same page!

Apparently it is worse than I thought if what you say above is true. Maxwell never took into account the rate of change of phase with respect to coil spacing. I love RRAP...I hope our friends at MIT are reading this material which would certainly be fertile ground for a new thesis/dissertATION that would add another Maxwell equation involving delta phase/delta coil space.

> But, as I said, the rigour isn't there for what is being touted as just a
> maths problem.
>
>>
>> Agreed, it is not an unfamiliar technique to make reasonable
>> assumptions when illustrating a point. Thank you for the opportunity
>> to confirm my assumptions valid in this case.
>
> No, I did not confirm anything. Now that you force the issue, I disagree
> with most of what you said in the posting to which I responded.

It is easy to disagree with me. Just ask my XYL. ;-))
73 de AI4QJ

2038. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:25:10 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751df47$0$2358$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32693

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:_Qk4j.184799$kj1.65857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>>> I have stared at the W8JI web page
>>>> http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm
>>>> for a long time, and I just cannot find anyplace where he mentions 4.5
>>>> degrees. Is that your calculation rather than Tom's?
>>>
>>> Good Grief, Gene. Do you not know how to change ns of
>>> delay to degrees of delay at 4 MHz? Assuming that some
>>> posters may not know how, here's how.
>>>
>>> Degrees of delay = 360(ns of Delay/WL/c)
>>>
>>> The wavelength at 4 MHz is 246 feet. W8JI tells us that
>>> the speed of light is 0.9821 ft/ns. That makes the delay
>>> for a 3 ns delay equal to 4.47 degrees.
>>
>> Cecil,
>>
>> A proper "quote" does not include any extra analysis. If you want to add
>> your own explanation or disagreement, by all means do so. Incorrect
>> quoting simply destroys credibility for your argument.
>>
>> W8JI did not say "4.5 degrees", you did.
>>
>> (And yes, I do understand the equations.)
>>
>> 73,
>> Gene
>> W4SZ
>
>
> I know one should not respond to his own post, but I want to follow up
> with one more thing.
>
> As far as I can tell, W8JI did not do any math or other type of analysis
> to come up with the 3 ns delay. There was some surrounding discussion, but
> the delay itself was simply read from an instrument.
>
> So let me repeat my earlier questions.
>

> What went wrong? Why is that number incorrect?

The instrumentation may have been looking at a standing wave?

2039. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:43:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiso25ejh1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32694

Gene Fuller wrote:

> ...
> Are you new around here???
>
> Debates over common, straightforward, fundamental items are the
> lifeblood for most of the endless threads on RRAA.
>
> 8-)
>
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

Must be nice, most of us are forced to live in the real world! ;-)

Regards,
JS

2040. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:48:46 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <irn3l316rhi29re4u67ipefam1c9abpne6@4ax.com>
Source record: 32695

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 16:58:14 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>So out of all this dicsussion you made no point at all?

Hi Dan,

Yet you wholly ignore it when I explicitly stated "This is my
point.,," at the bottom (I won't repeat it here). Emotion ruling your
response?

>>>A practical measurement that has current moving at 3*10E9m/sec, which on
>>>the
>>>surface may seem reasonable until you realize it is 10 times the speed of
>>>light.
>>
>> Aside from the probability of another math error nested into the space
>> of the sentence above;
>
>Not a probability. I made such an error (decimal point) and ack'd it.

Read what remains in quote and responded quote above to discover you
haven't really responded to my comment at all.

>> it also presumes a lot of other, unstated
>> conditions that are arguable.
>
>"a lot of..." "arguable''...Where's the facts?

Exactly, you provide no facts in the surviving quote above, merely the
suggestion as I explicitly describe:

>> I say "probable" because you introduce with the indefinite "a
>> practical measurement." instead of the definite "the practical
>> measurement."
>
>Again, huh? There are many possible practical measurements. It is a plural,
>not the singular demanded by you.

Exactly, and specifically TWO (2), possibly Cecil and Tom's; but you
can easily admit to many more given only you know what you meant by
what is quoted above. Your language indicates an indefinite practical
measurement. I am not responsible for what you write.

However, this is simply a cascade of your ill-considered responses
made in the emotional heat of argument. It is quite obvious that you
are still trying to work through the embarrassment of the decimal
point error that I had long ago let go of.

>Can you please define the problem in English with no math? Deep abstractions
>permitted (we know how to read).

I am not convinced of that you know how to read at all. It seems like
the period of 20 questions for me should be at end. Can you answer
your own last one? I mean, do you actually know what concept is being
struggled over? Everything to this point in my response pales in
comparison to finding out just what you are arguing in support of! Do
you know? or have you just got the numbers figured out?

I await in amusement and anticipation of your scribbling this response
that both Cecil and Art will immediately disown you for. Could it be
you who gets shoved out of the nest? ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2041. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:51:49 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751e587$0$2294$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32696

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FA58D2D1AD9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>>>
>>> First of all I said in the post that I was using EE101. Skin effect is
>>> somewhere in EE201; it is not generally considered necessary to
>>> consider RF skin effect when explaining fundamental principles. After
>>
>> Tom reported the measured Q of the coil... you didn't need to calculate R
>> from first principles.
>
> You are correct. Maybe the resulting R will take into account the skin
> effect that I ignored intentionally. Now that you mention it, I will try
> that with Q and SEE if the 10X factor you mention below due to skin effect
> is correct. If not, you will be hearing from me :-))

Hmmm, that is a rather lossy inductor at 4MHz:

Skin effect is actually 31.1X over DC resistance.

R = 2*pi*f*L/Q = 2*3.1414*4E+6*145E-6/2.9E2 = 12.39 Ohms.

I was using 0.398 Ohms at DC

However, X(L)/R(L) = tan(theta) = 3600/12.39 = 290.6

arctan = 89.80 degrees

Let's just say that, no matter how you look at it, skin effect is not a
factor?

2042. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:56:29 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751e69f$0$2354$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32697

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fiso25ejh1@news.albasani.net...
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Are you new around here???
>>
>> Debates over common, straightforward, fundamental items are the lifeblood
>> for most of the endless threads on RRAA.
>>
>> 8-)
>>
>>
>> 73,
>> Gene
>> W4SZ
>
> Must be nice, most of us are forced to live in the real world! ;-)

In m real world, common straightforward items, whether they be technical, politcal or moral, are the most debated. What we take for granted as fundamental is constantly being challenged by new waves of young people (and some old).

73 de AI4QJ

2043. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 22:59:43 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11866-4751E75F-630@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32698

Gene, W4SZ wrote:
"What went wrong?"

Sorry, I can`t say because I haven`t followed this thread closely.

Surely the signal follows the path of the turns on a coil. Movement of electrons is slothful but they are urged by the fields sweeping across them.

Terman has but one mistake in his 1955 opus and it is only a typographical error which is obvious, kilocycles instead of megacycles or something of the sort and doesn`t affect understanding the subject.

Terman says on the "Mechanism of Operation of the Traveling-Wave Tube" at the bottom of page 678:
"The applied signal propagates around the helix and produces an electric field at the center of the helix that is directed along the helix axis.

That`s been read and re-read over 50 years and even repeated in the "Lenkurt Demodulator". There is no chance it is wrong.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2044. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:07:54 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FA670AB6E04nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32699

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FA58D2D1AD9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
...
>> At the end of the day, it appears to me you are working up the
>> relationship between the phase of the current through the coil with
>> voltage across the coil, and you seem to regard the phase of the
>> current to be uniform at all points in the coil.
>
> I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the coil.

That does not seem to me to support Cecil's proposition at all, I
understand Cecil to argue that there is a substantial phase change in the
coil current along the coil.

Owen

2045. Re: MI5 Persecution: Four Years of MI5 Persecution Posts on Internet Newsgroups (8595)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:08:55 UTC
From: K <K@spam.net>
Message-ID: <4751e9a8$0$8823$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32700
Cross-posted to: rec.puzzles.crosswords,rec.pyrotechnics,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.boatanchors,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,uk.misc

Who gives a rat fuck!
K

<MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk> wrote in message news:m07110113033458@4ax.com...
>
> Four Years of "MI5 Persecution" Posts on Internet Newsgroups
>
> For approximately the first three years of the MI5 persecution, from June
> 1990 until late 1992, I kept as quiet as possible, in the hope that by not
> reacting, MI5s interest in me would decrease and they would simply go away
> of their own accord. This is the sort of behaviour some people employ
> against bullies; if the bullies arent getting a reaction, then they might
> simply go away and victimize someone else.
>
> Unfortunately, this tactic didnt work. The quieter I became, the more
> shrill and hysterical the noise from the Security Service operatives. For
> about two years I didnt watch TV news at all. Yet this only heightened
> their obsessed fixation; they continued to follow me wherever I went, they
> continued to induce harassment at work by managers and fellow workers, and
> they continued to encourage me to commit suicide. They seemed to regard my
> refusal to react as a crime which they would have to "put right" by ever
> more extreme forms of abuse.
>
> Finally, in 1995, I changed tactics radically. Since late 1994 I had had
> accounts with internet providers in Ontario, Canada. I discovered the
> cornucopia of internet newsgroups, on every topic from consumer
> electronics, to politics and legal topics, and I discovered online
> services such as Compuserve and AOL. In May 1995, I made the first posting
> to the conspiracy newsgroup, on the subject of "BBCs Hidden Shame".
>
> BBC's Hidden Shame
>
> The internet newsgroup discussion, which has now reached its fourth
> anniversary, started with an article in alt.conspiracy, which I reproduce
> here.
>
> Date: Thu May 4 18:27:24 1995
> Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
> Subject: BBC's Hidden Shame
>
> Remember the two-way televisions in George Orwell's 1984? The ones which

> watched you
> back? Which you could never get rid of, only the sound could be turned
> down?
>
> Well the country which brought Orwell into the world has made his
> nightmare follow into
> the world after him. Since 1990 the British have been waging war against
> one of their
> own citizens using surveillance to invade privacy and a campaign of abuse
> in the
> transmitted media in their efforts to humiliate their "victim".
>
> And the most remarkable thing about it is that what they do is not even
> illegal - the
> UK has no laws to protect the privacy of its citizens, nor does it
> proscribe harassment
> or abuse except in the case of racial abuse.
>
> A lot of people in England know this to be going on, yet so far they have
> maintained
> perfect "omerta"; not a sound, not a squeak has escaped into the English
> press, and for
> all the covert harassment absolutely nothing has come out into the public
> domain.
>
> Have the British gone mad? I think we should be told
>
> At this point, I did not name MI5 as my persecutors. I was still unsure
> that they were the ones responsible for the "psychological terrorism". In
> followup posts however I did name them; and the persecutors have never
> denied the claim; so I think my guess is valid. (The Security Service
> Tribunal in 1997 have said "no determination in your favour was made", but
> it is a well established fact that MI5 lies routinely to the Tribunal
> which has never found in favour of a plaintiff, so no conclusions can be
> drawn from this.)
>
> This first post was made to alt.conspiracy, but further posts were made to
> the UK-local newsgroups, in particular uk.misc but also uk.legal and
> uk.politics (which is now called uk.politics.misc). Some time ago I tried
> to take the battle to the Compuserve forums, UKPOLITICS (which is now
> called UKCURRENT - current affairs), but my articles were censored by the
> forum operators. Such censorship is impossible on the internet newsgroups.
>
> Police Refuse to Act
>
> I have complained several times to the Metropolitan Police, who have each
> time refused to help.
>
> From: Green <Green@guidion.demon.co.uk>
> Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.politics,alt.politics.british,soc.culture.british

> Subject: Re: MI5 Persecution: Why Aren't the British Police Doing Their
> Job?
> Reply-To: Green@guidion.demon.co.uk
> Date: Sun Apr 7 21:13:30 1996
>
> In article <DpIE0r.736.0.bloor@torfree.net>
> bu765@torfree.net "Mike Corley" writes:
>
>>Last Easter (1995) I went into the local police station in London and
>>spoke to
>>an officer about the harassment against me. But I couldn't provide
>>tangible
>>evidence; what people said, in many cases years ago, is beyond proof, and
>>without something to support my statements I cannot expect a police
>>officer to
>>take the complaint seriously.
>
> This in itself dos not suggest that the police have it in for you. The old
> bill
> operates on extremely tight spending limits forced on them by that pillock
> Michael
> Howard, and without evidence, they often have higher priorities than
> chasing something
> that cannot go to court.
>
> I doubt that the police are actually being leant on, but they probably
> realise that if
> they looked into this, they would be leant on hard. The met always stays
> away from
> anything that looks like it has Defence, Security or secret service
> interest already,
> because they realise that they are below these government agencies in the
> general
> pecking order.
>
> If I walked into my local nick and complained that MI5 were snooping on
> me, they would
> show me the door without even looking at my evidence, because that bored
> desk seargant
> with only five years to go before he retires doesn't want to start fucking
> about with
> somebody who has incurred the wrath of Stella Rimington. He would rather
> deal with the
> lost dogs and driving licence producers, eat his cheese and pickle
> sandwiches and piss
> off home at the end of his shift than have some high ranking spook having
> a go at his
> boss and getting him a bollocking.
>
> In short, you have earned much sympathy but little surprise. Just

> remember that saying
> about the enemy of your enemies.
>
> Most recently, I wrote in March 1999 to Charing Cross Police Station
> CID. They did not acknowledge or reply to my letter. When I phoned them
> up, the detective Id written to treated me to a sadly not unusual display
> of police bigotry, with an uneducated rant about "your paranoid rubbish".
>
> It would be nice to think that such uneducated bigotry is something other
> than wholly typical of police behaviour, but unfortunately that is an
> illusion that is rapidly dispelled.
>
> Uncorruptible Jon Snow of Channel Four News
>
> From previous articles the reader will know what I think Jon Snow has
> recently been watching me while he reads Channel Four News in the
> evening. Recently I digitized a few moments of one such broadcast, where
> his face twists into a smile, without there being anything in the news
> broadcast to cause merriment. Here is a usenet post from some time ago on
> MI5s "bought and paid for" tools in the so-called "free" press.
>
>
> Peter Harding (harding@ermine.ox.ac.uk) wrote:
> : I was at speakers' corner on Sunday. There was one chap who was
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> : about something or other, I don't know what, but one thing he said to
> : someone caught my ear:
>
> : "BBC, MI5, same thing."
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> Can't disagree with that sentiment.
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> Wasn't it documented that MI5 sometimes "bought" journalists and
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> I remember reading a report by some jouralist who had been offered an
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>> Was it reported in any of the papers?
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> a few months back. As I recall they also wanted information from him;
> journalists would be a natural choice for members of the Security Service
> and the Secret Intelligence Service for information sources.
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>> It might be interesting to see what he had to say regarding their

>> attempt to recruit him.
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> He was most concerned that many others would have accepted such an
> offer. However, we can probably make an educated guess as to some of
> those who accepted: Nigel West (Rupert Allason, MP) and Chapman Pincher
> would come near to the top of the list.
>
> --
> \/ David Boothroyd. Socialist and election analyst. Omne ignotum pro
> magnifico.
> British Elections and Politics at
> http://www.qmw.ac.uk/~laws/election/home.html
> I wish I was in North Dakota. Next General Election must be before 22nd
> May '97
> The House of Commons now : C 324, Lab 272, L Dem 25, UU 9, PC 4, SDLP 4,
> SNP 4,
> UDUP 3, Ind 1, Ind UU 1, Spkrs 4. Government majority = 1. Telephone Tate
> 6125.
>
> Corrupt Security Service agents steal millions from taxpayers
>
> Money is of course a factor in the grand equation which is the MI5
> persecution. It costs money for the Security Service to "buy" people in
> the media etc. But that is only a small part of their expenditure of
> taxpayers resources. Most of the expenditure is directly on the salaries
> if the agents involved; and in this post I put forward the theory that MI5
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> cynically, to maximise their income and line their own pockets.
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> Either I was very stupid ("he's an idiot") or very clever ("he's like a
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> Hitler) or I was completely defenceless ("a soft toy").
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> Now, it should be obvious to any person with common-sense that I am not
> out of the
> ordinary in any way. I have an IQ which is average for the Web, I am
> racially white
> European, and there are plenty of other people with schizophrenia or
> epilepsy out there
> who haven't been targeted for MI5 attention, so why me?
>
> I think the answer is that the MI5 agents who harass me have cynically
> exploited the
> situation by painting me as extraordinary in order to assure themselves of
> well-paid
> employment funded by the ordinary British taxpayer. To put it bluntly,

> they are
> stealing millions of pounds from the taxpayer to feed their own pockets.
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> This assertion is supported by the observation that it's the same agents
> who are doing
> the harassment. Six months ago in a local hospital I was harassed by
> someone whose face
> I had seen (he had stared straight at me aggressively, at the time I just
> thought it
> was some nutter but it turns out he was one of "them") aboard a KLM flight
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> years ago. It's presumably been the same people most of the time. I've
> seen the way
> contractors act when they don't want their positions terminated. Would
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> really want to lose their well-paid employment harassing me? Presumably
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> promising their bosses a "breakthrough" (ie my demise) real-soon-now and
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> the last seven years, while all the while these MI5 agents skim millions
> off the taxpayer.
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> Tribunal Secretary, confirmed to me that he could not think of a single
> case where the Tribunal had found in favour of a complainant. Here is my
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>
> Subject: MI5: "It wasn't us"
> Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.legal
> Organization: Toronto Free-Net
>
> "The Security Service Tribunal have now investigated your complaint and
> have
> asked me to inform you that no determination in your favour has been made
> on
> your complaint."
>
> Signed ER Wilson, Tribunal Secretary
>
> Well that's a relief then. All that spamming for nothing eh. Gaw blimey,
> if
> they say they're not doing it then it can't be them, can it?
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> In a recent letter to Mr Brooks I expressed the opinion that the Tribunal
> were unable to fulfil their responsibilities in the face of MI5
> falsehoods. Nevertheless, I do intend to make another complaint to the

> Tribunal in the near future, despite the Tribunal appearing to be a
> toothless watchdog.
>
> Discrimination against a Unit Minority
>
> MI5 have been very clear in their instructions as to what I should
> do. They have openly shouted at me the word "suicide", and also from the
> other abuse it is clear that they want my existence terminated.
>
> This point is covered in more detail in a previous article. The following
> post describes the xenophobic nature of MI5s campaign against me. They
> have refined their bigotry down to a unit minority, yet they make use of
> the discrimination against the mentally ill which is a feature of current
> British society.
>
> Subject: Re: MI5 says "Kill Yourself"
> Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.legal,uk.politics.misc,uk.media
> References: <zlsiida.4248.3258FE24@fs1.mcc.ac.uk>
> <53eeev$cmg@axalotl.demon.co.uk>
> Organization: Toronto Free-Net
> Distribution:
>
> iain@hotch.demon.co.uk (Iain L M Hotchkies) wrote:
>>Indeed. If you've ever had a 'conversation' with someone suffering
>>from florid schizophrenia, you'll know how difficult it can be to
>>'argue' with them.
>
> I don't have florid symptoms. But I'm in a difficult situation, because
> those
> people who don't know, aren't going to believe, and those who do, they
> just go
> along with the crowd. It's never a good idea to go against the grain, and
> the
> grain here is defined by interests in the establishment and the media.
> Even
> people who could say out loud what was happening won't, because then
> there's a
> risk that they'll be seen as traitors and ostracised.
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> Usually this type of 'hidden abuse' is racial and targetted at a racial
> minority within a country. You keep the minorities out of the good jobs,
> but
> you don't admit discrimination exists. It happens everywhere, not just in
> Britain. The persecution that is going on now is in reality a refined form
> of
> racism. Instead of "nigger" it's "nutter", and abusing the mentally ill is
> still socially acceptable today. In 50 years it might not be, but today
> there
> isn't any social or legal sanction against it.
>

> So really they've refined racial harassment down to a minority of one. The
> words may be different, but the methods are the same.
>
> 8595
>

2046. Re: MI5 Persecution: Four Years of MI5 Persecution Posts on Internet Newsgroups (8595)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:17:27 UTC
From: John Doe <hgorden@adelphia.net>
Message-ID: <4NmdnfEIIYnCdszanZ2dnUVZ_vmlnZ2d@adelphia.com>
Source record: 32701

A bunch of folks writing and complaining to the original posters ISP - got
him thrown off ---

"K" <K@spam.net> wrote in message
news:4751e9a8$0$8823$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> Who gives a rat fuck!
> K
>
> <MI5Victim@mi5.gov.uk> wrote in message news:m07110113033458@4ax.com...
>>
>> Four Years of "MI5 Persecution" Posts on Internet Newsgroups
>>
>> For approximately the first three years of the MI5 persecution, from June
>> 1990 until late 1992, I kept as quiet as possible, in the hope that by
>> not
>> reacting, MI5s interest in me would decrease and they would simply go
>> away
>> of their own accord. This is the sort of behaviour some people employ
>> against bullies; if the bullies arent getting a reaction, then they might
>> simply go away and victimize someone else.
>>
>> Unfortunately, this tactic didnt work. The quieter I became, the more
>> shrill and hysterical the noise from the Security Service operatives. For
>> about two years I didnt watch TV news at all. Yet this only heightened
>> their obsessed fixation; they continued to follow me wherever I went,
>> they
>> continued to induce harassment at work by managers and fellow workers,
>> and
>> they continued to encourage me to commit suicide. They seemed to regard
>> my
>> refusal to react as a crime which they would have to "put right" by ever
>> more extreme forms of abuse.
>>
>> Finally, in 1995, I changed tactics radically. Since late 1994 I had had
>> accounts with internet providers in Ontario, Canada. I discovered the
>> cornucopia of internet newsgroups, on every topic from consumer
>> electronics, to politics and legal topics, and I discovered online
>> services such as Compuserve and AOL. In May 1995, I made the first
>> posting
>> to the conspiracy newsgroup, on the subject of "BBCs Hidden Shame".
>>
>> BBC's Hidden Shame
>>

>> The internet newsgroup discussion, which has now reached its fourth
>> anniversary, started with an article in alt.conspiracy, which I reproduce
>> here.
>>
>> Date: Thu May 4 18:27:24 1995
>> Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
>> Subject: BBC's Hidden Shame
>>
>> Remember the two-way televisions in George Orwell's 1984? The ones which
>> watched you
>> back? Which you could never get rid of, only the sound could be turned
>> down?
>>
>> Well the country which brought Orwell into the world has made his
>> nightmare follow into
>> the world after him. Since 1990 the British have been waging war against
>> one of their
>> own citizens using surveillance to invade privacy and a campaign of abuse
>> in the
>> transmitted media in their efforts to humiliate their "victim".
>>
>> And the most remarkable thing about it is that what they do is not even
>> illegal - the
>> UK has no laws to protect the privacy of its citizens, nor does it
>> proscribe harassment
>> or abuse except in the case of racial abuse.
>>
>> A lot of people in England know this to be going on, yet so far they have
>> maintained
>> perfect "omerta"; not a sound, not a squeak has escaped into the English
>> press, and for
>> all the covert harassment absolutely nothing has come out into the public
>> domain.
>>
>> Have the British gone mad? I think we should be told
>>
>> At this point, I did not name MI5 as my persecutors. I was still unsure
>> that they were the ones responsible for the "psychological terrorism". In
>> followup posts however I did name them; and the persecutors have never
>> denied the claim; so I think my guess is valid. (The Security Service
>> Tribunal in 1997 have said "no determination in your favour was made",
>> but
>> it is a well established fact that MI5 lies routinely to the Tribunal
>> which has never found in favour of a plaintiff, so no conclusions can be
>> drawn from this.)
>>
>> This first post was made to alt.conspiracy, but further posts were made
>> to
>> the UK-local newsgroups, in particular uk.misc but also uk.legal and
>> uk.politics (which is now called uk.politics.misc). Some time ago I tried

>> to take the battle to the Compuserve forums, UKPOLITICS (which is now
>> called UKCURRENT - current affairs), but my articles were censored by the
>> forum operators. Such censorship is impossible on the internet
>> newsgroups.
>>
>> Police Refuse to Act
>>
>> I have complained several times to the Metropolitan Police, who have each
>> time refused to help.
>>
>> From: Green <Green@guidion.demon.co.uk>
>> Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.politics,alt.politics.british,soc.culture.british
>> Subject: Re: MI5 Persecution: Why Aren't the British Police Doing Their
>> Job?
>> Reply-To: Green@guidion.demon.co.uk
>> Date: Sun Apr 7 21:13:30 1996
>>
>> In article <DpIE0r.736.0.bloor@torfree.net>
>> bu765@torfree.net "Mike Corley" writes:
>>
>>>Last Easter (1995) I went into the local police station in London and
>>>spoke to
>>>an officer about the harassment against me. But I couldn't provide
>>>tangible
>>>evidence; what people said, in many cases years ago, is beyond proof, and
>>>without something to support my statements I cannot expect a police
>>>officer to
>>>take the complaint seriously.
>>
>> This in itself dos not suggest that the police have it in for you. The
>> old bill
>> operates on extremely tight spending limits forced on them by that
>> pillock Michael
>> Howard, and without evidence, they often have higher priorities than
>> chasing something
>> that cannot go to court.
>>
>> I doubt that the police are actually being leant on, but they probably
>> realise that if
>> they looked into this, they would be leant on hard. The met always stays
>> away from
>> anything that looks like it has Defence, Security or secret service
>> interest already,
>> because they realise that they are below these government agencies in the
>> general
>> pecking order.
>>
>> If I walked into my local nick and complained that MI5 were snooping on
>> me, they would
>> show me the door without even looking at my evidence, because that bored

>> desk seargant
>> with only five years to go before he retires doesn't want to start
>> fucking about with
>> somebody who has incurred the wrath of Stella Rimington. He would rather
>> deal with the
>> lost dogs and driving licence producers, eat his cheese and pickle
>> sandwiches and piss
>> off home at the end of his shift than have some high ranking spook having
>> a go at his
>> boss and getting him a bollocking.
>>
>> In short, you have earned much sympathy but little surprise. Just
>> remember that saying
>> about the enemy of your enemies.
>>
>> Most recently, I wrote in March 1999 to Charing Cross Police Station
>> CID. They did not acknowledge or reply to my letter. When I phoned them
>> up, the detective Id written to treated me to a sadly not unusual display
>> of police bigotry, with an uneducated rant about "your paranoid rubbish".
>>
>> It would be nice to think that such uneducated bigotry is something
>> other
>> than wholly typical of police behaviour, but unfortunately that is an
>> illusion that is rapidly dispelled.
>>
>> Uncorruptible Jon Snow of Channel Four News
>>
>> From previous articles the reader will know what I think Jon Snow has
>> recently been watching me while he reads Channel Four News in the
>> evening. Recently I digitized a few moments of one such broadcast, where
>> his face twists into a smile, without there being anything in the news
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>> and the Secret Intelligence Service for information sources.
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>> \/ David Boothroyd. Socialist and election analyst. Omne ignotum pro
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>> British Elections and Politics at
>> http://www.qmw.ac.uk/~laws/election/home.html
>> I wish I was in North Dakota. Next General Election must be before 22nd
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>> Corrupt Security Service agents steal millions from taxpayers
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>> Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.legal
>> Organization: Toronto Free-Net
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>> Signed ER Wilson, Tribunal Secretary
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>> Tribunal in the near future, despite the Tribunal appearing to be a
>> toothless watchdog.
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>> Discrimination against a Unit Minority
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>> do. They have openly shouted at me the word "suicide", and also from the
>> other abuse it is clear that they want my existence terminated.
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>> This point is covered in more detail in a previous article. The following
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>> have refined their bigotry down to a unit minority, yet they make use of
>> the discrimination against the mentally ill which is a feature of current
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>> <53eeev$cmg@axalotl.demon.co.uk>
>> Organization: Toronto Free-Net
>> Distribution:
>>
>> iain@hotch.demon.co.uk (Iain L M Hotchkies) wrote:
>>>Indeed. If you've ever had a 'conversation' with someone suffering
>>>from florid schizophrenia, you'll know how difficult it can be to
>>>'argue' with them.
>>
>> I don't have florid symptoms. But I'm in a difficult situation, because
>> those
>> people who don't know, aren't going to believe, and those who do, they
>> just go
>> along with the crowd. It's never a good idea to go against the grain, and
>> the
>> grain here is defined by interests in the establishment and the media.
>> Even

>> people who could say out loud what was happening won't, because then
>> there's a
>> risk that they'll be seen as traitors and ostracised.
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>> Usually this type of 'hidden abuse' is racial and targetted at a racial
>> minority within a country. You keep the minorities out of the good jobs,
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>> you don't admit discrimination exists. It happens everywhere, not just in
>> Britain. The persecution that is going on now is in reality a refined
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>> racism. Instead of "nigger" it's "nutter", and abusing the mentally ill
>> is
>> still socially acceptable today. In 50 years it might not be, but today
>> there
>> isn't any social or legal sanction against it.
>>
>> So really they've refined racial harassment down to a minority of one.
>> The
>> words may be different, but the methods are the same.
>>
>> 8595
>>
>

2047. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:29:11 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <c7m4j.5070$4q5.1862@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32702

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Slap it on your truck, and tell us at what frequencies it resonates.
>> Can you get it to resonate at odd multiples of its fundamental frequency?
>
> To be entirely technically correct, it should be pointed
> out that we are discussing the first resonance as is
> usually used in loaded mobile antennas. Starting from
> a low frequency, tune the analyzer until the first
> resonance is reached. That is when it is electrically
> close to 90 degrees in length.

In length? You still don't get it.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2048. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:30:27 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fisqqknov1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32703

Richard Harrison wrote:

> ...
> Terman says on the "Mechanism of Operation of the Traveling-Wave Tube"
> at the bottom of page 678:
> "The applied signal propagates around the helix and produces an electric
> field at the center of the helix that is directed along the helix axis.
> ...
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

And, obeys basic rules, such as:

http://www.allaboutcircuits.com/vol_2/chpt_1/6.html

So, a summary of your point? Afraid I am a bit dense here today ...

Regards,
JS

2049. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:35:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fisr4p$od5$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32704

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>> Slap it on your truck, and tell us at what frequencies it resonates.
>>> Can you get it to resonate at odd multiples of its fundamental
>>> frequency?
>>
>> To be entirely technically correct, it should be pointed
>> out that we are discussing the first resonance as is
>> usually used in loaded mobile antennas. Starting from
>> a low frequency, tune the analyzer until the first
>> resonance is reached. That is when it is electrically
>> close to 90 degrees in length.
>
> In length? You still don't get it.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

Geesh ...

Perhaps my understandings are flawed.

It is my understanding that a resonate antenna will always be of an "electrically resonate" "length." However, conductor diameter, covering, stray capacitance (such as in coil turns), "end effects", dielectrics-involved, etc. may vary this length when physically appraised ...

Regards,
JS

2050. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:37:18 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <Pem4j.5073$4q5.248@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32705

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> So, an attack on one part of mathematical theory is an attack
>> on all mathematics? I like your vigorous defense of mathematics,
>> but I think you missed the point.
>
> In rejecting the concept of the total number of natural numbers,
> you have rejected most of all mathematics...

How would you know?
73,
KA6RUH

2051. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:41:14 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <za2dnbx8Rcr4bMzanZ2dnUVZ8tWvnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 32706

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:13325-4751DCB0-523@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net...
> Richard Clark wrote:
> "This week in class I learned from Ambassador Thomas Graham that
> Hitler`s second in command came to England and asked Neville Chamberlain
> to reject Hitler`s conditions for moving into Czechoslovakia.
>
> That`s shocking! The Munich surrender followed, if my memory is correct,
> and almost the whole world world knew that it would not result in peace
> in our times! To speculate that the German high cpmmand was ready to
> dump Hitler if only England were ready to show some spine! Didn`t
> Chamberlain have others in the British Government to consult with?
> History repeats. Surely Bush should have looked farther for consultation
> before invading Iraq with so little support.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>
Usually covered up or glossed over, but Hitler and the Nazis had a lot of
supporters in the British government and ruling heirarchy at the time. Don't
forget the British royal family is of German origin. In the absence of the
treaty with Poland, which rather forced Britain into war against Germany,
Britain and Germany might possibly have combined forces and ruled over all
of Europe 60 years earlier than they do now. :-)

Mike G0ULI

2052. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-01 23:45:52 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4751f231$0$4982$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32707

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:irn3l316rhi29re4u67ipefam1c9abpne6@4ax.com...
>
> I am not convinced of that you know how to read at all.

So the answer is "no", you cannot verbalize the discussion in English.

It seems like
> the period of 20 questions for me should be at end. Can you answer
> your own last one? I mean, do you actually know what concept is being
> struggled over?

I believe we are discussing the delay characteristic of current in a coil.

From my perspective, I choose to focus on the phase change of current in the W8JI inductor because it is convenient and somebody else started using it. I do this in order to define its delay in unit time which is what W8JI and other posters on this thread have done. W8JI measured 2-4 nsec. That is impossible, probably because the wrong parameter was being measured. I am stating what the phase change (and time) should be. It is an order of magnitude different than W8JI. It would be that far off if W8JI was measuring a standing wave which has almost no delay.

Electrical engineering as a field has paid me well over the years Richard and I have no fear of being disowned by posters on RRAA. I would assume if I was as far off in what I think the topic is supposed to be, you or others would have jumped in to tell me AND TOLD ME WHAT THE ACTUAL CONTROVERSY IS ALL ABOUT. If that were not the case, ie, this ng existed merely for the purpose of flaming people due to decimal point errors and the like or being unfamiliar with a topic under discussion without having to pour over reams of ng posts without someone taking the time to put me in the right direction, then I myself would not be suited for this ng.

> Everything to this point in my response pales in
> comparison to finding out just what you are arguing in support of! Do
> you know? or have you just got the numbers figured out?
>
> I await in amusement and anticipation of your scribbling this response
> that both Cecil and Art will immediately disown you for. Could it be
> you who gets shoved out of the nest? ;-)

IF I am guilty misunderstanding the nature of the controversy, you may not believe this but it actually will not make me lose confidence in myself (shudder). At least I use fundamental equations to make my point easy to understand while you continue to throw verbal smokescreens to mask your lack of knowledge of the topic at hand. Not only do I use those equations, I know

how to derive them. Do you? In the real world I will continue to make a good living in the field and you might say the market place has spoken for me, how about you. You are ready to throw me out of the sacred RRAA nesting place? Ha ha. I think you need me here just for the review of mathematical fundamentals! ;-)

2053. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 00:37:08 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <cbv3l31qf9sp1htr9k12h6e4h41claj4um@4ax.com>
Source record: 32708

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 16:59:43 -0600, richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Terman says on the "Mechanism of Operation of the Traveling-Wave Tube"
>at the bottom of page 678:
>"The applied signal propagates around the helix and produces an electric
>field at the center of the helix that is directed along the helix axis.

Hi Richard,

Do you want to comment on the sense of how a TWT helix in relation to its wavelength of operation must impose a considerable operational difference compared to a 2 inch diameter, 10 inch long coil at 80 Meters wavelength?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2054. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 00:49:44 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <3695ba90-828e-42e9-be71-12295d645810@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32709

On 1 Dec, 12:44, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 11:56:55 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >You pick a very poor place to talk about cowardice!
> >At that time Mr Kennedy Snr stated that islands of Britain
> >could not possibly stave off the armies that had overun Europe
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> This week in class I learned from Ambassador Thomas Graham that
> Hitler's second in command came to England and asked Neville
> Chamberlain to reject Hitler's conditions for moving into
> Czechoslovakia. He informed Chamberlain that the German High Command
> was ready to topple Hitler if England showed strength.
>
> We all know the rest of the story....

Yup. He was found to be insane and put in the Tower.
Germany did not want interference by Gt Britain.
In September 3rd 1939 Gt Britain was alone in
declaring war against Germanies gigantic armies.
That is what you have to do if you are the Worlds
policeman. Doing what is right regardless of the consequences
Pity the U.S. is unable to do the same.
Think how many countries the US government has
invaded since they took on the job and it looks
like there is more to come. Freedom fighters from
all over the World knew that there was a place to
go for the defence of freedom,and they came and
joined with us. Front and centre were the Polish
fighters with out which the British homeland
was in danger.The American ambassador fled to
home soil while the King and Queen stayed put.
It was a couple of years before the U.S. had
to join the fray and there was a Country still
there that they could join to carry on the fight.
It wasn't easy during those times but the British
held fast and resolute.
And nobody can take those proud times away that away.

Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG (uk)

>
> 73's

> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2055. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:01:17 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <367c5347-3dc0-4d4e-abc0-5ba9948f60c0@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32710

On 1 Dec, 13:11, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 12:28:06 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> >On 1 Dec, 11:46, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> >> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 14:15:14 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> > Even Richard the Guru agreed that this could not be true.
>
> >> Hi Dan,
>
> >> I did?
>
> >> .....
> > > Such is the seduction of confirmatory bias
> >over the explicit answer to .
> > > an explicit question. I warned you about
> >overly elaborate questions. .
>
> >> .
> > > Imagine, many here wail over my exacting
> >answers demanding something .
> > > shorter. The same crowd wails when I
> >comply! Clearly their grief is .
> > > because either response plunges a stake
> >into the corpse of logic they .
> > > have been trying to
> >revive. .
> > .....-..
>
> > REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY.....NOT SURE
> >WHY THAT WAS INCLUDED
>
> >> Not agreeing is NOT the same as disagreeing.
>
> > .....-.....
>
> >> .
> > > Does my status as Guru follow the ephemeral tide
> >of celebrity for .
> > > supporting a cause? I could be called a fool

> >for the same reason. I .
> > > willingly allow either to be attached to me (it
> >is a conceit of .
> > > others, not mine; mine are far above that
> >ordinary rank). .
>
> >> .
> > > >posters stay humble, even decimal point errors,
> >should they .
> > >be so bold as to actually back up their
> >statements with "math" (a black art .
> > > >for
> >many) ;-) .
>
> >> .
> > > English is much more difficult than math. That
> >is why this is not a .
> > > math problem. It isn't exactly an English
> >problem, but both language .
> > > and math have been prostituted to serve a clumsy
> >argument with loading .
> > > coils. Cecil is especially prone to tripping
> >over pebbles in the road .
> > > and exclaiming they are intellectual
> >boulders. .
>
> >> .
> > > It is fun to watch, however. Tragedy viewed
> >from a distance is called .
> > > comedy. Without it, lurkers would evaporate,
> >discussion would wither, .
> > > and this group would flicker
> >out. .
> >> .....-.....
>
> > REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY DON'T KNOW HOW
> >THAT GOT IN TO THIS DEBATE
>
> >Se Richard, two lines got the job done.Next time concentrate
> > on technical substance if you are aware of any
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> You simply reposted my entire reply. Which two lines did you actually
> read? (I won't comment on your sense of brevity.)
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

No,I enclosed all but two lines as not being relavent to the subject
at hand,
just a bunch of wailing.I was looking for substance.You have made a
lot of postings
on this thread but no substance provided.What is it that you desire
from this group?

2056. blah, blah, blah... was Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna, superposition, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:01:31 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Ltn4j.3844$xB.1507@trndny06>
Source record: 32711

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4751f231$0$4982$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> IF I am guilty misunderstanding the nature of the controversy, you may not
> believe this but it actually will not make me lose confidence in myself
> (shudder).

don't lose confidence, they are all wrong... no, maybe that is too harsh,
they are all correct about one little thing each. if you will note, they
each have one special case that they keep falling back on like it is the
touchstone of all of electromagnetic. cecil and his optics, art and gauss's
law, richard and terman, one talking energy conservation, one talking adding
powers, then another adding fields, poynting vectors, skin depths,
reflecting waves, interfering waves that never reflected in the first place,
apples, oranges, and broccoli, and never the twain shall meet... its been
this way for years. it used to be fun, now its just getting monotonous.
you guys should go try your arguments in sci.physics.electromag, over there
you might find fresh idiots to soak up your wisdom... they like tesla,
freaky coils, permanent magnet machines, and faster than light stuff, you
guys would fit right in.

2057. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:11:46 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24417-47520652-649@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32714

John Smith wrote:
"So, a summary of your point?"

The velocity of the wave traveling on the turns of a coil is slightly less than 300 million meters per second. Divide the number of meters of wire in your coil by 300,000,000 and you get the number of seconds required for the signal to get from one end to the other on the coil, almost. Actual delay is slightly more because material surroundings slow the wave a little more than a vacuum does. There is no magic instantaneous transfer of energy from one turn to another within a coil. If there were, Terman would have told us so.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2058. Re: blah, blah, blah... was Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna, superposition, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:14:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fit0t9$7nr$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32712

Dave wrote:

>> [usual chit]

Better yet, why don't you go and found
rec.radio.amateur.conventional-antennas ???

Your donkey would be sorely missed here; But, we would get by, as you
bored yourself and others to death ... Oh yeah, make sure you
unsubscribe from this news thread. :-)

Regards,
JS

2059. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:15:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <89c9708f-8250-4b96-a1d4-0d4f888b4852@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32713

On 1 Dec, 13:44, Owen Duffy <n...@no.where> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote innews:4751bcec$0$4972$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> > Hi Owen,
>
> > First of all I said in the post that I was using EE101. Skin effect is
> > somewhere in EE201; it is not generally considered necessary to
> > consider RF skin effect when explaining fundamental principles. After
>
> Tom reported the measured Q of the coil... you didn't need to calculate R
> from first principles.
>
> > you brought it up I merely went on to illustrate that no matter what
> > worse case skin effect you could resonably think of, the phase angle
>
> No, you guessed could it be twice, quadruple. A Max Smart approach,
> "would you believe... ". Tom's measurements suggest over ten times.
>
> Sure, even at ten times, it doesn't affect your result, but it does speak
> to the rigour of your analysis.
>
> > will still be essentiall 90 degrees for all practical purposes. When
> > talking about the COIL (not a mobile antenna system at 4MHz), it was
> > important for the sake of discussion to be talking about 90 degrees
> > because a true amateur antenna will be not be so perfect. The
> > discussion at hand was W8JI's coil, not an antenna.
>
> At the end of the day, it appears to me you are working up the
> relationship between the phase of the current through the coil with
> voltage across the coil, and you seem to regard the phase of the current
> to be uniform at all points in the coil.
>
> If I understood Tom's article correctly (and it too is short on detail),
> he is comparing the phase of the current at one end of the coil with the
> phase of the current at the other end of the coil.
>
> You are not on the same page!
>
> But, as I said, the rigour isn't there for what is being touted as just a
> maths problem.
>
>
>
> > Agreed, it is not an unfamiliar technique to make reasonable

> > assumptions when illustrating a point. Thank you for the opportunity
> > to confirm my assumptions valid in this case.
>
> No, I did not confirm anything. Now that you force the issue, I disagree
> with most of what you said in the posting to which I responded.
>
> Owen

Cecil,
Nobody here is willing to say they were wrong. It is not education
that they demand, just a place on the net where they can complain.
If collectively they debated point by point and resolving as they
move along things could be solved. But that is not on the agenda
or addresses their needs. All just want to be on the majority side
if a poll is taken for security.
Art

2060. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:30:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <apv3l3pkr3temqogakjeenbqtqnnk46g7d@4ax.com>
Source record: 32715

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 18:45:52 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:irn3l316rhi29re4u67ipefam1c9abpne6@4ax.com...
>>
>> I am not convinced of that you know how to read at all.
>
>So the answer is "no", you cannot verbalize the discussion in English.

Hi Dan,

This is, after all, a written communication. In English,
verbalization is an auditory utterance, which is completely impossible
to perceive in this forum. There are other meanings which allow for
you to be asking me to submit a script written entirely in verbs. I
don't think that would be any more productive. What I have written
certainly isn't in French (unless it would aid your comprehension).
Let's face it, you don't stand a chance in head-to-head competition
over deconstructing English.

I note you continue to assign me my response when what I've offered
does not fit the script. Emotion still dominates your forced logic
here. You might be surprised (and it surprises me if you are
surprised) to find few to none here would ever label me as being
unable to -um- verbalize.

>I believe we are discussing the delay characteristic of current in a coil.

Would you be surprised if Cecil and Art diverged even at this point?
What would be the point of supporting them when they abandon you?

I dearly would like to see them sign on to the notion that a coil has
some inherent, fixed delay characteristic such as you describe (you
are describing that aren't you, now's the time to correct this mistake
of mine if I have made one).

>I would assume if I
>was as far off in what I think the topic is supposed to be, you or others
>would have jumped in to tell me AND TOLD ME WHAT THE ACTUAL CONTROVERSY IS
>ALL ABOUT.

As already having done that, what purpose would repeating it serve?
After all, if you once asked what my point was, and then you went on
to ignore my explicit answer, what faith would I have that even more
repetition would spare us?

>IF I am guilty misunderstanding the nature of the controversy, you may not
>believe this but it actually will not make me lose confidence in myself
>(shudder).

Melodrama suitable for day-time TV now that the writers are on strike.

>You are ready to throw me out of the sacred RRAA nesting
>place?

Not me, you have to satisfy Art and Cecil. Do you really think you are out of the woods with straining to explain what they have to offer?

Frankly, Dan, you don't have the slightest understanding of what they are talking about. Now, that is not a flame because no else does either, and neither do they. If this was first principles from them (or you), the thread would be only three postings long.

Just look at the single sentence of yours quoted above that survives from my reflection of your question back to you. I see absolutely no discussion of Cecil's centerpiece of Velocity Factor. You are entirely silent when it comes to how the impedance discontinuity between the coil and stinger contributes the rest of the 90 degrees of electrical length. Dare you discuss how as long as the frequency is kept constant, the VF and Z0 of coil stock will be relatively constant? [This last quote drawn from Cecil is one of those zingers that says nothing using a lot of words - if the frequency doesn't change, wouldn't the frequency determinate characteristics stay the same anyway?]

So, you misunderstand what this is all about? You haven't even touched the surface! Basically, catch up, get a move on, or move over, because this isn't a math problem. I invite you to flesh out your explanation if you have more to offer than the stale 3.5nS myopic target of opportunity. Proving Tom was/is/might be wrong there doesn't change the basic flaw of this thread.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2061. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:34:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <5s24l3pgg8lkfiah16jo1a9tb3fpnpl2in@4ax.com>
Source record: 32716

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 17:15:05 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>All just want to be on the majority side
>if a poll is taken for security.

What could be more revered than a minority of three on Calvary?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2062. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 01:55:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <iv24l352fa0vdhvdd0780cgk22ht0528ie@4ax.com>
Source record: 32717

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 16:49:44 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>Yup. He was found to be insane and put in the Tower.

You must've burnt your history books when you left. This is not a
reference about Heï¿½ (do you really believe he was going to lead a
Putsch against Hitler?). Rudolph Heï¿½ parachuted into Scotland 2 years
after Chamberlain returned from Munich.

>Germany did not want interference by Gt Britain.
Hitler and the Nazi party didn't, certainly. Reasonable (not insane)
Germans went to Chamberlain for support.

Iran came to us in 2003 ready to abandon their nuclear program, we
have our own Chamberlains that decided that we weren't going to
negotiate that. The same Chamberlains abandoned the North Korean
protocols of 1993 to de-nuclearize; after 7 years, and one bomb test,
they have since decided to write up new treaties for less guarantees.
Our Chamberlains were informed by India that they were going to ramp
up their nuclear program, our Chamberlains asked if we could help.
There are several countries in the world that, with existing
stockpiles, are only weeks away from deliverable munitions. They are
watching our power evaporate. Our Chamberlains shrug their shoulders
in the standard Munich salute: "Learn to live with it" as Rummy would
say.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2063. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:00:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <e744l3hcssff7bkflj3ri1mm42mdluopqp@4ax.com>
Source record: 32718

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 17:01:17 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 1 Dec, 13:11, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 12:28:06 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> >On 1 Dec, 11:46, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> >> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 14:15:14 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> >> > Even Richard the Guru agreed that this could not be true.
>>
>> >> Hi Dan,
>>
>> >> I did?
>>
>> >> .....
>> > > Such is the seduction of confirmatory bias
>> >over the explicit answer to .
>> > > an explicit question. I warned you about
>> >overly elaborate questions. .
>>
>> >> .
>> > > Imagine, many here wail over my exacting
>> >answers demanding something .
>> > > shorter. The same crowd wails when I
>> >comply! Clearly their grief is .
>> > > because either response plunges a stake
>> >into the corpse of logic they .
>> > > have been trying to
>> >revive. .
>> > .....-..
>>
>> > REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY.....NOT SURE
>> >WHY THAT WAS INCLUDED
>>
>> >> Not agreeing is NOT the same as disagreeing.
>>
>> > .....-.....
>>
>> >> .

>> > > Does my status as Guru follow the ephemeral tide
>> >of celebrity for .
>> > > supporting a cause? I could be called a fool
>> >for the same reason. I .
>> > > willingly allow either to be attached to me (it
>> >is a conceit of .
>> > > others, not mine; mine are far above that
>> >ordinary rank). .
>>
>> >> .
>> > > >posters stay humble, even decimal point errors,
>> >should they .
>> > >be so bold as to actually back up their
>> >statements with "math" (a black art .
>> > > >for
>> >many) ;-) .
>>
>> >> .
>> > > English is much more difficult than math. That
>> >is why this is not a .
>> > > math problem. It isn't exactly an English
>> >problem, but both language .
>> > > and math have been prostituted to serve a clumsy
>> >argument with loading .
>> > > coils. Cecil is especially prone to tripping
>> >over pebbles in the road .
>> > > and exclaiming they are intellectual
>> >boulders. .
>>
>> >> .
>> > > It is fun to watch, however. Tragedy viewed
>> >from a distance is called .
>> > > comedy. Without it, lurkers would evaporate,
>> >discussion would wither, .
>> > > and this group would flicker
>> >out. .
>> >> .....-.....
>>
>> > REMOVED FOR THE SAKE OF BREVITY DON'T KNOW HOW
>> >THAT GOT IN TO THIS DEBATE
>>
>> >Se Richard, two lines got the job done.Next time concentrate
>> > on technical substance if you are aware of any
>>
>> Hi Arthur,
>>
>> You simply reposted my entire reply. Which two lines did you actually
>> read? (I won't comment on your sense of brevity.)
>>
>> 73's

>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
>No,I enclosed all but two lines as not being relavent to the subject
>at hand,

This quote above obviously reveals otherwise - twice now! Would a
third time be a charm? This is like a drawing for the lottery. Which
two lines was it? I look forward to seeing if my ticket wins. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2064. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:03:15 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11173-47521263-437@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32720

Art wrote:
"He was found to be insane and put in the tower."

Rudolph Hess was thought to be insane and put away for life after piloting an aircraft to London. I had never heard that Hess was a messenger from the German High Command. Considering the message, he should have been respected.

Ambassador Joe Kennedy`s assessment wasn`t far off the mark. Without massive foreign help, Hitler`s disregard of his general staff, and his premature panic attack of the Soviet Union, when his forces were already fully occupied, the Battle of Brittain would have been lost by the British. The apes on Gibralter and the crows in the Tower of London would have been of little help. Hitler`s forces had excellent training and equipment. They were also accustomed to winning and quickly too.

Thankfully, Hitler made mistakes which doomed his enterprise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2065. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:09:41 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fit457$j45$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32719

Richard Harrison wrote:
>> ... There is no magic
> instantaneous transfer of energy from one turn to another within a coil.
> If there were, Terman would have told us so.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Richard:

Thanks, got you now, and of course, no disagreement here. However, if anyone has a view to the contrary, I would be interested in the specifics ...

However, there is something akin "special case" which does come to my mind: Say a two turn coils' configuration was changed to two single turns ... somehow, even if insignificant, this same interaction of what is occurring in one turns must be "felt" by the two turn coil. (crud, I hope you can "decode" that ...)

What say you?

Regards,
JS

2066. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:25:31 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4752179c$0$15335$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32721

```
"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FA670AB6E04nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>> news:Xns99FA58D2D1AD9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> ...
>>> At the end of the day, it appears to me you are working up the
>>> relationship between the phase of the current through the coil with
>>> voltage across the coil, and you seem to regard the phase of the
>>> current to be uniform at all points in the coil.
>>
>> I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the coil.
>
> That does not seem to me to support Cecil's proposition at all, I
> understand Cecil to argue that there is a substantial phase change in the
> coil current along the coil.
>
> Owen

The phase shift is essentially uniform along the coil if the coil is
uniformly constructed.
```

2067. Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:47:38 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FA8C4BD7052nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32723

It has been proposed that a helix can be represented by a transmission line with certain parameters including Beta (the phase part of the complex propagation constant), and solution of the transmission line gives meaningful numbers for the inductance and self resonance of the helix.

Some seem to state that the behavior of a physically short loading coil demands the above transmission line solution for adequate accuracy, and that the electrical length of the transmission line (Beta*CoilLength) simply replaces the equivalent physical length of straight conductor and so shortens the "quarter wave resonant" antenna.

Tom has described an experiment (http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm) where he has measured the S21 delay of a 10" (254mm) long coil typical of a loading coil for an 80m antenna. He hasn't described how the measurement is actually made.

If the coil is represented as a transmission line with the load end shorted to ground (as in the style of a helical resonator) it is much shorter than a quarter wave transmission line.

Tom did not describe any form of directional coupler that would effectively isolate and measure the forward and reflected waves at each of the measurement points. Such a thing would be a considerable challenge since Zo of the equivalent line varies with frequency and he sweeps from 0.3 to 30MHz in his measurement.

If a simple current probe was used to sample the magnitude and phase of the current at each end of the coil, the samples are each of the sum of the forward and reflected current components at each point.

It is the nature of a low loss transmission line less than an electrical quarter wave and terminated in a short circuit, that the phase of the (net) current at all points on the line is almost uniform.

Is it any surprise that Tom's measurement of delay indicates an apparent phase change much smaller than the value of Beta*CoilLength?

Owen

2068. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:47:47 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47521cd4$0$15401$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32722

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:apv3l3pkr3temqogakjeenbqtqnnk46g7d@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 18:45:52 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>news:irn3l316rhi29re4u67ipefam1c9abpne6@4ax.com...
>>>
>>> I am not convinced of that you know how to read at all.
>>
>>So the answer is "no", you cannot verbalize the discussion in English.
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> This is, after all, a written communication. In English,
> verbalization is an auditory utterance, which is completely impossible
> to perceive in this forum. There are other meanings which allow for
> you to be asking me to submit a script written entirely in verbs. I
> don't think that would be any more productive. What I have written
> certainly isn't in French (unless it would aid your comprehension).
> Let's face it, you don't stand a chance in head-to-head competition
> over deconstructing English.
>
> I note you continue to assign me my response when what I've offered
> does not fit the script. Emotion still dominates your forced logic
> here. You might be surprised (and it surprises me if you are
> surprised) to find few to none here would ever label me as being
> unable to -um- verbalize.
>
>>I believe we are discussing the delay characteristic of current in a coil.
>
> Would you be surprised if Cecil and Art diverged even at this point?
> What would be the point of supporting them when they abandon you?

I only wish to support the truth.

>
> I dearly would like to see them sign on to the notion that a coil has
> some inherent, fixed delay characteristic such as you describe (you
> are describing that aren't you, now's the time to correct this mistake
> of mine if I have made one).

In an inductor, current lags voltage. If you connect a resitor and a coil in
parallel and apply AC, EE101 tells you that, although the phase of the
voltage across them stays the same, the current is "delayed" by the phase

angle in the inductor when compared to current in the resistor. So, yes, in this very fundamental sense there is a fixed delay. If this weren't so, I assure you the world we live in just wouldn't be the same and there would be no such thing as ham radio ;-))

>
>>I would assume if I
>>was as far off in what I think the topic is supposed to be, you or others
>>would have jumped in to tell me AND TOLD ME WHAT THE ACTUAL CONTROVERSY IS
>>ALL ABOUT.
>
> As already having done that, what purpose would repeating it serve?
> After all, if you once asked what my point was, and then you went on
> to ignore my explicit answer, what faith would I have that even more
> repetition would spare us?

You have said so many things that it is difficult if not impossible for me to go back and retrieve the exact sentence where you actually made your "point". So there it languishes, in the threads....

>
>>IF I am guilty misunderstanding the nature of the controversy, you may not
>>believe this but it actually will not make me lose confidence in myself
>>(shudder).
>
> Melodrama suitable for day-time TV now that the writers are on strike.

Sometimes in your postings you seem to want to win by intimidation. Save that for those it works on.

>>You are ready to throw me out of the sacred RRAA nesting
>>place?
>
> Not me, you have to satisfy Art and Cecil. Do you really think you
> are out of the woods with straining to explain what they have to
> offer?

Cecil is a mensa member. I do happen to have known some people (not many) with exceptionally high IQ's. I have learned that sometimes they see things in a different way and can come up with very interesting results. I may not be a genius and cannot intellectually compete on the level of a 145 IQ but I am not so stupid as to dismiss everything they say outright.

> Frankly, Dan, you don't have the slightest understanding of what they
> are talking about. Now, that is not a flame because no else does
> either, and neither do they. If this was first principles from them
> (or you), the thread would be only three postings long.

OK...but it is an interesting read ;-))

2069. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 02:51:39 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FA8CF9D59BFnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32724

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4752179c$0$15335$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FA670AB6E04nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>> news:4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>>> I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the
>>> coil.
>>
>> That does not seem to me to support Cecil's proposition at all, I
>> understand Cecil to argue that there is a substantial phase change in
>> the coil current along the coil.

That didn't come out very clearly. As I understand it, Cecil argues that there is substantial phase change in the forward and reflected wave components when considering the helix as a transmission line.

Owen

2070. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 03:05:20 UTC
From: Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <IrKdnTgNjOUrvc_anZ2dnUVZ_sqinZ2d@hawaiiantel.net>
Source record: 32725

art wrote:

> On 27 Nov, 22:28, Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> > Tony Giacometti <TonyGiacome...@gmail.com> wrote in
>> >news:aeydnehFvJBYatHanZ2dnUVZ_o2vnZ2d@hawaiiantel.net:
>>
>> >> I guess the question is this, DX signals would be skywave, a loop is
>> >> omni directional to skywave signals I believe. Is this correct?
>>
>> > In free spacem the nulls are orthogoal to the plane of the loop. If you
>> > make the plane of the loop vertical and mount it near ground, the nulls
>> > will be modified somewhat, but the gain at high elevations (eg
>> > ionospheric propagation from nearby) would be pretty much unaffacted by
>> > loop orientation. That cannot be said for very low angle signals.
>>
>> > ...
>> >> I didn't use a shielded box, I have a plastic box. The instructions
>> >> for the loop I built said either was OK.
>>
>> > Well, the instructions had you tuning the loop in a manner that wasn't
>> > very effective too didn't they. Are they credible?
>>
>> > I am not saying a shielded box is necessary, but I wouldn't use a
>> > plastic box without verifying it works as well as a shielded box... and
>> > the way you do that is to build the shielded box version.
>>
>> Shielded boxes are hard to come by in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
>>
>> Radio Shack has a few which I just got. I will be changing over first
>> chance I get.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> >>> Why do you still think that a larger loop has deeper nulls.
>>
>> >> If I implied that I didn't intend to do so, what I mean is to "keep"
>> >> the deep nulls I now have.
>>
>> > I pointed out in an earlier post that you might well compromise

>> > symmetry with a larger loop and so compromise the depth of the nulls.
>> > You only need enough gain to swamp receiver internal noise under the
>> > best band conditions and loop orientation.
>>
>> > Of course, when the loop becomes large enough, its directivity does
>> > change, and the nulls are a little broader. Proximity to ground
>> > modifies large loops significantly.
>>
>> > Owen
>>
>> Lets see what happens when I change over to a shielded box.- Hide quoted
>> text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> Tony,
> You just are not getting any luck with your present aproach.
> Why not go out to a store and buy a hula hoop ($4)Then wire around
> the 1 inch or so diameter until the wire covers 3/4 of the loop.
> Repeat the winding again over the top of the previous wire but winding
> in the opposite direct until you reach the end of the other wire where
> you can tie them with a wire nut. Now stretch out the wire further
> around the hula hoop till you get a burst at the desired signal.
> Feeding at the start of the windings will give you a high resistive
> impedance so you will need a transformer there. You can widen the
> band
> width purely by nudjing the wire further around the loop but that
> probably wont be necessary as it is wide band.
> Art KB9MZ

interesting way to make a loop.

I just finished changing the coax on my current loop, not the feedline coax
but the loop coax, its about an hour from sunset and I hear some signals on
the loop already.

I think the previous coax may have been defective. I did ohm it out for
continuity - shorts & open and I did'nt see any problem.
So, I will test this over the next few days and see if the problem I was
having is gone.

By the way, I appreciate all the input I have received from my original
post.

2071. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 03:12:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fh74l35ecoslr1t6mbnc2s5akf97pp0qf6@4ax.com>
Source record: 32726

On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 21:47:47 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>>
>> I dearly would like to see them sign on to the notion that a coil has
>> some inherent, fixed delay characteristic such as you describe (you
>> are describing that aren't you, now's the time to correct this mistake
>> of mine if I have made one).
>
>In an inductor, current lags voltage. If you connect a resitor and a coil in
>parallel and apply AC, EE101 tells you that, although the phase of the
>voltage across them stays the same, the current is "delayed" by the phase
>angle in the inductor when compared to current in the resistor. So, yes, in
>this very fundamental sense there is a fixed delay. If this weren't so, I
>assure you the world we live in just wouldn't be the same and there would be
>no such thing as ham radio ;-))

Hi Dan,

I will then proceed to interpret this as to mean I made no mistake,
and a coil (not a coil and resistor, nor a coil and something else, I
did not ask about externalities) exhibits a fixed delay. Elaboration
is equally unnecessary. Correct me if you meant something else; but,
please and again, do not inject other issues into what I have written.
If you feel that you must, I have to say this is not what is being
discussed and that your concerns are not representative of the topic.
I have no interest in belaboring the obvious.

Do you, or can you (as has Cecil, and presumably Arthur) assign an
immutable angle (at one frequency) value that is inherent in Tom's or
Cecil's coil? I care little if it is correct, demonstrable, or can be
derived from any principles - simply can you offer a fixed
quantifiable? If you find this a strange request, then I would again
suggest you have missed the boat. This is not a flame, because it
sank a long time ago with all hands on board.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2072. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 03:31:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <s994l350vm3f1d6jf1tdf05p1bkbjlenru@4ax.com>
Source record: 32727

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 02:47:38 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:

>
>It has been proposed that a helix can be represented by a transmission
>line with certain parameters including Beta (the phase part of the
>complex propagation constant), and solution of the transmission line
>gives meaningful numbers for the inductance and self resonance of the
>helix.
>
>Some seem to state that the behavior of a physically short loading coil
>demands the above transmission line solution for adequate accuracy, and
>that the electrical length of the transmission line (Beta*CoilLength)
>simply replaces the equivalent physical length of straight conductor and
>so shortens the "quarter wave resonant" antenna.
>
>Tom has described an experiment
>(http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm) where he has
>measured the S21 delay of a 10" (254mm) long coil typical of a loading
>coil for an 80m antenna. He hasn't described how the measurement is
>actually made.
>
>If the coil is represented as a transmission line with the load end
>shorted to ground (as in the style of a helical resonator) it is much
>shorter than a quarter wave transmission line.
>
>Tom did not describe any form of directional coupler that would
>effectively isolate and measure the forward and reflected waves at each
>of the measurement points. Such a thing would be a considerable challenge
>since Zo of the equivalent line varies with frequency and he sweeps from
>0.3 to 30MHz in his measurement.
>
>If a simple current probe was used to sample the magnitude and phase of
>the current at each end of the coil, the samples are each of the sum of
>the forward and reflected current components at each point.
>
>It is the nature of a low loss transmission line less than an electrical
>quarter wave and terminated in a short circuit, that the phase of the
>(net) current at all points on the line is almost uniform.
>
>Is it any surprise that Tom's measurement of delay indicates an apparent
>phase change much smaller than the value of Beta*CoilLength?
>
>Owen

Hi Owen,

All very fine points, and it certainly brings together all the cautions, objections, and observations of shortfalls and omissions mentioned by several writers. I would add that some few (e.g Cecil) may only read the last paragraph as vindication of their proof of a concept that bares scant relation to the point offered.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2073. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 03:41:07 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47522955$0$15406$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32728

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FA8CF9D59BFnonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4752179c$0$15335$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>> news:Xns99FA670AB6E04nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>>> news:4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>>>> I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the
>>>> coil.
>>>
>>> That does not seem to me to support Cecil's proposition at all, I
>>> understand Cecil to argue that there is a substantial phase change in
>>> the coil current along the coil.
>
> That didn't come out very clearly. As I understand it, Cecil argues that
> there is substantial phase change in the forward and reflected wave
> components when considering the helix as a transmission line.

I don't know if this is too simplistic but here goes:

The forward wave maintains it's phase as it encounters a new purely resitive medium (like a straight copper wire or PCB trace). The reflected wave that goes back into the helix transmission line refects as a mirror image of the forward wave, just as light would reflect from a partial mirror. This indeed would be a phase change relative to the incident wave, approx. 90 degrees TIME or about 62.5 nsec at 4MHz in the example under consideration. From here we can go on to discuss the amplitude of the reflected wave and what it takes to cause resonance and a 1:1 standing wave to appear. The standing wave will not have a time phase shift so it cannot be used to measure delay, but voltage and current will of course have a 90 degrees distance phase shift across the transmission line.

I am open to correction on this.

2074. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 03:56:01 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FA97E3A3637nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32729

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in
news:s994l350vm3f1d6jf1tdf05p1bkbjlenru@4ax.com:

...
> mentioned by several writers. I would add that some few (e.g Cecil)
> may only read the last paragraph as vindication of their proof of a
> concept that bares scant relation to the point offered.

To do so would be to misunderstand my post.

Simply, I doubt that Tom's experiment, as far as described, was likely to reveal the value of Beta, except were resonance was observed (which implies 90° one way phase change along the equivalent line). The test setup was unlikely to reveal the true undisturbed resonance of the helix alone, there would be better configurations.

To my mind, Tom's experiment doesn't prove Cecil et al wrong, but that should not be taken in any way to imply support for their proposition.

Owen

2075. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 04:04:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <rib4l31s4fn018au1s3gtqnm6soq2mvns1@4ax.com>
Source record: 32730

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 03:56:01 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:

>To my mind, Tom's experiment doesn't prove Cecil et al wrong, but that
>should not be taken in any way to imply support for their proposition.

Hi Owen,

To my mind, I don't know what Tom's experiment does prove. It lacks
too much to be even called data.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2076. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 04:25:44 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <917945ad-51ff-4f6d-ac31-70358260e7ed@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32731

On 1 Dec, 18:03, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "He was found to be insane and put in the tower."
>
> Rudolph Hess was thought to be insane and put away for life after
> piloting an aircraft to London. I had never heard that Hess was a
> messenger from the German High Command. Considering the message, he
> should have been respected.
>
> Ambassador Joe Kennedy`s assessment wasn`t far off the mark. Without
> massive foreign help, Hitler`s disregard of his general staff, and his
> premature panic attack of the Soviet Union, when his forces were already
> fully occupied, the Battle of Britain would have been lost by the
> British.

From a vantage point afar from danger you under estimate the British.
You would have all surrender without a fight? Your admiration of the
german army in its quest to deny freedom to the masses is certainly
a shock to me. You have lost all respect by thumbing your nose
at those who gave of their lives for the cause of freedom while
others stood by aloof. Not once did I see a mustang in the air
as the luftwaffe excersed their might during those early years.
In fact, I did not see one plane from the army air force during
those years,only hurricains and spitfires. But I am glad the U.K.
was free and able to supply landing space when the enemy turned
its eyes away from our shores and thus dashed your hopes.
The enemy airforce by that time had become just a shadow of it's
former
self when the battle of Britain was decided leaving them nothing to
provide a blitzcreeg prior to any advance that had proved succesful
before. To cross the English channel in a time of war
has never been easy no matter which direction one is travelling,
history proves that.

The apes on Gibralter and the crows in the Tower of London
> would have been of little help. Hitler`s forces had excellent training
> and equipment. They were also accustomed to winning and quickly too.

Were you wearing a uniform supplied by Germany at that time?

>
> Thankfully, Hitler made mistakes which doomed his enterprise.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2077. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 04:28:27 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <ne-dnetcgYD2qc_anZ2dnUVZ_hWdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 32732

Here is another way of looking at the coil current.

Every wave must start with a wave front, some kind of initial small step increase in the voltage and current.

This initial increase in voltage and current must enter the coil by charging the space around the wire to some voltage, which requires current to complete. This requires power and effectively 'charges' some length of coil wire to some energy level, identical to charging a capacitor. The initial wave front is moving, so we can think of the capacitor (wire) behind the wave front as being charged and the capacitor in front of the wave front as being uncharged.

As the wave front enters the coil, a small initial length of the coil will be charged, with the stored energy located at a radial distance from the wire. Within close radial distance of a coiled wire, we have the adjacent coils and the wire on the other side of the coil. Both are within the radial energy field expansion from the small initial length of coil freshly charged by the initial wave.

The layers of coils can be considered as a series of capacitors, each spaced at a distance equal to the coil turn spacing. The initial field charges this series of capacitors at a velocity of field propagation. The length of time required to charge the series of capacitors is the time it takes for a wave traveling at the speed of light to travel the length of the coil, not the wire length contained within the coil. This explains the short time required for the initial pulse to be detectable across the coil.

Obviously, this series of capacitors is shorted together by a path much longer than the distance between coil windings. The wave front continues down and around this longer path, taking a period of time equal to time of travel of light traveling the length of the wire as if it were stretched straight. Again obviously, while part of the energy of the wave front has been stored in the capacitors of the adjacent coils resulting in a wave front with diminished power, the reduction would be a division between the series capacitors and the forward path along the wire.

We must consider the magnetic field in this analysis. The initial step voltage that is picked will determine the current which flows as a result of the wire size and the surrounding materials, just as it does for a transmission line. The initial step current will be steady (DC) once the wave front has passed any point on the coil. The increasing magnetic field in the axis of the coil is a result of the increasing distance traveled by the wave front along the coiled wire, leaving a

steady state current and voltage (and unchanging magnetic and electrical field) in place at points on the wire passed by the wave front.

The establishment of the steady magnetic field must be accompanied by a changing magnetic field at the wave front. This magnetic field passes the wire on the opposite side of the coil and induces a back voltage before the initial wave front can follow the wire around the coil circumference to reach the far side. As a result, the wave front encounters a back voltage and current after the initial front has passed a very short distance into the curved coil wire.

Please notice that the wave front described is equivalent to a square wave on the forward face of the wave. A complete sine wave would be made of successive rectangular waves, each of the appropriate length and magnitude needed to compose a smooth sine wave as a final construction.

Assuming that the wave front will be traveling on a straight wire before it enters the curved wires of the coil, the impedance of the wire will change at the junction of straight and bent where the wire comes close to the adjoining coil. This will cause a small reflection. There will be a second reflection when the wave front encounters the reverse voltage generated by the magnetic field that has crossed the coil, which acts to cause a change in the impedance of the wire. Once traveling in a relatively steady state along the curved portion of the coil wire, the impedance would continue to change slowly as the wire winds between environments from one coil end to the other. (Remember, the impedance of the wire is the ratio of voltage to current detectable on the wire.)

Eventually the wave front will reach the far end of the coil where it will encounter a new environment. A reflection will occur or not, depending upon the end conditions. The amount of power stored in the coil when the wave front reaches the coil end is the steady state voltage X current X time. The time term is the time required for the wave front to travel the length of wire in the coil.

73, Roger, W7WKB

2078. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 04:34:09 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FA9E5AD1E48nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32733

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:47522955$0$15406$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FA8CF9D59BFnonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
...
>> That didn't come out very clearly. As I understand it, Cecil argues
>> that there is substantial phase change in the forward and reflected
>> wave components when considering the helix as a transmission line.
>
> I don't know if this is too simplistic but here goes:
>
> The forward wave maintains it's phase as it encounters a new purely
> resitive medium (like a straight copper wire or PCB trace). The
> reflected wave that goes back into the helix transmission line refects
> as a mirror image of the forward wave, just as light would reflect
> from a partial mirror. This indeed would be a phase change relative to
> the incident wave, approx. 90 degrees TIME or about 62.5 nsec at 4MHz
> in the example under consideration. From here we can go on to discuss
> the amplitude of the reflected wave and what it takes to cause
> resonance and a 1:1 standing wave to appear. The standing wave will
> not have a time phase shift so it cannot be used to measure delay, but
> voltage and current will of course have a 90 degrees distance phase
> shift across the transmission line.
>
> I am open to correction on this.

The seems to me a bit confused, and I can't really understand it.

Looking at the coil Tom used:

If you use the inductance calculator at
http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html to determine Beta, you get
2.008 rad/m. The coil is .254m long, so that suggests a one-way phase
delay of 0.51 rad, or 29.2&#65533;. Some suggest that this coil will replace the
equivalent electrical length in a quarter wave monopole to shorten it
with inductive loading, and irrespective of the position of the loading
coil... which is not consistent with experience that a larger loading
coil is needed the further it is from the base.

One of the proponents posted on eham, the following solution to a loading
coil for 160m: "The VF of a 6" dia., 4 TPI coil on 160m would be about
0.02. Whatever number of degrees you want the coil to occupy, wind it
accordingly.", note the independence of coil size and location on the

monopole.

Owen

>
>

2079. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 04:41:02 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <yHq4j.22481$4V6.10632@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32734

Owen Duffy wrote:
> It has been proposed that a helix can be represented by a transmission
> line with certain parameters including Beta (the phase part of the
> complex propagation constant), and solution of the transmission line
> gives meaningful numbers for the inductance and self resonance of the
> helix.
>
> Some seem to state that the behavior of a physically short loading coil
> demands the above transmission line solution for adequate accuracy, and
> that the electrical length of the transmission line (Beta*CoilLength)
> simply replaces the equivalent physical length of straight conductor and
> so shortens the "quarter wave resonant" antenna.
>
> Tom has described an experiment
> (http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm) where he has
> measured the S21 delay of a 10" (254mm) long coil typical of a loading
> coil for an 80m antenna. He hasn't described how the measurement is
> actually made.
>
> If the coil is represented as a transmission line with the load end
> shorted to ground (as in the style of a helical resonator) it is much
> shorter than a quarter wave transmission line.
>
> Tom did not describe any form of directional coupler that would
> effectively isolate and measure the forward and reflected waves at each
> of the measurement points. Such a thing would be a considerable challenge
> since Zo of the equivalent line varies with frequency and he sweeps from
> 0.3 to 30MHz in his measurement.
>
> If a simple current probe was used to sample the magnitude and phase of
> the current at each end of the coil, the samples are each of the sum of
> the forward and reflected current components at each point.
>
> It is the nature of a low loss transmission line less than an electrical
> quarter wave and terminated in a short circuit, that the phase of the
> (net) current at all points on the line is almost uniform.
>
> Is it any surprise that Tom's measurement of delay indicates an apparent
> phase change much smaller than the value of Beta*CoilLength?
>
> Owen

I suggest you email Tom and ask him about his experiment. It doesn't
matter, though. Cecil will always argue, that, because Tom is wrong,

he, Cecil, must be right. In point of fact, Tom doesn't have to prove Cecil wrong, Cecil has to prove himself right, which he can't possibly do because he refuses to use either mathematics or experiment to bolster his claims. He expects us to believe what is, basically, a philosophical fantasy masquerading as theory. Again, get in touch with Tom. He may not correspond with you, but then again, he may. Trying to second guess an experiment from a web page is a difficult proposition.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
(P.S. By now, you, and everyone else, should know that Cecil never argues in good faith, so there's little point in bothering your head about his theories. Dealing with Cecil should only done for entertainment, and then in small quantities. A little of his fantasmic fulminations go a long way.)

2080. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 04:52:45 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <xSq4j.22482$4V6.12932@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32735

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 03:56:01 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:
>
>> To my mind, Tom's experiment doesn't prove Cecil et al wrong, but that
>> should not be taken in any way to imply support for their proposition.
>
> Hi Owen,
>
> To my mind, I don't know what Tom's experiment does prove. It lacks
> too much to be even called data.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

It doesn't matter what it lacks or doesn't lack. There is no experiment
that anyone can do that will satisfy Cecil that he's wrong, but there
are an infinity of vague, disconnected references and twisted
interpretations that he will seize upon to prove he's right.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2081. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 05:08:17 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FAA423F5A92nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32736

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in
news:yHq4j.22481$4V6.10632@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net:

...
> ... Again, get in touch with
> Tom. He may not correspond with you, but then again, he may. Trying to
> second guess an experiment from a web page is a difficult proposition.

Tom,

Yes it is difficult, and hence my heavily qualified comments.

I have written to Tom R a few times raising issues of understanding of other of his web articles, but don't usually get a response so I don't tend to waste the time now. He is probably just a busy fellow without time for such.

Having some hundreds of articles published on my own web site, I have an understanding of the nature of incoming traffic commenting on articles, but my view is one must read and respond to them all, it is a part of publishing info in such a way.

Owen

2082. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 05:23:40 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32737

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FA9E5AD1E48nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:47522955$0$15406$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>> news:Xns99FA8CF9D59BFnonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> ...
>>> That didn't come out very clearly. As I understand it, Cecil argues
>>> that there is substantial phase change in the forward and reflected
>>> wave components when considering the helix as a transmission line.
>>
>> I don't know if this is too simplistic but here goes:
>>
>> The forward wave maintains it's phase as it encounters a new purely
>> resitive medium (like a straight copper wire or PCB trace). The
>> reflected wave that goes back into the helix transmission line refects
>> as a mirror image of the forward wave, just as light would reflect
>> from a partial mirror. This indeed would be a phase change relative to
>> the incident wave, approx. 90 degrees TIME or about 62.5 nsec at 4MHz
>> in the example under consideration. From here we can go on to discuss
>> the amplitude of the reflected wave and what it takes to cause
>> resonance and a 1:1 standing wave to appear. The standing wave will
>> not have a time phase shift so it cannot be used to measure delay, but
>> voltage and current will of course have a 90 degrees distance phase
>> shift across the transmission line.
>>
>> I am open to correction on this.
>
> The seems to me a bit confused, and I can't really understand it.
>
> Looking at the coil Tom used:
>
> If you use the inductance calculator at
> http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html to determine Beta, you get
> 2.008 rad/m. The coil is .254m long, so that suggests a one-way phase
> delay of 0.51 rad, or 29.2�. Some suggest that this coil will replace the
> equivalent electrical length in a quarter wave monopole to shorten it
> with inductive loading, and irrespective of the position of the loading
> coil... which is not consistent with experience that a larger loading
> coil is needed the further it is from the base.
>

> One of the proponents posted on eham, the following solution to a loading
> coil for 160m: "The VF of a 6" dia., 4 TPI coil on 160m would be about
> 0.02. Whatever number of degrees you want the coil to occupy, wind it
> accordingly.", note the independence of coil size and location on the
> monopole.
>
> Owen

Owen,

What I did was use the basic impedance calculations:

Z(L) = R(L) + X(L)

R(L) = about 12 Ohms more or less where R = 290 = 2*pi*f*L/Q

X(L) = j*2*pi*f*L

L = (r**2 + N**2)/(9r + 10l) where, in inches,

r = i.d.
N = number of turns
l = coil length

Phase angle = arctan X(L)/R(L)

I found L = 145uH

Z(L) = 12 Ohms + 3600 Ohms = 3612 Ohms.

arctan R(L)/X(L) = 89.801 degrees

Which of course appears intuitively correct for the coil AS A COMPONENT. Inductor current lags voltage by 90 degrees and capacitor voltage lags current by 90 degrees. Choose your inductor to cancel out the capacitive reactance of the whip and bring the phase angle as close as possible to zero for proper antenna operation at resonance.

Unless I made an arithmetic error somewhere....however, a perfect coil will shift current (however much there is, depending on impedance) by 90 degrees. The perfect capacitor gives -90 degree phase angle. Add other components externally and you can change the phase angle of the circuit (but not the component) . Change the inductor itself and all you can do is change its impedance X(L), not the phase angle assuming it is lossless. Unless the inductor is extremely lossy, it should NEVER result in only a 29 degree phase shift at the component level. The X(L) of Tom's coil is about 3.6K Ohms at 4MHz, almost 100% reactive. For a 29 degree shift, the internal series resistance of the coil would have to be 1.98K Ohms!

The only problem I might have using fundamental equations is arithmetic errors but I agree it should agree with the modeling program. I have no idea where the error is.

2083. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 06:05:51 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FAADE6DCC53nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32738

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

...
> Owen,
>
> What I did was use the basic impedance calculations:
...

You are performing lumped analysis where the current is uniform through the coil, and there is no propagation delay.

The other solution that is being discussed is to treat the helix as a transmission line with distributed R, L, G and C. That is what the calculator that I gave the link to does. It implements the technique described by the Corums and others, see the links.

The key thing is that the transmission line solution passes to lumped elements when the coil length is sufficiently short, so they are not inconsistent. It is questionable whether the transmission line solution is worth the trouble for short coils.

Another practice by some is to assert that the helix substitutes Beta*CoilLength radians of unloaded conductor... but I have not seen a proof of why that can be done, nor does it seem sensible in the general case.

Owen

2084. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 06:19:13 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4752513a$0$24254$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32739

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
note the independence of coil size and location on the
>> monopole.
>>

The location on the monopole may make a difference. Since a standing wave is present, the location on the antenna will define the amount of current in the coil. Mounting near the feedpoint is at a high current point and this will increase ohmic losses. At approximately the center of the whip, the current (and ohmic loss) will be minimal. However, more inductance will be needed in the center location. thus more wire. More wire means more resistance. In spite of that, many say that the most efficient location is at near the center of the whip and intuitively I think this generally correct as long as you use heavy wire. I personally would not focus on phase angle cancellation; too complicated. I would just think in terms of adding enough inductance in the coil so that inductive reactance equals the capacitive reactance of the antenna. The resistance, which does factor into the phase angle, will be what it is. Shoot for ohmic resitance to be as close to zero as possible. You get the same result.

2085. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 06:31:20 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4752513a$1$24254$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32740

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FAADE6DCC53nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> ...
>> Owen,
>>
>> What I did was use the basic impedance calculations:
> ...
>
> You are performing lumped analysis where the current is uniform through
> the coil, and there is no propagation delay.
>
> The other solution that is being discussed is to treat the helix as a
> transmission line with distributed R, L, G and C. That is what the
> calculator that I gave the link to does. It implements the technique
> described by the Corums and others, see the links.
>
> The key thing is that the transmission line solution passes to lumped
> elements when the coil length is sufficiently short, so they are not
> inconsistent. It is questionable whether the transmission line solution
> is worth the trouble for short coils.
>
> Another practice by some is to assert that the helix substitutes
> Beta*CoilLength radians of unloaded conductor... but I have not seen a
> proof of why that can be done, nor does it seem sensible in the general
> case.

Thanks for bringing me up to date. That's the problem when one jumps into a discussion in the middle (but if one is going to jump in we have to do it sometime!). I need to read up on Corums, and again, thanks for the lead. It should be interesting. Right now, I am still wondering how a mobile whip antenna coil could not be considered short, thus be treated as lumped, compared to the wavelength at 4MHz, that is, about .35 meters coil length vs 75 meters wavelength.

2086. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 06:38:26 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475252e4$0$24306$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32741

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FAADE6DCC53nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> ...
>> Owen,
>>
>> What I did was use the basic impedance calculations:
> ...
>
> You are performing lumped analysis where the current is uniform through
> the coil, and there is no propagation delay.
>
> The other solution that is being discussed is to treat the helix as a
> transmission line with distributed R, L, G and C. That is what the
> calculator that I gave the link to does. It implements the technique
> described by the Corums and others, see the links.
>
> The key thing is that the transmission line solution passes to lumped
> elements when the coil length is sufficiently short, so they are not
> inconsistent. It is questionable whether the transmission line solution
> is worth the trouble for short coils.
>
> Another practice by some is to assert that the helix substitutes
> Beta*CoilLength radians of unloaded conductor... but I have not seen a
> proof of why that can be done, nor does it seem sensible in the general
> case.

Clarification to my last post: Should be about .25m vs 75m....that would be
a "short" coil, by a factor of 300:1, correct?

2087. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 06:53:04 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47525667$0$16482$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32642

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Vrj4j.2636$Vq.2324@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com...
> mike3 wrote:
>> So the evidence for his claim is already on the table.
>
> Would you mind providing a reference that says that the
> delay through a 2" dia, 100T, 10" long coil can possibly
> be 3 ns?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I can think of one condition where that may well be true. I used to work on main frame computers until a few years ago when they were replaced by PCs. It used lot of delay lines and often they would behave like a straight piece of wire if the termination was lost or if the ground connection which provides shunt capacitance was lost. A delay line does not work properly without the correct termination or the correct about of capacitance to ground and I would think a loading coil would behave the same way. I have seen at least a couple of people trying to test a dely line with it remove from the circuit and believe it was faulty because they measured 0 delay.

Jimmie

2088. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 07:16:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <jql4l31pfq25s8q0areh5ameennerm93ce@4ax.com>
Source record: 32643

On Sat, 01 Dec 2007 20:28:27 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>*Here is another way of looking at the coil current.*
>
>Every wave must start with a wave front

Hi Roger,

That, in a sense, sums up what Tom offers at his page (although I am heavily editing you and outrageously paraphrasing him).

To go even further, and to the matter of measurement, especially in the problematic use of leads that introduce error; there are TWO ways for your "wave front" to arrive at the other end of the coil. One is conduction, the other radiation. To this point in the discussion, conduction has been the sole consideration (strange too, given the hysterical outrage over treating the coil as a lumped load that so often attends this topic).

Clearly radiation arrives by a more direct route, and given the disproportionate size of the wavelength in comparison to the size of the coil, the coil is for all intents and purposes transparent to the propagation of the wave. This is not so for the helix of a TWT, nor for the deliberate coil design of the helical antenna. However, at 80 meters, any point at the other end of a 10 inch coil is going to be steamrollered into oblivion.

Tom's commentary hints at this, although the measurement provided is lacking in detail to support this thesis.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2089. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 07:23:27 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <P3t4j.21711$B25.12866@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32644

art wrote:
> On 1 Dec, 12:44, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Sat, 1 Dec 2007 11:56:55 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> You pick a very poor place to talk about cowardice!
>>> At that time Mr Kennedy Snr stated that islands of Britain
>>> could not possibly stave off the armies that had overun Europe
>> Hi Arthur,
>>
>> This week in class I learned from Ambassador Thomas Graham that
>> Hitler's second in command came to England and asked Neville
>> Chamberlain to reject Hitler's conditions for moving into
>> Czechoslovakia. He informed Chamberlain that the German High Command
>> was ready to topple Hitler if England showed strength.
>>
>> We all know the rest of the story....
>
> Yup. He was found to be insane and put in the Tower.
> Germany did not want interference by Gt Britain.
> In September 3rd 1939 Gt Britain was alone in
> declaring war against Germanies gigantic armies.
> That is what you have to do if you are the Worlds
> policeman. Doing what is right regardless of the consequences
> Pity the U.S. is unable to do the same.
> Think how many countries the US government has
> invaded since they took on the job and it looks
> like there is more to come. Freedom fighters from
> all over the World knew that there was a place to
> go for the defence of freedom,and they came and
> joined with us. Front and centre were the Polish
> fighters with out which the British homeland
> was in danger.The American ambassador fled to
> home soil while the King and Queen stayed put.
> It was a couple of years before the U.S. had
> to join the fray and there was a Country still
> there that they could join to carry on the fight.
> It wasn't easy during those times but the British
> held fast and resolute.
> And nobody can take those proud times away that away.
>
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....XG (uk)

Art,

You are a historical revisionist.

Dave K8MN

2090. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 08:46:54 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <6d83bab7-6966-41f8-940f-b4ca39a500fa@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32645

On Dec 2, 12:19 am, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message

> The location on the monopole may make a difference. Since a standing wave is
> present, the location on the antenna will define the amount of current in
> the coil. Mounting near the feedpoint is at a high current point and this
> will increase ohmic losses. At approximately the center of the whip, the
> current (and ohmic loss) will be minimal. However, more inductance will be
> needed in the center location. thus more wire. More wire means more
> resistance. In spite of that, many say that the most efficient location is
> at near the center of the whip and intuitively I think this generally
> correct as long as you use heavy wire.

It does make quite a difference. And this one one part that
bugs me about the taper/delay dilemma.
A coil loaded antenna actually needs more wire than the
comparison 1/4 wave monopole.
I used one of Reg's programs to churn some numbers up.
"Vertload"

The program is metric. I started with a 3m whip, and used a
.3 meter long loading coil, 100 mm diameter, which is close to
four inches. The antenna was tuned for 3.800 mhz, and used
2 ohms as the ground loss.
The coil came out to a 171 turns per meter, or a .17 dia/pitch
ratio.
This first example gave the total height of 3.3m tall overall,
and the coil was at .01m from the base, and the stinger
above the .3m long coil was 2.990m tall. I used 3m of
whip regardless of the coil height.
The base load version needed 51 turns of coil, which
was 16.31 m of wire plus the 3m of the whip. 19.31 m
of wire total. The efficiency was appx 14.49% vs the 1/4 wave.
Then I tried a center load.
To keep the same turn ratio, I had to use a longer coil.
.44m vs the .3m of the base load. Needed 75 turns,
with a coil wire length of 23.92m. 26.92m total wire with the
whip. The efficiency was 24.89 %.
Then I tried an appx 2/3 coil level with 2m base whip,
and 1m stinger. Again, to use the same coil stock,
you would have to lengthen the coil to .53m vs the .3m of
the base load. Would need 90 turns, with a wire length
of 28.69m. 31.69m total wire length with the whip.
The efficiency was 28.02 %.

You actually need more wire than the equal 1/4 wave whip.
Say a monopole at 3.8 mhz is 61.57 ft tall.
The appx 9.84 ft whip base loaded needs 63.35 ft of wire.
The center load needs 88.32 ft of wire.
The 2/3 load needs 103.97 ft of wire.
But it's the still most efficient of the three assuming
no overly high coil resistance.

To me, the coil current taper/delay, etc issue is basically
a non issue. It doesn't really matter to me one way or
the other as the design of the antennas will not change
a whit. Of course, it's nice to know exactly how it
happens, but it's not going to change the design
of the short verticals as far as coil placement, etc.
The optimum locations for those are already well
known, and will not be effected no matter how
thick the lather is whipped up on this NG.. :/
BTW, the optimum coil locations match the
"lumped" theory so close as to make me wonder
why anyone wastes so much energy worrying about
it.. But.. That's just me. I have many things to do and
worry about besides radios and antennas. So I choose
what I do worry about with some care. :)
This "problem" isn't one of them.. lol..
MK

2091. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 09:59:24 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <xITPp5K8HoUHFAQf@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32646

AI4QJ wrote:
>In an inductor, current lags voltage. If you connect a resitor and a
>coil in parallel and apply AC, EE101 tells you that, although the phase
>of the voltage across them stays the same, the current is "delayed" by
>the phase angle in the inductor when compared to current in the
>resistor.

No, it isn't - the phase of the current around the circuit has to stay the same. Think of the simplest possible circuit: an AC voltage source (of zero internal impedance) with one terminal wired to R, lumped L in series, and directly back to the other terminal of the AC source. If the phase of the current were delayed through L as you suggest, there would then be a difference in phase between the two terminals of the AC source... which is obviously not true.

It's the magnitude and phase of the voltage that varies at different points around the circuit; but the magnitude and phase of the current has to remain the same all the way around the loop. In more formal terms, Kirchhoff's current law applies all around the circuit; and it most certainly applies between the two terminals of a lumped inductance.

>If this weren't so, I assure you the world we live in just wouldn't be
>the same

Well, you're certainly right about that :-)

What isn't sufficiently understood is that loading by pure lumped inductance is responsible for <almost> all the properties of a physically short loaded vertical. This is easy to see for base loading, where lumped inductance at the feedpoint is simply compensating for the capacitive reactance of the physically short whip.

The same remains true when the loading inductance is moved further up the whip (progressively increasing the inductance, of course, in order to maintain a zero reactance at the feedpoint). Loading by pure lumped inductance explains all the well-known observations: the need for more inductance if the coil is located further up the whip; the relatively constant magnitude and phase of the current in the part of the whip below the loading inductance; the large step increase in voltage across the inductance itself; and the very rapid decrease in current in the section above the loading inductance, tapering to zero current at the top and accompanied by a very large electric field.

Note again: all the above is explained using the classic behaviour of lumped inductance, with ZERO difference in current magnitude and phase between its two terminals.

Now what changes when we replace a theoretical lumped inductance with a physically realizable coil? The main difference is that the real-life coil occupies a significant fraction of the total physical height of the antenna. In addition to providing inductance, the coil is now behaving to some extent like a helically-wound section of the complete antenna. Now it is completely reasonable to expect some 'antenna-like' behaviour from the coil: there will be some radiation from the coil itself, accompanied by some decrease in current with distance along the coil. We also expect some phase shift in current between its two ends.

This 'antenna-like' behaviour in a physically long loading coil is completely reasonable and to be expected. However, it will be difficult to explain in detail because the 'antenna-like' properties of the coil will be strongly influenced by the other parts of the antenna. (This also means that measurements made on a coil in isolation will have very limited relevance to the behaviour of the coil as part of a complete antenna.)

There may be several different valid explanations, each looking at the problem from a different viewpoint - no problem about that, of course. But there will also be several INvalid explanations... so how do we tell the difference?

All the valid explanations will have at least one thing in common. They will ALL be able to handle the boundary condition that, when the physical size of the coil tends towards zero, every part of its behaviour tends towards the classic behaviour of pure lumped inductance. In particular for this part of the discussion, the phase shift in current between its two terminals MUST tend to zero. Now that the loading has become pure inductance, any valid explanation must still be able to explain all the major features of the loaded whip, as identified above.

In other words, any explanation MUST be able to handle that boundary condition smoothly and effortlessly, without any need for a sudden change in its own rules and assumptions. If it cannot do that, then logic tells us that explanation cannot be correct. For example, if at the boundary it is still demanding a phase shift in current between the two terminals of a lumped inductance, that cannot be correct. If it demands that lumped inductance behaves differently in antennas than it does in any other circuit, then again it cannot be correct.

It's not me making these rules, by the way - just recognising that they exist, and insisting that they apply.

Boundary conditions that join up with existing knowledge are a very useful 'logical razor' to slice and dice ideas that fail to pass those tests. In classical logic this method is called 'reductio ad absurdum', but that's only the Latin for something that everybody knows:

"If it don't make sense, it kain't be right."

Unfortunately, some people seem to be immune to this, or want to negotiate waivers for their own particular ideas. Progress comes from

recognising that there are no exceptions, and being prepared to let go
of cherished ideas if it is shown that they don't work.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2092. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 10:22:19 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <31e2f34a-391b-4d70-b5df-7f64f9f2ed0f@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32647

On Dec 2, 2:46 am, n...@wt.net wrote:
> On Dec 2, 12:19 am, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> > "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> > The location on the monopole may make a difference. Since a standing wave is
> > present, the location on the antenna will define the amount of current in
> > the coil. Mounting near the feedpoint is at a high current point and this
> > will increase ohmic losses. At approximately the center of the whip, the
> > current (and ohmic loss) will be minimal. However, more inductance will be
> > needed in the center location. thus more wire. More wire means more
> > resistance. In spite of that, many say that the most efficient location is
> > at near the center of the whip and intuitively I think this generally
> > correct as long as you use heavy wire.

BTW, if you raise the coil, you generally will see maximum current
at the coil, not at the base.
This is another thing that bothers me about the taper/delay theory..
Myself, I think the usual "short" loading coil acts pretty much as
in lumped theory. To me, it acts more as a single unit, rather than
the many feet of wire acting as a mere extension to the whip.
These two things kind of blow the "90 degrees of wire theory"
in my mind at least..
If that were the case, you would think the amount of wire, coil turns
should stay the same no matter the location. But also, even with the
physical length of wire being coiled up, I would also still expect to
see maximum current at the base of the whip, same as a 1/4
monopole.
But this is not the case. Seems to me it's been shown many times
that if you elevate the coil, the current distribution is fairly
linear
up the lower whip, and you will see a slight current maximum at the
coil, not at the base.
I don't think you would see that current max at the coil if it were
not acting pretty much as a lumped inductor.
But thats just my take part 2..
MK

2093. Dloyd why are you so intent on trying t bury that you tried to pimp your own gs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 11:11:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3n45l3hkm6a6ukothgotefl9u1r14iegkt@4ax.com>
Source record: 32648
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>>
>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>
>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>
>>>G
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
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>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>G

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woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2094. blah, blah, blah... was Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna, superposition, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 11:41:11 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <rRw4j.1958$3W.1021@trndny04>
Source record: 32649

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4751f231$0$4982$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> IF I am guilty misunderstanding the nature of the controversy, you may not
> believe this but it actually will not make me lose confidence in myself
> (shudder).

don't lose confidence, they are all wrong... no, maybe that is too harsh, they are all correct about one little thing each. if you will note, they each have one special case that they keep falling back on like it is the touchstone of all of electromagnetic. cecil and his optics, art and gauss's law, richard and terman, one talking energy conservation, one talking adding powers, then another adding fields, poynting vectors, skin depths, reflecting waves, interfering waves that never reflected in the first place, apples, oranges, and broccoli, and never the twain shall meet... its been this way for years. it used to be fun, now its just getting monotonous. you guys should go try your arguments in sci.physics.electromag, over there you might find fresh idiots to soak up your wisdom... they like tesla, freaky coils, permanent magnet machines, and faster than light stuff, you guys would fit right in.

2095. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 13:35:58 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <4752b4bc$0$8616$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32650

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FA9E5AD1E48nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:47522955$0$15406$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>> news:Xns99FA8CF9D59BFnonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> ...
>>> That didn't come out very clearly. As I understand it, Cecil argues
>>> that there is substantial phase change in the forward and reflected
>>> wave components when considering the helix as a transmission line.
>>
>> I don't know if this is too simplistic but here goes:
>>
>> The forward wave maintains it's phase as it encounters a new purely
>> resitive medium (like a straight copper wire or PCB trace). The
>> reflected wave that goes back into the helix transmission line refects
>> as a mirror image of the forward wave, just as light would reflect
>> from a partial mirror. This indeed would be a phase change relative to
>> the incident wave, approx. 90 degrees TIME or about 62.5 nsec at 4MHz
>> in the example under consideration. From here we can go on to discuss
>> the amplitude of the reflected wave and what it takes to cause
>> resonance and a 1:1 standing wave to appear. The standing wave will
>> not have a time phase shift so it cannot be used to measure delay, but
>> voltage and current will of course have a 90 degrees distance phase
>> shift across the transmission line.
>>
>> I am open to correction on this.
>
> The seems to me a bit confused, and I can't really understand it.
>
> Looking at the coil Tom used:
>
> If you use the inductance calculator at
> http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html to determine Beta, you get
> 2.008 rad/m. The coil is .254m long, so that suggests a one-way phase
> delay of 0.51 rad, or 29.2�. Some suggest that this coil will replace the
> equivalent electrical length in a quarter wave monopole to shorten it
> with inductive loading, and irrespective of the position of the loading
> coil... which is not consistent with experience that a larger loading
> coil is needed the further it is from the base.
>

Isnt the effect of needing more inductance as you go up the antenna related to the fact that there is less capacitance between the coil and the counterpoise?

Jimmie

2096. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 13:46:04 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <4752b71a$0$8628$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32651

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:31e2f34a-391b-4d70-b5df-7f64f9f2ed0f@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 2, 2:46 am, n...@wt.net wrote:
>> On Dec 2, 12:19 am, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>> > "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>> > The location on the monopole may make a difference. Since a standing
>> > wave is
>> > present, the location on the antenna will define the amount of current
>> > in
>> > the coil. Mounting near the feedpoint is at a high current point and
>> > this
>> > will increase ohmic losses. At approximately the center of the whip,
>> > the
>> > current (and ohmic loss) will be minimal. However, more inductance will
>> > be
>> > needed in the center location. thus more wire. More wire means more
>> > resistance. In spite of that, many say that the most efficient location
>> > is
>> > at near the center of the whip and intuitively I think this generally
>> > correct as long as you use heavy wire.
>
> BTW, if you raise the coil, you generally will see maximum current
> at the coil, not at the base.
> This is another thing that bothers me about the taper/delay theory..
> Myself, I think the usual "short" loading coil acts pretty much as
> in lumped theory. To me, it acts more as a single unit, rather than
> the many feet of wire acting as a mere extension to the whip.
> These two things kind of blow the "90 degrees of wire theory"
> in my mind at least..
> If that were the case, you would think the amount of wire, coil turns
> should stay the same no matter the location. But also, even with the
> physical length of wire being coiled up, I would also still expect to
> see maximum current at the base of the whip, same as a 1/4
> monopole.
> But this is not the case. Seems to me it's been shown many times
> that if you elevate the coil, the current distribution is fairly
> linear
> up the lower whip, and you will see a slight current maximum at the
> coil, not at the base.
> I don't think you would see that current max at the coil if it were
> not acting pretty much as a lumped inductor.
> But thats just my take part 2..
> MK

>
>

When you shorten an antenna dont you(shouldnt you) have to replace the C
along with the L?

Jimmie

2097. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 15:31:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pdA4j.5995$AR7.1817@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32652

Gene Fuller wrote:
> A proper "quote" does not include any extra analysis.

Yet another diversion devoid of any technical content.

You will not find "4.5 degrees" in quotes anywhere
in my article indicating that I did NOT quote W8JI.

> W8JI did not say "4.5 degrees", you did.

There are 17 different definitions of "say" in my
Webster's. Two of those definitions are used in the
following sentence.

When W8JI *said* "3 ns", he *said* a mouthful, indicating
that there is a 4.5 degree delay through the test coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2098. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 15:36:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <biA4j.67017$RX.21551@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32653

AI4QJ wrote:
> 62.5nsec delay. It is correct. Measurement would easily prove it. Maybe on
> monday when I go to the lab I will make such a coil and put it on a scope,
> take a picture and prove it. However, my peers would be wondering why I was
> trying to prove such a thing; it's sort of like proving gravity exists is it
> not? What would be the point?

Sort of like not having to measure the delay in order to know
it is impossible for it to be 3 ns.

> So it cannot be 2-4nsec.

My point exactly. The erroneous measurement was made using
current devoid of any phase shift.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2099. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 15:46:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ErA4j.67018$RX.3902@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32654

Gene Fuller wrote:
> As far as I can tell, W8JI did not do any math or other type of analysis
> to come up with the 3 ns delay. There was some surrounding discussion,
> but the delay itself was simply read from an instrument.
> So let me repeat my earlier questions.

I previously answered your question in capital letters.

> What went wrong? Why is that number incorrect?

This is about the 20th time that I have explained the error
that W8JI made. The signal he used to measure phase shift
didn't possess a phase shift. W7EL made the same mistake in
his "delay through a loading coil" measurements. When the
phase of the total current changes hardly at all from one
end of a 1/2WL dipole to the other, that current CANNOT even
be used to measure the delay through the wire. Why do you,
W8JI, and W7EL think a current with an essentially unchanging
phase can be used to measure phase shift? This is all explained
on my web page.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2100. with the punce

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 16:17:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz <kb9rqueer@homale.com>
Message-ID: <4752cec0$0$26109$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 32655
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

with the punce gotcha he wonder why I simple don't bother to ty impoving my spelling do u hav anyting cognet two say?

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2101. Re: Low Noise receiving Loop antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 16:54:30 UTC
From: CW <cmagers@earthl.net>
Message-ID: <13l5og6j6vd6tb0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32656

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:h3kuj3lpsth7tq76a050gec5c7emku7t8q@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 17 Nov 2007 10:30:06 -1000, Tony Giacometti
> <TonyGiacometti@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> >Richard, I use a vertical antenna, for transmitting its great, does a
fine
> >job, but for receive, with the noise in the neighborhood, its not the
best
> >option. I have tried to use an ANC-4 noise reducer but the noise isn't
> >reduced enough to hear the weaker signals.
>
> Hi Tony,
>
> Leaving that aside for others to comment....
>
> >So, what to do, I followed the instructions for building the loop from
W2YR
> >and KN4LF and from this link
> >http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/loop/coaxloop.html
>
> There is a world of opportunity in making a mistake with this monster.
> It goes a long way to do something difficult that could be done vastly
> easier.
>
> >As I wrote previous I have 2 good preamps but the signals are still very
> >weak.
>
> You state that there is no gap.

No, he said there was a gap. Read it again.

2102. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 17:13:49 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <e8fb5846-45d6-4995-86b0-91d1671e396d@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32657

On Dec 2, 7:46 am, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:

>
> When you shorten an antenna dont you(shouldnt you) have to replace the C
> along with the L?
>
> Jimmie

Well, if you have less C, you would need more L. Depends where
you shorten the whip. Below or above the coil..
Shortening the whip below the coil does not effect the tuning near
as much as shortening the stinger above the coil.
IE: take my 11 ft mobile whip tuned to 80m. I can add a 3 ft
extension to the base, and it will shift the tuning a fairly small
amount in the band.. But add 3 ft to the stinger, and the shift
will be quite large.. You will be way out of the ham band.
Of course, if you have a choice, it's always better to add more
C, than it is to add more L.
I'm not sure if this is exactly what you are asking...
MK

2103. Dloyd why are you so intent on trying t bury that you tried to pimp your own gs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 18:00:14 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiurrjtaa1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32658
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@homale.com> wrote in message
news:4752cec0$0$26109$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>

2104. Re: blah, blah, blah... was Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna, superposition, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 18:12:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiushi$5l4$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 32659

Dave wrote:

>> [chit]

Wow!

Now that was a great little intellectual piece written with STYLE!

Think how proud you must make your old college professors ... :-|

Regards,
JS

2105. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 18:32:56 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <31u5l3l7pg7odqea85ieafuro27v3rqr7p@4ax.com>
Source record: 32660

On Sun, 2 Dec 2007 09:59:24 +0000, Ian White GM3SEK
<gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:

> (This
>also means that measurements made on a coil in isolation will have very
>limited relevance to the behaviour of the coil as part of a complete
>antenna.)

Hi Ian,

Your parenthetical is EXACTLY what devastates the logic of forcing the
real inductor to observe a constant angular length according to
Cecil's misapplication of the so-called Corum rule. It also reveals
the problem with Tom's measurement. However, negating Tom does not
validate Cecil - and vice versa.

As for the implicit (or explicit) expectation of Kirchhoff being
satisfied, that is a lose-lose proposition from the get-go as these
discussions violate the necessary zero scale of wavelength, something
you also covered quite well:
>The main difference is that the real-life
>coil occupies a significant fraction of the total physical height of the
>antenna.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2106. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:24:42 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47530678$0$9584$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32661

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:e8fb5846-45d6-4995-86b0-91d1671e396d@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 2, 7:46 am, "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> When you shorten an antenna dont you(shouldnt you) have to replace the C
>> along with the L?
>>
>> Jimmie
>
> Well, if you have less C, you would need more L. Depends where
> you shorten the whip. Below or above the coil..
> Shortening the whip below the coil does not effect the tuning near
> as much as shortening the stinger above the coil.
> IE: take my 11 ft mobile whip tuned to 80m. I can add a 3 ft
> extension to the base, and it will shift the tuning a fairly small
> amount in the band.. But add 3 ft to the stinger, and the shift
> will be quite large.. You will be way out of the ham band.
> Of course, if you have a choice, it's always better to add more
> C, than it is to add more L.
> I'm not sure if this is exactly what you are asking...
> MK
>

If the delay in the coil Cecil has talked about is measured without the
appropriate C and R would not this affect the normal parameters of the coil.
The delay through a delayline or a loading coil is dependent on more than
just L.

Jimmie

2107. Re: MI5 Persecution: Four Years of MI5 Persecution Posts on Internet Newsgroups (8595)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:27:52 UTC
From: Offramp <alaneobrien@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b43c07e0-6ea7-4c81-a34c-44c3ef2296d3@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32662
Cross-posted to: rec.puzzles.crosswords, rec.pyrotechnics, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.equipment, uk.misc

On Dec 1, 11:08 pm, "K" <K...@spam.net> wrote:

> Who gives a rat fuck!
> K

LOROL!

2108. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:28:57 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6g16l3943o13r466a6kuhi20eeblh0dnmq@4ax.com>
Source record: 32663

On Sun, 2 Dec 2007 00:46:54 -0800 (PST), nm5k@wt.net wrote:

>You actually need more wire than the equal 1/4 wave whip.
>Say a monopole at 3.8 mhz is 61.57 ft tall.
>The appx 9.84 ft whip base loaded needs 63.35 ft of wire.
>The center load needs 88.32 ft of wire.
>The 2/3 load needs 103.97 ft of wire.

Hi Mark,

You have proven through a very simple logic that Cecil's fixed angular
specification for a coil (a la the prostitution of Corum) fails
utterly. OTHERWISE, one coil would have satisfied all placements
along the length of the short monopole!

A very, very simple solution that absolutely rolls over these
narcissistic exercises in creating spreadsheets of proofs.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2109. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:36:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9726l39avprn4316h42e9kd62re7ikjpc8@4ax.com>
Source record: 32664

On Sun, 2 Dec 2007 14:24:42 -0500, "Jimmie D"
<GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote:

>If the delay in the coil Cecil has talked about is measured without the
>appropriate C and R would not this affect the normal parameters of the coil.
>The delay through a delayline or a loading coil is dependent on more than
>just L.

Hi Jimmie,

The Corum math is available. Can you find the delay contribution of
externalities to the coil in those equations?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2110. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:41:12 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47530a57$0$9603$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32665

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:biA4j.67017$RX.21551@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> 62.5nsec delay. It is correct. Measurement would easily prove it. Maybe
>> on monday when I go to the lab I will make such a coil and put it on a
>> scope, take a picture and prove it. However, my peers would be wondering
>> why I was trying to prove such a thing; it's sort of like proving gravity
>> exists is it not? What would be the point?
>
> Sort of like not having to measure the delay in order to know
> it is impossible for it to be 3 ns.
>
>> So it cannot be 2-4nsec.
>
> My point exactly. The erroneous measurement was made using
> current devoid of any phase shift.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I think most anyone should be able to tell that the loading coil of an 80M mobile antenna is going to make up for most of the delay in the antenna. 3 to 4 nsec is obviously wrong, the problem for me is, where was the mistake made. I have trouble believing the coil would have the same delay while placed on a work bench as it does installed in the antenna mounted on a vehicle.

Jimmie

2111. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:47:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4ZD4j.5207$C24.901@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32666

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Surely the signal follows the path of the turns on a coil.

Not entirely as adjacent turns do have an effect on
each other so there is a grain of truth in what W8JI
is saying. W8JI's error was in taking that grain of
truth and rationalizing that small grain into an
explanation that is off by at least a magnitude.

It looks like a reasonable rule of thumb is that the
velocity factor of a coil is approximately half what
it would be if the signal followed the wire entirely.
In other words, if one calculates the delay in the
length of wire used to wind the coil, the actual
delay through the coil is likely to be half of that
value.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2112. RF transformer help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:53:11 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47530d25$0$9544$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32667

I am trying to make an output transformer for a six meter 100 watt amp project. The project is an extreme modification of an old CB amp. I have tested the old cores and found they do not play well at 50Mhz, they get warm and VSWR is nearly full scale. This is my first time trying a project like this, from hat I have read so far I need to try 67 type core material. Sad thing is not too long ago I tossed a binocular core out of aVHF-low PA that probably would have been perfect for this project.

Jimmie

2113. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 19:59:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <c8E4j.79006$Um6.17090@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32668

Owen Duffy wrote:
>> I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the coil.
>
> That does not seem to me to support Cecil's proposition at all, I
> understand Cecil to argue that there is a substantial phase change in the
> coil current along the coil.

Please understand exactly what I am saying, Owen.

1. There is a *substantial* phase change in the *traveling-wave*
current along the coil. Traveling-wave current is hard to
measure in a standing-wave antenna but its phase yields
complete and accurate phase/delay information.

2. There is virtually *no* phase change in the *standing-wave*
current along the coil. Standing-wave current is easy to
measure in a standing-wave antenna but its phase yields
close to *zero phase/delay information*.

3. In a standing-wave antenna, the total current is primarily
standing-wave current. In a loaded mobile antenna, the standing-
wave current is approximately 90% of the total current thus
tending to mask the traveling-wave current.

W8JI's and W7EL's "measurements" were made using standing-
wave current. They should have instead used traveling-wave
current. It's an easy mistake to make but one would think,
after five years, it is time to admit the mistake.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2114. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:01:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jaE4j.79007$Um6.45967@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32669

Tom Donaly wrote:
>> That is when it is electrically
>> close to 90 degrees in length.
>
> In length? You still don't get it.

Yes, in electrical length, not physical length. You still
just don't get it.

I gave an example of a stub that is 45 degrees in
physical length yet 90 degrees in electrical length.
You really should take time to verify that stub.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2115. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:02:44 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <258-47530F64-778@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32672

Art wrote:
"Were you wearing a uniform supplied by Germany at that time?"

Fortunately not. I was wearing a uniform supplied by the U.S. Navy in the Pacific theater at that time.

We had no choice when attacked by the Japanese. The U.S. had interrupted oil to Japan to try to curb their agression and they responded with an attack on Pearl Harbor.

The English proved their grit during the Battle of Britain. But, it would have been lost had not lend-lease been provided by the U.S.A.

Even Hermann Goering gave slight praise to British industry when asked if he needed something else for his Luftwaffe and he replied: "A couple of Spitfire squadrons would be very nice."

The Luftwaffe`s failure to gain control of the skies during the Battle of Britain was Hitler`s first defeat and it stained Goering`s reputation.

Hermann`s nephew was raised in Salt Lake City and commisioned a Captain in the U.S. Army Airforce where he was considered a uniquely qualified B-17 pilot assigned to the 303rd Bombardment Group (Hell`s Angels) of the 8th Air Force based in Molesworth, England, flying missions against Nazi Germany.
His name was Werner G. Goering. Remember that Eisenhower said that at least 1/3 of his forces were of German descent. The only mission Werner was not eager to perform was when he had to bomb Cologne where his grandmother lived. Hermann`s younger brother, Albert Goering was notable for helping Jews and other dissidents survive in Germany throughout the war. He sometimes called upon Herman and received help in this idealogical problem.

Mostly war is bad sttuff no matter which side you are on. One of my predecessors, named Harrison signed the Declaration of Independance and lost his fortune as a result.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2116. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:07:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6gE4j.79008$Um6.40769@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32670

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> In rejecting the concept of the total number of natural numbers,
>> you have rejected most of all mathematics...
>
> How would you know?

I have a major in mathematics which included a
"Foundations of Mathematics" graduate course.
I had my choice of a degree in EE or Math.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2117. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:14:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <imE4j.79009$Um6.49830@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32671

AI4QJ wrote:
> You are ready to throw me out of the sacred RRAA nesting place?

The next step by the gang of gurus will be to "ploink"
you which means they will program their newsreaders
to shield themselves from your postings of technical
facts which disagree with their old wives' tales.

A few of them believe there is no reflected energy
in a reflected wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2118. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:24:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <swE4j.79010$Um6.78883@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32673

Richard Harrison wrote:
> There is no magic
> instantaneous transfer of energy from one turn to another within a coil.

It's not magic and it cannot occur at faster than light
speed. Magnetic coupling between air-core coils does
exist. It is just not of the magical magnitude asserted
by W8JI.

You wouldn't use the same argument on an iron-core
coil, would you, where virtually all of the coil#1
flux does indeed link with coil#N?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2119. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:28:26 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FB4C0151D1Anonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32675

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4752513a$0$24254$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>>
> note the independence of coil size and location on the
>>> monopole.
>>>
>
> The location on the monopole may make a difference. Since a standing
> wave is present, the location on the antenna will define the amount of
> current in the coil. Mounting near the feedpoint is at a high current

Yes, the complete picture is that:
1. more inductance is needed the further that a single small loading coil is located from the base; and
2. loss is due to I^2*R, so locating the coil further up decreases current, but increases required inductance and inherent R.

The above mean that the optimum efficiency is often from a coil located closer to the middle than to the top or bottom.

It seems reasonable that a stand alone coil can be characterised as a transmission line having a delay that equates to an electrical length in degrees, radians, wavelengths or a velocity factor. In fact the inductance calculator at http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html is based on that approach and shows the calculated value of Beta.

But, it is the suggestion by some that the coil simply replaces an equivalent electrical length of the monopole conductor irrespective of the coil's location that is inconsistent with 1 above.

A further issue is the accuracy of the estimate of the coil's electrical length when represented as a transmission line. Using the length of the wire in the coil (as is sometimes done) is too simplistic. The Corum paper referenced at the calculator above describes a method that appears to be more reliable.

Owen

2120. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:29:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VAE4j.79011$Um6.8169@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32674

art wrote:
> Cecil,
> Nobody here is willing to say they were wrong.

Art, nothing in this posting was written by me. And I, for one,
admitted that "power waves" is a wrong concept about ten years
ago. No ethical person would post an assertion that I still
believe in such.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2121. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:34:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <iFE4j.2861$NY.2366@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32676

Richard Clark wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> I believe we are discussing the delay characteristic of current in a coil.
>
> Would you be surprised if Cecil and Art diverged even at this point?
> What would be the point of supporting them when they abandon you?

I don't know about Art, Richard, but I detest your trying
to mind fornicate with me. Who is religiously supporting who
is obviously important to you but to some of us, only technical
facts are important. If I believe AI4QJ to be technically correct,
I will support him and vice versa.

I do believe we are discussing the delay characteristic of
current in a coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2122. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:38:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiv54gmod1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32677

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
>> Surely the signal follows the path of the turns on a coil.
>
> Not entirely as adjacent turns do have an effect on
> each other so there is a grain of truth in what W8JI
> is saying. W8JI's error was in taking that grain of
> truth and rationalizing that small grain into an
> explanation that is off by at least a magnitude.
>
> It looks like a reasonable rule of thumb is that the
> velocity factor of a coil is approximately half what
> it would be if the signal followed the wire entirely.
> In other words, if one calculates the delay in the
> length of wire used to wind the coil, the actual
> delay through the coil is likely to be half of that
> value.

I follow you and am in some degree of agreement--now let toss there
stones at two of us ... <LOL>

This is most likely a gray area because of the lack of apparatus
available to most "normal" amateurs, which can do meaningful
measurements ...

Regards,
JS

2123. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:39:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aKE4j.79013$Um6.48504@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32678

John Smith wrote:
> However, if
> anyone has a view to the contrary, I would be interested in the
> specifics ...

In a coil wound on an iron-core toroid, do you believe
the flux follows the wire in the coil and ignores the
iron in the toroid?

Coupling is, of course, not nearly that good in an air-
core coil but coupling exists nonetheless. Some of
the current generated in a coil is through the air-core
transformer action between coils.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2124. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:49:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8TE4j.2864$NY.2526@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32679

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Tom did not describe any form of directional coupler that would
> effectively isolate and measure the forward and reflected waves at each
> of the measurement points. Such a thing would be a considerable challenge
> since Zo of the equivalent line varies with frequency and he sweeps from
> 0.3 to 30MHz in his measurement.

Something I observed and reported more than 2 years ago
in a heated exchange over on QRZ.com.

> If a simple current probe was used to sample the magnitude and phase of
> the current at each end of the coil, the samples are each of the sum of
> the forward and reflected current components at each point.

Something I observed and reported.

> It is the nature of a low loss transmission line less than an electrical
> quarter wave and terminated in a short circuit, that the phase of the
> (net) current at all points on the line is almost uniform.

Something I observed and reported. I got "ploinked" by W7EL
for that observation, among others - like energy actually
existing in reflected waves. Wonder if W7EL will now "ploink"
you?

> Is it any surprise that Tom's measurement of delay indicates an apparent
> phase change much smaller than the value of Beta*CoilLength?

No, but it is a surprise that Tom attempts to disguise and
rationalize that measured phase change as the *delay* through
a 100 turn coil. If his measurements were correct, I could
speed up my computer bus by installing coils in series with
the data lines. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2125. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:52:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiv5uhopg1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32680

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> [said, "gray areas exist!]
>
> In a coil wound on an iron-core toroid, do you believe
> the flux follows the wire in the coil and ignores the
> iron in the toroid?
>

At designed freqs, permeability of core material, turns size/spacing--the core OVERWHELMS all other forms of magnetic coupling--I cannot even begin to think how I would measure EM coupling between turns in such an environment ...

> Coupling is, of course, not nearly that good in an air-
> core coil but coupling exists nonetheless. Some of
> the current generated in a coil is through the air-core
> transformer action between coils.

Air core, EM coupling between turns exists, in what degree--I simply cannot, probably, afford the equipment to measure ...

As I stated, for at least the most part, we are in agreement ... it seems only logical ... however, things are not always as they seem (now, how's that for "wiggle room?" ;-))

Regards,
JS

2126. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:54:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DYE4j.79014$Um6.2382@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32681

Owen Duffy wrote:
> That didn't come out very clearly. As I understand it, Cecil argues that
> there is substantial phase change in the forward and reflected wave
> components when considering the helix as a transmission line.

Yes, and there's hardly any phase change in the resultant
standing wave when they are superposed because their
phasors are rotating in opposite directions at the same
angular velocity.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2127. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:57:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <__E4j.79015$Um6.37714@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32682

Richard Clark wrote:
> I would add that some few (e.g Cecil)
> may only read the last paragraph as vindication of their proof of a
> concept that bares scant relation to the point offered.

Those grapes were probably sour anyway.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2128. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 20:58:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <bc66l3lb8kqtchu3fkadg98uqjhdj0jkmm@4ax.com>
Source record: 32683

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 14:34:23 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>I don't know about Art, Richard, but I detest your trying
>to mind fornicate with me.

A contorted sentiment suitable for a schoolgirl's diary. :-0

>I do believe we are discussing the delay characteristic of
>current in a coil.

How does a Texas bumpkin manage to strain through two such heavily
mannered expressions?

Surprise us with a chorus of "Feelings" and maybe it will be you who
gets rolled out of the nest.

2129. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:04:14 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FB5212EA25nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32684

Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
news:Xns99FB4C0151D1Anonenowhere@61.9.191.5:

> A further issue is the accuracy of the estimate of the coil's
> electrical length when represented as a transmission line. Using the
> length of the wire in the coil (as is sometimes done) is too
> simplistic. The Corum paper referenced at the calculator above
> describes a method that appears to be more reliable.

I should have added... but what are you going to do with a more accurate
estimate of the equivalent electrical length of the coil anyway?

Owen

2130. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:26:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0qF4j.79016$Um6.9809@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32685

Owen Duffy wrote:
> One of the proponents posted on eham, the following solution to a loading
> coil for 160m: "The VF of a 6" dia., 4 TPI coil on 160m would be about
> 0.02. Whatever number of degrees you want the coil to occupy, wind it
> accordingly.", note the independence of coil size and location on the
> monopole.

HUH???
THE LENGTH OF THE COIL IS NOT INDEPENDENT OF COIL SIZE!!!
THE LOCATION ON THE MONOPOLE IS NOT INDEPENDENT OF LOCATION!!!
The number of turns is dependent on coil size needed.
The number of degrees required is dependent upon location.
Please reread what I wrote until you understand those facts.

A greater number of degrees is obviously needed for center-
loading than for base-loading. This concept is extremely easy
to demonstrate in a an open-circuit stub.
****
When the Z0 at the impedance discontinuity *increases*,
electrical degrees are *lost*. When the Z0 at the impedance
discontinuity *decreases*, electrical degrees are *gained*.
****
For a base-loaded mobile antenna, electrical degrees are *gained*
at the coil to stinger junction.

For a center-loaded mobile antenna, electrical degrees are *lost*
at the base element to coil junction and *gained* at the coil to
stinger junction. Therefore, a center-loading coil has to be longer
than a base-loaded coil - all other dimensions being equal.

It is really simple transmission line analysis. Please perform
the following exercise to understand the concepts involved.

Example 1:

---600 ohm line---+---100 ohm line---open-circuit

The 100 ohm line is 10 degrees long. How many degrees does
the 600 ohm line have to occupy to be equivalent to a 1/4WL stub?

Example 2:

--100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--100 ohm line--open-circuit

Each section of 100 ohm line is 5 degrees long, the same
10 degrees of total length as the 100 ohm line in the first
example. How many degrees does the 600 ohm line have to occupy

to be equivalent to a 1/4WL stub?

Hint: In the second example, the 600 ohm line will need to be a lot longer because we have moved it from the base of the stub to the center of the stub. Does this sound like what happens when we move a coil from the base to the center of a mobile antenna?

When one understands the above examples based on simple transmission line stubs, one will understand what is happening inside a loaded mobile antenna (but Richard, this has nothing to do with radiation patterns).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2131. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:27:39 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <XxgazOHLNyUHFA2N@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32608

Earlier, I wrote:
>AI4QJ wrote:
>>In an inductor, current lags voltage. If you connect a resitor and a
>>coil in parallel and apply AC, EE101 tells you that, although the
>>phase of the voltage across them stays the same, the current is
>>"delayed" by the phase angle in the inductor when compared to current
>>resistor.
>
>No, it isn't - the phase of the current around the circuit has to
>stay the same. Think of the simplest possible circuit: an AC voltage
>source (of zero internal impedance) with one terminal wired to R,
>lumped L in series, and directly back to the other terminal of the AC
>source. If the phase of the current were delayed through L as you
>suggest, there would then be a difference in phase between the two
>terminals of the AC source... which is obviously not true.
>
>It's the magnitude and phase of the voltage that varies at different
>points around the circuit; but the magnitude and phase of the current
>has to remain the same all the way around the loop. In more formal
>terms, Kirchhoff's current law applies all around the circuit; and it
>most certainly applies between the two terminals of a lumped inductance.

My apologies to AI4QJ. He was talking about a parallel R-L circuit, and my reply was about a series R-L circuit. Each of our statements was correct in its own context.

Thanks to Tom B for pointing this out.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2132. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:41:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SDF4j.2738$Vq.563@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32686

Tom Donaly wrote:
> I suggest you email Tom and ask him about his experiment. It doesn't
> matter, though. Cecil will always argue, that, because Tom is wrong,
> he, Cecil, must be right. In point of fact, Tom doesn't have to prove
> Cecil wrong, ...

No, W8JI has to prove himself right since the onus of
proof is upon him for asserting the 3 ns delay through a
100 turn coil. If the delay through that 100T coil is not
3 ns, then my two-year-old assertion that the 3 ns delay
is impossible turns out to be true.

We had this out two years ago over on QRZ.com. Tom is incapable
of mistakes and therefore is incapable of changing his mind.
The same holds true for other gurus on this newsgroup.

> (P.S. By now, you, and everyone else, should know that Cecil never
> argues in good faith, ...

P.S. By now everyone should know that Tom Donaly attempts
to get readers to believe Big Lies about me. He and the
rest of the guru gang are more interested in saving
face than in technical facts. The 3 ns delay through a
100T coil is just one example. Reflected EM waves with
measurable voltages but zero energy content is another.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2133. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:42:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uFF4j.2739$Vq.2234@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32687

Tom Donaly wrote:
> It doesn't matter what it lacks or doesn't lack. There is no experiment
> that anyone can do that will satisfy Cecil that he's wrong, but there
> are an infinity of vague, disconnected references and twisted
> interpretations that he will seize upon to prove he's right.

Tom, you seem to me to be emotionally about eight years
old and incapable of anything except ad hominem attacks.
Technically speaking, please put up or shut up.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2134. Filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:45:20 UTC
From: Topaz305RK <k7sam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <VMidnefK26naus7anZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@vnet-inc.com>
Source record: 32688

Finished up Skywarn Recognition Day yesterday, had a good time, as usual.
Had a continuing and ongoing problem however.
One of our antennas is a trap dipole that the weather service hangs from a tower for us.
We bring our 3 element beam on a trailer.
The beam has no problems on 10-15-20, works fine.
The trap dipole works good on all bands but 80 meters.
We have so much noise it is just about worthless.
We have tried turning off as much equipment as possible in the weather station with no success.
So - there is something that is causing the problem - but - whatever it is we can not shut it down.
Any suggestions for a good in line RF filter for 80 meters that may help eliminate noise?
Open to any all suggestions from homebrew to a good reliable manufactured filter.
Any and all suggestions would be appreciated.

Sam - K7SAM
WX7GGW - Skywarn

2135. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:46:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fiv94dms1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32689

> John Smith wrote:
>
>>> [stuff]
>
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>>> [more stuff]
>
>>> John Smith wrote:
>
>>> [even more stuff]
>
Cecil:

When one is well armored and prepared to face the slings are arrows of the religiously devout, one is able to contemplate and verbalize personal visions/guess/questions of how the capacitive coupling and EM coupling between turns in a humble-multi-turn coil might REALLY be acting/interacting ... indeed, some may desire accurate formula to describe this in finite detail, those I find are only "ball-park."

Perhaps an area for dreamers--I simply find it keeps me from bars and loose women! :-P

Regards,
JS

2136. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:47:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <HJF4j.2740$Vq.2124@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32690

Owen Duffy wrote:
> The key thing is that the transmission line solution passes to lumped
> elements when the coil length is sufficiently short, so they are not
> inconsistent. It is questionable whether the transmission line solution
> is worth the trouble for short coils.

That's a Catch-22, Owen. All lumped coils are short.
Therefore, the transmission line solution is never
needed.

A 160m bugcatcher coil is *NOT* short!!!! It is an
appreciable percentage of the delay through the
10 foot long mobile antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2137. Re: Superposition

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:50:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GMF4j.2741$Vq.132@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32691

Jimmie D wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Would you mind providing a reference that says that the
>> delay through a 2" dia, 100T, 10" long coil can possibly
>> be 3 ns?
>
> I can think of one condition where that may well be true.

The context was a 4 MHz sine wave signal. Do you know
of any 3 ns delays through a 100T coil at 4 MHz?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2138. Re: Filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:56:37 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <pSF4j.3917$xB.319@trndny06>
Source record: 32593

the first thing you have to do is to find out the source, and then determine if the noise is being radiated or not. if it is being radiated from some piece of equipment then a line filter won't do you any good. so either keep turning stuff off, or get a handheld receiver to sniff around until you find he source. or just try listening with a mobile rig just outside the building, if you hear the noise on that then the line filter won't help.

"Topaz305RK" <k7sam@arrl.net> wrote in message news:VMidnefK26naus7anZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@vnet-inc.com...
> Finished up Skywarn Recognition Day yesterday, had a good time, as usual.
> Had a continuing and ongoing problem however.
> One of our antennas is a trap dipole that the weather service hangs from a tower for us.
> We bring our 3 element beam on a trailer.
> The beam has no problems on 10-15-20, works fine.
> The trap dipole works good on all bands but 80 meters.
> We have so much noise it is just about worthless.
> We have tried turning off as much equipment as possible in the weather station with no success.
> So - there is something that is causing the problem - but - whatever it is we can not shut it down.
> Any suggestions for a good in line RF filter for 80 meters that may help eliminate noise?
> Open to any all suggestions from homebrew to a good reliable manufactured filter.
> Any and all suggestions would be appreciated.
>
> Sam - K7SAM
> WX7GGW - Skywarn
>
>

2139. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 21:58:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eUF4j.50112$eY.5042@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32594

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> A coil loaded antenna actually needs more wire than the
> comparison 1/4 wave monopole.

That's because of the transformer action between
adjacent coils. Some of the signal skips from
coil to coil reducing the phase shift through
the coil. More wire is needed to compensate
for that short-cut through the coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2140. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:02:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8YF4j.50114$eY.31650@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32595

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> - the phase of the current around the circuit has to stay
> the same.

Only in a standing-wave environment. The phase of the
current does NOT stay the same in a traveling-wave
environment. That is the key technical fact that the
r.r.a.a gurus have been missing and it can be blamed
directly on the short-cut models which deviate from
reality, sometimes considerably.

In a traveling-wave environment, the phase changes
every inch around the circuit and I can calculate
that phase change for you if you are incapable of
doing it for yourself.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2141. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:03:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <upa6l39fups8149dtj26jqrgu901irunfv@4ax.com>
Source record: 32596

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 21:58:34 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Some of the signal skips from
>coil to coil reducing the phase shift through
>the coil.

In what, about 2-4 ns?

Skips along, talk about technically rigorous. This is more schoolgirl
diary writing.

2142. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:04:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8_F4j.50115$eY.41124@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32597

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> ... you will see a slight current maximum at the coil, not at the base.

That is the transformer action taking place between
adjacent coil turns which are magnetically linked.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2143. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:06:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j%F4j.50116$eY.1368@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32598

Jimmie D wrote:
> Isnt the effect of needing more inductance as you go up the antenna related
> to the fact that there is less capacitance between the coil and the
> counterpoise?

See my stub example posting. It is related to losing electrical
degrees at the bottom of the coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2144. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:09:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <N2G4j.50117$eY.5476@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32599

Richard Clark wrote:
> Your parenthetical is EXACTLY what devastates the logic of forcing the
> real inductor to observe a constant angular length according to
> Cecil's misapplication of the so-called Corum rule.

Sorry, that's a falsehood. I said the angular length is
within 10% accuracy just as Dr. Corum said.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2145. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:11:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <94G4j.50118$eY.40296@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32600

Jimmie D wrote:
> If the delay in the coil Cecil has talked about is measured without the
> appropriate C and R would not this affect the normal parameters of the coil.
> The delay through a delayline or a loading coil is dependent on more than
> just L.

If the delay is measured using only a traveling-wave,
nothing except the coil parameters matter.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2146. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:15:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <V7G4j.4451$fl7.485@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32601

Richard Clark wrote:
> You have proven through a very simple logic that Cecil's fixed angular
> specification for a coil (a la the prostitution of Corum) fails
> utterly. OTHERWISE, one coil would have satisfied all placements
> along the length of the short monopole!

Absolute nonsense from an ignorant person. Please perform
my stub example calculations and get back to us. Why does
it take a longer length of 600 ohm line to perform the
resonating function when the 600 ohm line is placed in
the middle of the two 5 degree 100 ohm lines rather than
at the bottom end of the 10 degree 100 ohm line? Until
you understand that simple stub example you are just
full of you know what.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2147. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:17:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <J9G4j.4453$fl7.3036@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32602

Jimmie D wrote:
> I think most anyone should be able to tell that the loading coil of an 80M
> mobile antenna is going to make up for most of the delay in the antenna. 3
> to 4 nsec is obviously wrong, the problem for me is, where was the mistake
> made.

The mistake was using standing-wave current, devoid of phase,
to measure phase. He should have used traveling-wave current
but that is hard to come by in a standing-wave antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2148. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:22:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JeG4j.4455$fl7.434@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32603

John Smith wrote:
> This is most likely a gray area because of the lack of apparatus
> available to most "normal" amateurs, which can do meaningful
> measurements ...

But what is to explain the lack of mental apparatus
available on this newsgroup? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2149. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:23:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fivb97$5nn$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32604

Richard Clark wrote:

> ...
> Skips along, talk about technically rigorous. This is more schoolgirl
> diary writing.

Oh, I am sure he is quite sorry, if he knew some would be limited of resources and need a detailed "picture", I am sure he would have provided it ... in its' absence:

"Skips along", as in some portion of the signal is coupled to adjacent turns in the form of capacitve coupling, this leads the signal being carried the wire. Another portion of the signal is coupled to adjacent turns, this lags the signal being carried by the wire--magnetic field follows current--naturally ...

Now, I am sure you have a much better picture of what he is inferring ... :-O

JS

2150. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:25:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <phG4j.4457$fl7.2801@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32605

Richard Clark wrote:
> Surprise us with a chorus of "Feelings" and maybe it will be you who
> gets rolled out of the nest.

You are the "Feelings" guru, Richard. To you,
I admit, I cannot even hold a candle.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2151. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:26:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oiG4j.4458$fl7.4103@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32606

Owen Duffy wrote:
> I should have added... but what are you going to do with a more accurate
> estimate of the equivalent electrical length of the coil anyway?

Prove W8JI absolutely wrong? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2152. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:32:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <moG4j.75389$YL5.48954@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32607

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Some of the signal skips from coil to coil reducing
>> the phase shift through the coil.

> In what, about 2-4 ns?

No, it increases the VF by roughly 2x in a typical coil.
Why don't you already know that fact?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2153. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:44:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1zG4j.75391$YL5.34286@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32609

Owen Duffy wrote:
> It seems reasonable that a stand alone coil can be characterised as a
> transmission line having a delay that equates to an electrical length in
> degrees, radians, wavelengths or a velocity factor. In fact the
> inductance calculator at http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html is
> based on that approach and shows the calculated value of Beta.

But, but, but, Owen, the first reference in that web page
is the very Corum IEEE paper that I referenced that has
been completely and totally debunked by most of the gurus
on this newsgroup.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2154. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 22:46:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wBG4j.75392$YL5.31672@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32610

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> My apologies to AI4QJ. He was talking about a parallel R-L circuit, and
> my reply was about a series R-L circuit. Each of our statements was
> correct in its own context.

Sorry, but your statement is still incorrect. In a
traveling-wave circuit, the current phase varies
every inch along the circuit path. If it didn't,
rhombic antennas wouldn't work.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2155. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 23:18:44 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47533d55$0$9557$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32611

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:475252e4$0$24306$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FAADE6DCC53nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>> news:4752415d$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>>
>> ...
>>> Owen,
>>>
>>> What I did was use the basic impedance calculations:
>> ...
>>
>> You are performing lumped analysis where the current is uniform through
>> the coil, and there is no propagation delay.
>>
>> The other solution that is being discussed is to treat the helix as a
>> transmission line with distributed R, L, G and C. That is what the
>> calculator that I gave the link to does. It implements the technique
>> described by the Corums and others, see the links.
>>
>> The key thing is that the transmission line solution passes to lumped
>> elements when the coil length is sufficiently short, so they are not
>> inconsistent. It is questionable whether the transmission line solution
>> is worth the trouble for short coils.
>>
>> Another practice by some is to assert that the helix substitutes
>> Beta*CoilLength radians of unloaded conductor... but I have not seen a
>> proof of why that can be done, nor does it seem sensible in the general
>> case.
>
> Clarification to my last post: Should be about .25m vs 75m....that would
> be a "short" coil, by a factor of 300:1, correct?

Wait....I think I see the problem. The coil is electrically (very) long in a
small 75m antenna. It is also quite physically long unwound. For the purpose
of using lumped vales, do you guys look at a "large" coil as the "unwound"
length, or perhaps electrical length?

I am not an RF EE, I specialized in analog circuit design (thus my tendency
to use lumped components).

I was using the physical length of the wound coil vs wavelength.

Thanks,

de AI4QJ

2156. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-02 23:46:56 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <y_edndqnVcht3s7anZ2dnUVZ_vbinZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32612

On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 23:35:14 -0800, Richard Clark wrote:

> Better to back off from my 5 and instead consider:
> http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm which
> comes to the same thing, but not at the expense of forever re-tuning
> each wire by band.

Hi Richard,

Was this antenna ever built?

-73 de Mike N3LI -

2157. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 00:20:16 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47534bba$0$2567$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32613

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:47534020$0$9592$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:wBG4j.75392$YL5.31672@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>> My apologies to AI4QJ. He was talking about a parallel R-L circuit, and
>>> my reply was about a series R-L circuit. Each of our statements was
>>> correct in its own context.
>>
>> Sorry, but your statement is still incorrect. In a
>> traveling-wave circuit, the current phase varies
>> every inch along the circuit path. If it didn't,
>> rhombic antennas wouldn't work.
>
> Yes, the total current will have a phase angle somewhere between zero and
> ninety degrees. The vector describing the current through the resistor
> will be horizontal to the x-axis. The vector describing the current
> through the coil will be perpendicular to the x a-xis. The sum of the
> currents going into and out of the R-L network will be the vector sum of
> the R and X(L) current vectors (Kirchoff's current law) whose magnitude
> will be the the hypoteneuse of the triangle formed by R and X(L) sides
> with an angle somewhere between zero and 90 degrees.
>
> (My apologies for the wordiness)

Of course, from the parallel circuit you could construct an equivalent L-R series circuit in which case the current would be the same through all components in the circuit (i.e. L and R). In that case, the voltage would be out of phase instead of the current.

The above is rue for "lumped" models only. I have a bit of reading to do with respect to 'large' inductors.

2158. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:01:40 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <UzI4j.9299$MJ6.6544@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32614

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> As far as I can tell, W8JI did not do any math or other type of
>> analysis to come up with the 3 ns delay. There was some surrounding
>> discussion, but the delay itself was simply read from an instrument.
>> So let me repeat my earlier questions.
>
> I previously answered your question in capital letters.
>
>> What went wrong? Why is that number incorrect?
>
> This is about the 20th time that I have explained the error
> that W8JI made. The signal he used to measure phase shift
> didn't possess a phase shift. W7EL made the same mistake in
> his "delay through a loading coil" measurements. When the
> phase of the total current changes hardly at all from one
> end of a 1/2WL dipole to the other, that current CANNOT even
> be used to measure the delay through the wire. Why do you,
> W8JI, and W7EL think a current with an essentially unchanging
> phase can be used to measure phase shift? This is all explained
> on my web page.

And for the 21st time, we are talking about delay, not phase shift. That point seems difficult for you to fathom.

One of the reasons this entire issue goes on and on is that the terminology is a bit foggier than it might first appear. The revolutionary Corum "n=0 sheath helix waveguide mode" is derived for a single frequency in steady-state conditions. So how does one even define "delay" under that condition? If you add some sort of marker signal, the measurement of "delay" will be for the propagation of that marker signal, not the original underlying steady-state wave.

By the way, Corum does not mention delay at all, with one minor exception.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2159. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:20:36 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <ERI4j.9336$MJ6.9244@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32615

Owen Duffy wrote:

[snip]

>
> If you use the inductance calculator at
> http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html to determine Beta, you get
> 2.008 rad/m. The coil is .254m long, so that suggests a one-way phase
> delay of 0.51 rad, or 29.2ï¿½. Some suggest that this coil will replace the
> equivalent electrical length in a quarter wave monopole to shorten it
> with inductive loading, and irrespective of the position of the loading
> coil... which is not consistent with experience that a larger loading
> coil is needed the further it is from the base.
>

Something to consider about the Hamwaves calculator. This Corum calculation appears to analyze everything in terms of the "n=0 sheath helix waveguide mode", whether it is appropriate or not. This web page does not contain any of the caveats that were in the Telsiks article. Try some extreme numbers and you can see that the expected results do not occur.

It is somewhat ironic that the work of David Knight, referenced by Corum, appears to refute quite of bit of Corum's claim. Knight recognizes, as many people do, that there is a transition between a lumped model regime and the quarter wave resonance regime. The resonance model does not apply when the coil is shorter or the frequency is lower.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2160. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:26:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0XI4j.30188$Pv2.965@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32616

Gene Fuller wrote:
> And for the 21st time, we are talking about delay, not phase shift. That
> point seems difficult for you to fathom.

They are related in a traveling-wave environment. They are
virtually unrelated in a standing-wave environment. W8JI
asserts that the delay through a 100T coil at 4 MHz is
3 ns which is impossible. If he had asserted that the
standing-wave current undergoes a 4.5 degree phase shift
through that coil, we wouldn't be having this argument
because the phase of standing-wave current is virtually
constant over the length of a 1/2WL dipole. At the ends
of a dipole longer than 1/2WL, it does an abrupt 180 degree
phase shift. W8JI and W7EL seem to be totally ignorant of
that fact of physics since they both tried to use standing-
wave current to "measure" phase-shift/delay.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2161. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:28:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qZI4j.30189$Pv2.11685@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32617

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Try some extreme numbers and you can see that the expected results do
> not occur.

A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
wrong for years and get it over with?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2162. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:33:55 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <72J4j.191166$kj1.31811@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32618

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> It seems reasonable that a stand alone coil can be characterised as a
>> transmission line having a delay that equates to an electrical length
>> in degrees, radians, wavelengths or a velocity factor. In fact the
>> inductance calculator at http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html
>> is based on that approach and shows the calculated value of Beta.
>
> But, but, but, Owen, the first reference in that web page
> is the very Corum IEEE paper that I referenced that has
> been completely and totally debunked by most of the gurus
> on this newsgroup.

Cecil,

I don't believe anyone has actually challenged what Corum *says*. What *has* been challenged is your misreading of the paper, especially the required conditions for the validity of the analysis.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2163. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:35:52 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Y3J4j.191176$kj1.516@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32619

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Try some extreme numbers and you can see that the expected results do
>> not occur.
>
> A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
> example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
> wrong for years and get it over with?

I never said that condition was extreme. Try the calculator at 40 kHz
and see what you get.

73,
W4SZ
Gene

2164. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:37:02 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <25J4j.191181$kj1.128879@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32620

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> And for the 21st time, we are talking about delay, not phase shift.
>> That point seems difficult for you to fathom.
>
> They are related in a traveling-wave environment. They are
> virtually unrelated in a standing-wave environment. W8JI
> asserts that the delay through a 100T coil at 4 MHz is
> 3 ns which is impossible. If he had asserted that the
> standing-wave current undergoes a 4.5 degree phase shift
> through that coil, we wouldn't be having this argument
> because the phase of standing-wave current is virtually
> constant over the length of a 1/2WL dipole. At the ends
> of a dipole longer than 1/2WL, it does an abrupt 180 degree
> phase shift. W8JI and W7EL seem to be totally ignorant of
> that fact of physics since they both tried to use standing-
> wave current to "measure" phase-shift/delay.

Cecil,

As usual you clipped out the interesting part of the message.

By the way, saying something is "impossible" is religion, not science.
The distance from one end of the coil to the other is clearly within
reach without violating the speed of light.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2165. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:42:35 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fivmub$36d$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32621

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Try some extreme numbers and you can see that the expected results do
>>> not occur.
>>
>> A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
>> example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
>> wrong for years and get it over with?
>
> I never said that condition was extreme. Try the calculator at 40 kHz
> and see what you get.
>
> 73,
> W4SZ
> Gene

Where did the calculator gets its' method/formula/equation(s) from, W8JI
:-o

Regards,
JS

2166. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:52:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <80o6l358vpp8bpek55knt139sdl7snno47@4ax.com>
Source record: 32622

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 14:23:33 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>"Skips along", as in some portion of the signal is coupled to adjacent
>turns

As you admit this is a struggle of concepts, are we talking about
picoSeconds?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2167. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 01:59:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fivntm$q45$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32623

Richard Clark wrote:

>> ...
> As you admit this is a struggle of concepts, are we talking about
> picoSeconds?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard:

I have no horse in this race ... I am just interested in the discussion.

Warm regards,
JS

2168. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 02:07:46 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475364f5$0$2352$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32624

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message news:25J4j.191181>
> By the way, saying something is "impossible" is religion, not science. The
> distance from one end of the coil to the other is clearly within reach
> without violating the speed of light.

But not in 3 nsec. To go from one end to the other end of the 53 foot coil
would be to travel at 53.84E8 m/sec, more than 10 times the speed of light.

2169. Re: Filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 02:32:16 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <mUJ4j.10027$vt2.9115@bignews8.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32625

> The trap dipole works good on all bands but 80 meters.
> We have so much noise it is just about worthless.
> We have tried turning off as much equipment as possible in the weather
> station with no success.
> So - there is something that is causing the problem - but - whatever it is
> we can not shut it down.
> Any suggestions for a good in line RF filter for 80 meters that may help
> eliminate noise?
> Open to any all suggestions from homebrew to a good reliable manufactured
> filter.
> Any and all suggestions would be appreciated.
>
> Sam - K7SAM
> WX7GGW - Skywarn

First, I would check that antenna against a plain ol' dipole to make sure
its not the antenna.
(Or use a portable AM radio to check for local noise.)
If the plain dipole exhibits a noiseless reception, then throw out the trap
dipole.

2170. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 02:48:18 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47536e73$0$15407$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32626

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FA670AB6E04nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4751def9$0$2378$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
>> news:Xns99FA58D2D1AD9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> ...
>>> At the end of the day, it appears to me you are working up the
>>> relationship between the phase of the current through the coil with
>>> voltage across the coil, and you seem to regard the phase of the
>>> current to be uniform at all points in the coil.
>>
>> I say that the phase relation MUST be the same everywhere on the coil.
>
> That does not seem to me to support Cecil's proposition at all, I
> understand Cecil to argue that there is a substantial phase change in the
> coil current along the coil.

To clarify:

With the coil in series with its internal resitance, the phase angle of the current will be the same throughout all components in the circuit. Of course with parallel components, the vector sums of the current though each component must follow kirchoff's law. In parallel circuits, the vectors can have different phase angles subject to vector addition when computing total current into the network. For series circuits, current phase remains the same and voltages across the components have varying phase angles again subject to vector addition.

By the way, I checked the Corum site and VE3KL...I really do not see a heck of a lot of differences in the calculators when trying the W8JI coil and even the relatively inferior calculations I used from the textbooks all yield results at least in the same order of magnitude. Whether the X(L) is 2.3K (VE3KL), 2.5K (corum) or 3.6K (mine), in all cases the resistance is so comparatively small that the phase angle of the component coild is essentiually 90 degrees. I know you know this already but I say this for the benefit of others.

It looks like corum is intended to get you right on the money. I don't know how well it works in practice.

2171. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 03:03:39 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4753720c$0$15402$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32627

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:s994l350vm3f1d6jf1tdf05p1bkbjlenru@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 02:47:38 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:
>
>>
>>It has been proposed that a helix can be represented by a transmission
>>line with certain parameters including Beta (the phase part of the
>>complex propagation constant), and solution of the transmission line
>>gives meaningful numbers for the inductance and self resonance of the
>>helix.
>>
>>Some seem to state that the behavior of a physically short loading coil
>>demands the above transmission line solution for adequate accuracy, and
>>that the electrical length of the transmission line (Beta*CoilLength)
>>simply replaces the equivalent physical length of straight conductor and
>>so shortens the "quarter wave resonant" antenna.
>>
>>Tom has described an experiment
>>(http://www.w8ji.com/inductor_current_time_delay.htm) where he has
>>measured the S21 delay of a 10" (254mm) long coil typical of a loading
>>coil for an 80m antenna. He hasn't described how the measurement is
>>actually made.
>>
>>If the coil is represented as a transmission line with the load end
>>shorted to ground (as in the style of a helical resonator) it is much
>>shorter than a quarter wave transmission line.
>>
>>Tom did not describe any form of directional coupler that would
>>effectively isolate and measure the forward and reflected waves at each
>>of the measurement points. Such a thing would be a considerable challenge
>>since Zo of the equivalent line varies with frequency and he sweeps from
>>0.3 to 30MHz in his measurement.
>>
>>If a simple current probe was used to sample the magnitude and phase of
>>the current at each end of the coil, the samples are each of the sum of
>>the forward and reflected current components at each point.
>>
>>It is the nature of a low loss transmission line less than an electrical
>>quarter wave and terminated in a short circuit, that the phase of the
>>(net) current at all points on the line is almost uniform.
>>
>>Is it any surprise that Tom's measurement of delay indicates an apparent
>>phase change much smaller than the value of Beta*CoilLength?
>>

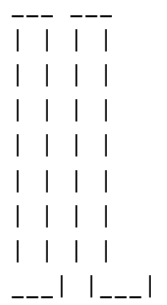
>>Owen
>
> Hi Owen,
>
> All very fine points, and it certainly brings together all the
> cautions, objections, and observations of shortfalls and omissions
> mentioned by several writers. I would add that some few (e.g Cecil)
> may only read the last paragraph as vindication of their proof of a
> concept that bares scant relation to the point offered.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I ran W8JI through the corum calculator. I got a super-well tuned calculation of several coil parameters that I assume to be correct for now, and surprise, phase angle is still close to 90 degrees (what else could it be?). The beta axial propagation factor is 2.122 rad/m. I am trying to figure out the significance of that; it looks like a velocity factor correction relative to a traveling wave in a vacuum???

2172. Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 03:09:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fivs1f$ei1$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32628

Why not:



etc.

A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?

Regards,
JS

P.S. Excuse the bad ascii graphics ...

2173. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 03:10:07 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FB901B74F70nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32629

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:47536e73$0$15407$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

...
> With the coil in series with its internal resitance, the phase angle
> of the current will be the same throughout all components in the
> circuit. Of course with parallel components, the vector sums of the
> current though each component must follow kirchoff's law. In parallel

Then you are doing a lumped element approximation.

It is probably adequate for analysis of a short loading coil.

That is probably not a suitable method to analyse a helically loaded
monopole (where the monopole consists of nothing but a helix).

Owen

2174. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 03:22:14 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FB922964853nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32631

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4753720c$0$15402$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

> I ran W8JI through the corum calculator. I got a super-well tuned
> calculation of several coil parameters that I assume to be correct for
> now, and surprise, phase angle is still close to 90 degrees (what else
> could it be?). The beta axial propagation factor is 2.122 rad/m. I am
> trying to figure out the significance of that; it looks like a
> velocity factor correction relative to a traveling wave in a vacuum???

You have to view the helix as a transmission line.

The phase change along the transmission line representation of the helix
is 2.1 rad/m, so along 0.254m, there is a phase change of 0.53 rad or 30°
in waves travelling along the line.

To help get your mind into gear, solve this problem:

You have 4.124m of RG58C/U, the far end is s/c, what is the apparent
inductance at 4MHz looking into the line.

Did you get 1.1uH?

What is the electrical length of the line?

What is Beta?

Now apply the same thinking to the helix transmission line equivalent.

Owen

2175. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 03:23:57 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fivssg$872$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32630

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:47536e73$0$15407$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> ...
>> With the coil in series with its internal resitance, the phase angle
>> of the current will be the same throughout all components in the
>> circuit. Of course with parallel components, the vector sums of the
>> current though each component must follow kirchoff's law. In parallel
>
> Then you are doing a lumped element approximation.
>
> It is probably adequate for analysis of a short loading coil.
>
> That is probably not a suitable method to analyse a helically loaded
> monopole (where the monopole consists of nothing but a helix).
>
> Owen

Interesting ... a thought jumps to mind, an equation to determine the
"most efficient" pitch/dia-to-length helix, with freq being the
determining factor ... esoteric? Maybe. Ahh, perhaps I just wish a
break in exoteric knowledge.

Regards,
JS

2176. Re: FOR SALE - HOME BREW BALANCED LINE ANTENNA TUNER - TWIN ROLLER INDUCTORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 03:55:14 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@youknow.comcast.net>
Message-ID: <Xns99FAE977DD213mcoslocomcastnet@216.196.97.136>
Source record: 32632

Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in news:2gY3j.2398$Vq.840
@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com:

> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> What I did write brings forth disturbing visualizations. So sorry
>> about that Cecil.....
>
> Well Mike, I just thought you had joined the guru
> gang who assert their Big Lies about me here almost
> every day. :-)

Oh heavens no! I only know enough about antennas and their nuances to get myself in trouble. I'm too ignorant to have a dog in this fight.

e.g. that I support the concept of
> "average power waves", which I do not. Here is a
> quote from my 2005 Worldradio magazine article:
>
> ''The term "power flow" has been avoided in favor of
> "energy flow". Power is a measure of that energy flow
> per unit time through a plane. Likewise, the EM fields
> in the waves do the interfering. Powers, treated as
> scalars, are incapable of interference.''
>
> Want to wager how long it will be before I am, once
> again, unethically accused of supporting the concept
> of "waves of average power"?

Well, as long as no one pokes an eye out, I guess that boys will be boys.

And my guess is 1 post.. ;^)

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2177. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 04:00:38 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@youknow.comcast.net>
Message-ID: <Xns99FAEA61F78D2mcoslocomcastnet@216.196.97.136>
Source record: 32633
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Ted <nobody@pseudo.borked.net> wrote in
news:c0daf03508876d541475d10ea0de7261@pseudo.borked.net:

> In article <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
> Ted <nob...@pseudo.borked.net> wrote:
>>
>> http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D
>
> Sorry, bad link. Try http://301url.com/YaesuFT1000D
>
>

Hey Ted.

How about not posting Ebay ads to an antenna group?

Much appreciated, and it saves a complaint to Ebay.

Thanks for the consideration.

- Mike -

2178. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 04:36:12 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj013u$ae0$2@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32634

Mike Coslo wrote:

> Hey Ted.
>
> How about not posting Ebay ads to an antenna group?
>
> Much appreciated, and it saves a complaint to Ebay.
>
> Thanks for the consideration.
>
> - Mike -

Ebay must dread NUTS complaining to them about usenet groups---you don't write the pope about what the president does--do you?

JS

2179. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 04:44:23 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <nb27l35uuh6q6038cccp8ov6k9ac4avjar@4ax.com>
Source record: 32635

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 17:59:18 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>> As you admit this is a struggle of concepts, are we talking about
>> picoSeconds?
>I have no horse in this race ... I am just interested in the discussion.

Then you shouldn't lay down on the track.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2180. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 04:45:24 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4e27l392tqjfr8thp8thgvfqm27vjk07jg@4ax.com>
Source record: 32636

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 22:32:50 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>> In what, about 2-4 ns?
>
>No, it increases the VF by roughly 2x in a typical coil.
>Why don't you already know that fact?

So, 4-8 nS?

2181. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 04:58:45 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj02e6utc1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32637

Richard Clark wrote:

>> [quite normal chit--for him]
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Don't attempt to jockey another mans' ride, nor temp him to another
race/horse ...

JS

2182. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:05:02 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <j937l3tg5cp3o2c39pq9rr290svo49no94@4ax.com>
Source record: 32638

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 17:46:56 -0600, Mike Coslo <mcoslo@comcast.net>
wrote:

>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 23:35:14 -0800, Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> Better to back off from my 5 and instead consider:
>> http://home.comcast.net/~kb7qhc/antennas/verticals/Cage/cage.htm which
>> comes to the same thing, but not at the expense of forever re-tuning
>> each wire by band.
>
>Hi Richard,
>
>Was this antenna ever built?

Hi Mike,

I built a vertical dipole version of it, but it didn't have enough
wires in the skeleton (6 not 16) to justify keeping it up.

A similar study of the discone at:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/Discone/discone.htm
reveals that geometery as well as fullness of the skeleton makes
considerable differences in performance.

I did a field day version of this with 8 wires, and it too showed a
lot of bare patches.

As I said, a lot of wire....

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2183. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:13:00 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <on37l3hv3j13i698029e2mi23pav546dbn@4ax.com>
Source record: 32639

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 20:58:45 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>Don't attempt to jockey another mans' ride, nor temp him to another
>race/horse ...

Last month when I was in Africa's airports, I heard better English
there than I heard when I landed at Dulles. Are you trying to place a
bet, or complaining about your shorts?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2184. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:14:21 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj03br$bf4$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32640

Richard Clark wrote:

>> ...
> http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/Discone/discone.htm
> ...
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Giving credit, where credit is due, nice contribution. It has taken the discone 30+ years to become "accepted", it does have unique uses ... your previous post containing the .ez file for the broadband "fat antenna" was also greatly enjoyed here. THANKS!

Warm regards,
JS

2185. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:25:44 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj040vbkq1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32641

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 20:58:45 -0800, John Smith
> <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> Don't attempt to jockey another mans' ride, nor temp him to another
>> race/horse ...
>
> Last month when I was in Africa's airports, I heard better English
> there than I heard when I landed at Dulles. Are you trying to place a
> bet, or complaining about your shorts?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard:

In all the world, the only person I've run into that even strikes me as the "type" of personality as you possess is my mother in law, thank gawd she has little use for shakespeare--gawd bless her soul ... <LOL>

Regards,
JS

2186. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:37:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <tg47l357skcgr02fbs7qg88tf89513lp49@4ax.com>
Source record: 32543

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 21:14:21 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>your previous post containing the .ez file for the broadband "fat
>antenna" was also greatly enjoyed here. THANKS!

Any of my designs is freely available for the asking if they don't
have access by a link.

Not many ask for the fractals.... (Talk about a lot of wire!)

If other's find this allusion cryptic, consider the Koch Quadratic at
20M:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/Quadratic%20Koch/Koch%20Quadratic%20Antenna.gif
being 3.25 dB better than a quarterwave vertical:
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/Constant%20Height/2nd%20order/16%20meter%20tall%
20Quadratic%20Koch%202nd%20order%2014%20MHz%20Elevation%20Lobes.gif

The Vincent antennas compare miserably both in performance and visual
appeal (and I never had to use the word Gauss once to explain them).

As for other wideband antennas (examples will require scaling, and
this ups the ante in wire to where you would have to mortgage your
house to buy the copper):
http://www.qsl.net/kb7qhc/antenna/fractal/Wide%20Band%20Comparisons.htm

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2187. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:39:43 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475396a0$0$24289$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32544

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FB922964853nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4753720c$0$15402$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>> I ran W8JI through the corum calculator. I got a super-well tuned
>> calculation of several coil parameters that I assume to be correct for
>> now, and surprise, phase angle is still close to 90 degrees (what else
>> could it be?). The beta axial propagation factor is 2.122 rad/m. I am
>> trying to figure out the significance of that; it looks like a
>> velocity factor correction relative to a traveling wave in a vacuum???
>
> You have to view the helix as a transmission line.
>
> The phase change along the transmission line representation of the helix
> is 2.1 rad/m, so along 0.254m, there is a phase change of 0.53 rad or 30°
> in waves travelling along the line.
>
> To help get your mind into gear, solve this problem:
>
> You have 4.124m of RG58C/U, the far end is s/c, what is the apparent
> inductance at 4MHz looking into the line.
>
> Did you get 1.1uH?

I got 1.025uH using 250nH/m.

>
> What is the electrical length of the line?

Electrical length at 4 MHz = 49.5 m assuming polyethylene dielectric.
>
> What is Beta?

Beta = 0.08 rad/m for 75m

>
> Now apply the same thinking to the helix transmission line equivalent.

Thanks Owen.

2188. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:52:15 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FBAB9848F23nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32546

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:475396a0$0$24289$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FB922964853nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>> news:4753720c$0$15402$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>>
>>> I ran W8JI through the corum calculator. I got a super-well tuned
>>> calculation of several coil parameters that I assume to be correct
>>> for now, and surprise, phase angle is still close to 90 degrees
>>> (what else could it be?). The beta axial propagation factor is 2.122
>>> rad/m. I am trying to figure out the significance of that; it looks
>>> like a velocity factor correction relative to a traveling wave in a
>>> vacuum???
>>
>> You have to view the helix as a transmission line.
>>
>> The phase change along the transmission line representation of the
>> helix is 2.1 rad/m, so along 0.254m, there is a phase change of 0.53
>> rad or 30° in waves travelling along the line.
>>
>> To help get your mind into gear, solve this problem:
>>
>> You have 4.124m of RG58C/U, the far end is s/c, what is the apparent
>> inductance at 4MHz looking into the line.
>>
>> Did you get 1.1uH?
>
> I got 1.025uH using 250nH/m.

Well, it is about the right answer, but could be for the wrong reasons.

The line is 30° in length, and Zo is 50, so Xl is about 50*tan(30), then
work out L from there. Is that how you did it?

>
>>
>> What is the electrical length of the line?
>
> Electrical length at 4 MHz = 49.5 m assuming polyethylene dielectric.

VF=0.66, so the electrical length is 4.124/0.66m or 6.248m. That is
6.248/75 wl, or 30° (which you needed above).

>>
>> What is Beta?
>
> Beta = 0.08 rad/m for 75m

Beta=2*pi/75 rad/m or .083 rad/m... so I will pay 0.08.

>
>>
>> Now apply the same thinking to the helix transmission line
>> equivalent.
>
> Thanks Owen.
>
>
>

2189. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 05:53:45 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <2ec7e49d-bb32-4958-a17f-ad314a7c25d0@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32545

On Dec 2, 7:09 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Why not:
>
> ___ ___
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> ___| |___|
>
> etc.
>
> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>
> Regards,
> JS
>
> P.S. Excuse the bad ascii graphics ...

Not a very efficient "coil." Consider what the magnetic fields are
from each wire segment. A flat _spiral_ is sometimes used, e.g. by
etching it into a PCB, though they are generally not as good as
traditional helical or toroidal coils. A stub of transmission line
less than a quarter wave long and shorted at the far end looks
inductive, too, but at HF it's a pretty inefficient way to get
inductance. They're much more useful at UHF and above.

2190. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 06:18:57 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj074kcnq1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32547

K7ITM wrote:
> On Dec 2, 7:09 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> Why not:
>>
>> ___ ___
>> | | | |
>> | | | |
>> | | | |
>> | | | |
>> | | | |
>> | | | |
>> | | | |
>> ___| |___|
>>
>> etc.
>>
>> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>>
>> P.S. Excuse the bad ascii graphics ...
>
> Not a very efficient "coil." Consider what the magnetic fields are
> from each wire segment. A flat _spiral_ is sometimes used, e.g. by
> etching it into a PCB, though they are generally not as good as
> traditional helical or toroidal coils. A stub of transmission line
> less than a quarter wave long and shorted at the far end looks
> inductive, too, but at HF it's a pretty inefficient way to get
> inductance. They're much more useful at UHF and above.

Interesting response. The "major efficiency" you are stating is?

1) Inductance per length of conductor?

2) Space required for inductor?

3) Losses?

4) Other?

Regards,
JS

2191. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 06:55:13 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <fede5f08-c2ba-455e-8762-00dea90bbb34@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32548

On Dec 2, 2:02 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>...
> In a traveling-wave environment, the phase changes
> every inch around the circuit and I can calculate
> that phase change...

OK, I live in a very cold environment (freespace) and I've discovered I can make and use high-temperature superconductors here, so I can wind very small coils that still have high Q. In fact, the Q is practically infinite, even for small coils. I've made a dipole from 0.1 inch diameter wire, 16 feet long total (192 inches). Four feet from each end I've put a coil of about 390 turns (gets a bit hard to keep track of the count) of very fine wire in a helix 0.1 inches diameter and 0.2 inches long. This seems to give me resonance at 3.9MHz, though a rather nasty low feedpoint impedance. Master guru, can you tell me please the travelling-wave phase change from one end of one of those coils to the other end of the same coil, at 3.9MHz, in the described environment? And can you tell me why I should care about that?

I'm also experimenting with capacitively loaded long antennas, and I have another dipole that's 180 feet long, also made from 0.1" diameter wire. I've put tiny capacitors 45 feet in (25% of the total length) from each end, and adjusted them for resonance at 3.9MHz. This yields a much easier to feed feedpoint impedance. They are, like the coils, the same diameter as the wire, and about 0.04 inches long. Master guru, can you tell me please the travelling-wave phase change from one end of one of those capacitors to the other end of the same capacitor, at 3.9MHz, in the described environment? And can you tell me why I should care about that?

(And how about trying to surprise us all, and quote and answer the whole thing, not just some select part, huh?)

2192. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 07:56:14 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <aJCdnTudlOkAK87anZ2dnUVZ_hSdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 32549

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 22:32:50 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>>> In what, about 2-4 ns?
>> No, it increases the VF by roughly 2x in a typical coil.
>> Why don't you already know that fact?
>
> So, 4-8 nS?

My experience in building coils for base or center loaded verticals was different. The ratio was close to 1:1 at the base if the replaced length was not long. The ratio approached 2:1 when the coil was moved up the vertical, towards the center. It almost did not work if the coil was moved to the tip of the antenna, or to better say, a coil added to the tip of the antenna was not an effective way to lower the resonant frequency.

73, Roger, W7WKB

2193. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 08:00:07 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <WWiFB2FHe7UHFAEO@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32552

AI4QJ wrote:
>
>"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>news:wBG4j.75392$YL5.31672@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>> My apologies to AI4QJ. He was talking about a parallel R-L circuit, and
>>> my reply was about a series R-L circuit. Each of our statements was
>>> correct in its own context.
>>
>> Sorry, but your statement is still incorrect. In a
>> traveling-wave circuit, the current phase varies
>> every inch along the circuit path. If it didn't,
>> rhombic antennas wouldn't work.
>
First, in response to Cecil:

The behaviour of an antenna doesn't depend on how someone chooses to classify it. You can apply a traveling-wave *model*, but that is merely your choice of analysis method. It doesn't change anything about how the antenna actually behaves.

The challenge for Cecil's model is to explain how the antenna does behave. This cannot be done by reclassifying the type of antenna, or reclassifying the type of current through the loading coil.

(And please don't drag in yet another irrelevancy about rhombic antennas. It'll be photons and momentum next.)

AI4QJ continues:
>Yes, the total current will have a phase angle somewhere between zero and
>ninety degrees. The vector describing the current through the resistor will
>be horizontal to the x-axis. The vector describing the current through the
>coil will be perpendicular to the x a-xis. The sum of the currents going
>into and out of the R-L network will be the vector sum of the R and X(L)
>current vectors (Kirchoff's current law) whose magnitude will be the the
>hypoteneuse of the triangle formed by R and X(L) sides with an angle
>somewhere between zero and 90 degrees.
>
>(My apologies for the wordiness)

No problem about that; we're all thinking out loud about a difficult subject, so by all means do whatever it takes to get it right.

I think we are in agreement about the basics. One is the boundary condition that, If the antenna is loaded at a single point by pure inductance, then by definition there will be zero phase shift in the

current between its terminals.

Practical antennas move away from this boundary condition because the inductor occupies an appreciable fraction of the physical length, and begins to behave more like a short section of helically loaded antenna. In this case we do expect a phase shift in current from end to end of the inductor, accompanied by radiation from the inductor itself. However, any valid explanation of practical loading coils must predict zero phase shift for the boundary condition where the coil displays no other properties except pure inductance.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2194. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 08:07:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj0dgf$pd1$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32550

Roger wrote:

> My experience in building coils for base or center loaded verticals was
> different. The ratio was close to 1:1 at the base if the replaced
> length was not long. The ratio approached 2:1 when the coil was moved
> up the vertical, towards the center. It almost did not work if the
> coil was moved to the tip of the antenna, or to better say, a coil added
> to the tip of the antenna was not an effective way to lower the
> resonant frequency.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB
>

This, I assume, was a 1/4 radiator?

Both 1/4 are 1/2?

Regards,
JS

2195. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 08:09:43 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj0dk6efm1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32551

John Smith wrote:

> This, I assume, was a 1/4 radiator?
>
> Both 1/4 are 1/2?
>
> Regards,
> JS

are = and--of course ... what can I say, it is late, I am going to bed.

Regards,
JS

2196. The Bottom Line About SEO Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 08:28:07 UTC
From: aekaaet5 <skxgiak@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0d8e61dc-4daf-4604-b107-e40fc07a27c7@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32553

The truth of the matter is that I had a struggling media company and
was on my last 6 months of business untill I bit the bullet and payed
an seo firm to get me where i wanted to be on search engines.
http://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com/Monthy_plan_rates-seo-services.htmlWith
in 2 months I had first page organic results and they delivered on
every key term I wanted so here they are http://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com
or you can go straight to their contct page to get a great free report
and a friendly call back.
http://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com/Monthy_plan_rates-seo-services.html

2197. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 08:53:40 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <quP4j.66$1C4.37@newsfe10.phx>
Source record: 32554

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:r3C3j.1466$Vq.857@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com...
> Sal M. Onella wrote:
> > ... and it does for me on 20 and 10. I don't know how many sets of
dipole
> > elements can be connected at the same time, but I think it's more than
the
> > two I have up there now. Richard gave the number five. That's why I
said
> > I'm going to try a set for 40m.
>
> A fan dipole with elements for 40m and 15m doesn't
> work well because of the resonant interaction
> between those two elements of 0.5WL and 1.5WL.
> Most hams I know use the 40m dipole also for 15m
> operation with a tuner.

I don't seem to hear much on 15 and I've only made one contact on that band.
That was with a tuner on a non-resonant antenna. I don't plan to have
elements for 15, so I may have no issues. Thanks for the cautionary note.

"Sal"
(KD6VKW)

2198. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 13:49:52 UTC
From: "John, N9JG" <john@Xremove.MeYgotwals.com>
Message-ID: <4QT4j.40652$G23.36708@newsreading01.news.tds.net>
Source record: 32555

Yes, I also had put the warning about complaining to EBay in the idle threat category.

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message news:fj013u$ae0$2@news.ett.com.ua...
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>
>> Hey Ted.
>>
>> How about not posting Ebay ads to an antenna group?
>>
>> Much appreciated, and it saves a complaint to Ebay.
>>
>> Thanks for the consideration.
>>
>> - Mike -
>
> Ebay must dread NUTS complaining to them about usenet groups---you don't
> write the pope about what the president does--do you?
>
> JS

2199. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 14:27:58 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24417-4754126E-808@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32556

John Smith wrote:
"The "major efficiency" you are stating is?"

Q is the usual statement of inductor efficiency.

Libear loading has its advocates. My edition of John Devoldere, ON4UN`s "Low-Band DXing" is from 1994. On page 9-36 is Fig 9-46, Two-Band (80 and 160-m) vertical system using linear loading to bring the antenna to resonance on 160 meters.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2200. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 15:32:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <7675561d-daa3-4b76-b4b3-5de5c127808a@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32557

On Dec 2, 10:45 pm, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 22:32:50 GMT, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
> >> In what, about 2-4 ns?
>
> >No, it increases the VF by roughly 2x in a typical coil.
> >Why don't you already know that fact?
>
> So, 4-8 nS?

Don't be silly. It decreases the delay from about 50 ns to about 25 ns
in my 75m Texas Bugcatcher coil. The 2-4 ns figure is a wet dream.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2201. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 15:40:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <b76ec6e6-baef-4396-8341-ace3dfba424f@j44g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32558

On Dec 3, 12:55 am, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> > In a traveling-wave environment, the phase changes
> > every inch around the circuit and I can calculate
> > that phase change...
>
> OK, I live in a very cold environment (freespace) ...

No need for any esoteric stuff. A traveling wave changes one degree
every 1/360 of a cycle. That's just very elementary physics. If the
wavelength is 360 inches, a traveling wave changes one degree per
inch.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2202. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 15:59:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <w5dxp@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <dbdb7030-9566-4605-9d65-fb23dde76515@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32559

On Dec 3, 2:00 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> The challenge for Cecil's model is to explain how the antenna does
> behave. This cannot be done by reclassifying the type of antenna, or
> reclassifying the type of current through the loading coil.

I'm not reclassifying anything. The differences between traveling-wave antennas and standing-wave antennas have been known for many decades. The problem that some of the gurus on this newsgroup have is that they have forgotten everything they ever knew about standing-waves and standing-wave antennas. You guys worship your shortcuts to such an extent that you have completely lost touch with reality. W8JI's 3 ns delay through a 100T coil on 4 MHz is just one example. At least a few posters are beginning to understand why W8JI's measurement was invalid.
--
73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

2203. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 16:25:13 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <J5W4j.12268$MJ6.5775@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32560

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message news:25J4j.191181>
>> By the way, saying something is "impossible" is religion, not science. The
>> distance from one end of the coil to the other is clearly within reach
>> without violating the speed of light.
>
> But not in 3 nsec. To go from one end to the other end of the 53 foot coil
> would be to travel at 53.84E8 m/sec, more than 10 times the speed of light.
>
>

So you think an EM wave cannot travel 10 inches in 3 ns? Try again.

You appear to be suffering from the same disease that afflicts Cecil. Plugging your preferred answer into the calculation might make the solution easy, but it does not necessarily make it correct.

Since you seem to be somewhat oblivious to what is being debated, let me restate it.

It is widely accepted that some configurations exhibit a "round and round the wire mode." Helix antennas and traveling wave tubes fall into that category.

It is also widely accepted that EM radiation is real, and travels the speed of light in the appropriate medium.

It is also widely accepted that the "lumped circuit model" is useful in many configurations.

The entire debate, if all of the personality nonsense is ignored, is over the appropriate regimes for these "widely accepted" explanations.

Cecil insists that an 80 meter loading coil behaves nearly the same as one of Corum's quarter-wave resonators. Others believe the coil behavior is closer to a lumped circuit model.

Your assignment is to do the math to figure out just where in that spectrum the truth lies.

Hint: "I lags V" is not helpful for the solution.

Good luck!

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2204. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 16:28:01 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <PI2jGDaR6CVHFAe2@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32564

Cecil Moore wrote:
>On Dec 3, 2:00 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
>> The challenge for Cecil's model is to explain how the antenna does
>> behave. This cannot be done by reclassifying the type of antenna, or
>> reclassifying the type of current through the loading coil.
>
>I'm not reclassifying anything. The differences between traveling-wave
>antennas and standing-wave antennas have been known for many decades.

Oh good! Exactly where do *you* draw the line between them; and why?
Please justify this by giving examples of two antennas that are very
close to your chosen line, but on opposite sides.

Then please justify the difference between your two different
classifications of current.

>The problem that some of the gurus on this newsgroup have is that they
>have forgotten everything they ever knew about standing-waves and
>standing-wave antennas. You guys worship your shortcuts to such an
>extent that you have completely lost touch with reality. W8JI's 3 ns
>delay through a 100T coil on 4 MHz is just one example. At least a few
>posters are beginning to understand why W8JI's measurement was
>invalid.

As you are so fond of saying, the technical content of that is duly
noted.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2205. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 17:25:05 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1e5h$g9j$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32561

Richard Harrison wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
> "The "major efficiency" you are stating is?"
>
> Q is the usual statement of inductor efficiency.
>
> Libear loading has its advocates. My edition of John Devoldere, ON4UN`s
> "Low-Band DXing" is from 1994. On page 9-36 is Fig 9-46, Two-Band (80
> and 160-m) vertical system using linear loading to bring the antenna to
> resonance on 160 meters.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Thanks Richard, I will see if I can locate an issue that old.

Regards,
JS

2206. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 17:47:34 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1ffnlnq1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32562

John Smith wrote:

Poor old W8JI has taken quite a beating, it is best to realize if mistakes are made, so should it be, we are only human.

However, this individual has prepared some nice pages, he has a nice way of writing which are easy to logically follow. Newbies, if they stumble upon his pages, must surely benefit tremendously.

Now, as I have stated, I have no real horse in the particular argument which dominates this group--I simply wish to recognise his good work and give him proper credit. If unknowingly slight men of good intentions we may lose them--NOT a good thing ...

http://www.w8ji.com/loading_inductors.htm

Warm regards to all,
JS

2207. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 17:59:58 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <bf462f75-f541-4df9-8341-78c8304813b5@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32563

On Dec 3, 7:40 am, Cecil Moore <w5...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 3, 12:55 am, K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
>
> > Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> > > In a traveling-wave environment, the phase changes
> > > every inch around the circuit and I can calculate
> > > that phase change...
>
> > OK, I live in a very cold environment (freespace) ...
>
> No need for any esoteric stuff. A traveling wave changes one degree
> every 1/360 of a cycle. That's just very elementary physics. If the
> wavelength is 360 inches, a traveling wave changes one degree per
> inch.
> --
> 73, Cecil, w5dxp.com

What a disappointing non-answer, Cecil. I thought you said you can
calculate the phase change in a particular situation, and were willing
to do it. Is the description of the system lacking in some way?

Cheers,
Tom

2208. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 18:16:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1h5nibv1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32565

John, N9JG wrote:
> Yes, I also had put the warning about complaining to EBay in the idle threat
> category.
>

It displeases me that someone would use this group to sell amateur
equip. We are all intelligent enough to search Ebay if we want something.

But, some seem to have become "brain damaged" by the
capitalistic/make-a-buck society which inundates and forces ads upon us.
I have made a list of all the products sold on tv which use audio
compression to jack up the avg audio and make the commercials loud
enough to knock your socks off--I refuse to let the wife have them in
the house (I don't know why tv manufacturers have not put in a device to
automatically knock this avg audio down and save their customers
ears--seems as though they would make a mint and the circuitry already
exists.)

An antenna/antenna-equip/antenna-books for sale, now and then, could be
tolerable, making a comment, now and then, of Roys' EZNEC is an
example--the rest ain't tolerable!

However, to just plonk the idiots--imho, is the best ... when society
loses its' manners, no one wins.

Regards,
JS

2209. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 18:41:32 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj1imk$2v8$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32566

Gene Fuller wrote:
>
> I know one should not respond to his own post, but I want to follow up
> with one more thing.
>
> As far as I can tell, W8JI did not do any math or other type of analysis
> to come up with the 3 ns delay. There was some surrounding discussion,
> but the delay itself was simply read from an instrument.

The 'number' is read from an instrument, but it isn't at all clear
what instrument is being read or what the number represents.

> So let me repeat my earlier questions.
>
> What went wrong? Why is that number incorrect?

I think we can assume the instrument is providing a correct indication
of something. But, given the documentation provided, it is not
possible to know whether it is a correct measurement of the
propagation delay of a device under test.

73, ac6xg

2210. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 19:22:19 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <gHY4j.20385$mb.15768@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32567

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fivs1f$ei1$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
> Why not:
>
> ___ ___
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> ___| |___|
>
>
> etc.
>
> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>
> Regards,
> JS
>
> P.S. Excuse the bad ascii graphics ...

I tried Linear Loading with a 10-meter Mobile antenna - just to try it out.
If I recall, the performance was about the same as a coil-loaded antenna.
The reason I like coils is that they fit nicely inside (or outside) a piece
of PVC pipe, and makes antenna-making easier.

W4PMJ

2211. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 19:24:35 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC412DC8DB7nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32568

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in news:24417-4754126E-808@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net:

> John Smith wrote:
> "The "major efficiency" you are stating is?"
>
> Q is the usual statement of inductor efficiency.

Not to imply that Efficiency=Q.

In very simple terms, in the case of a coil, the inductance is proportional to the cross sectional area of the coil. A circular coil uses the least wire and hence the least resistance to achieve that area. Techniques that increase the conductor length for the same inductance are likely to produce a lossier (ie less efficient) inductor.

>
> Libear loading has its advocates. My edition of John Devoldere, ON4UN`s
> "Low-Band DXing" is from 1994. On page 9-36 is Fig 9-46, Two-Band (80
> and 160-m) vertical system using linear loading to bring the antenna to
> resonance on 160 meters.

Linear loading does have its advocates. The claims sometimes made regarding efficiency are perhaps unjustified. My article at http://www.vk1od.net/cobra/index.htm explores NEC based system models of the Cobra antenna system (a linear loaded multiband antenna system) and the loading mechanism is not inherently lossless.

The case of a non-inductive wire wound resistor is an extreme case of inefficiency as a result of "linear loading". The objective is to arrange the conductor so that incremental magnetising forces cancel and just the loss is retained.

Owen

2212. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 20:37:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4ok8l3lgb9v6uilusakhrlka59o812fble@4ax.com>
Source record: 32569

On Mon, 3 Dec 2007 Cecil - through Ian - wrote:

>>At least a few
>>posters are beginning to understand why W8JI's measurement was
>>invalid.

"A few posters" necessarily renders them public figures (not anonymous nor protected by the secrecy of email) who can be disclosed in this side thread.

Simply name one other than Cecil (which would make it two, a minimum "few") who finds the measurement INVALID!

Not valid is quite different from invalid.

Of course, no names will be named ("I have here in my pocket a list of communists known to be serving in the State Department!" is a notable quote from the history of the McCarthy era.) who won't immediately take Cecil to task for his pimping them ("it is what they meant to say if they really believe.....").

This validity is again an illustration of deliberate, poor language usage. Some may have found the measurement not valid (not enough information to render that positive verdict) but none by my search of 973 prior postings reveals any that have found it invalid (rejected because it is false).

As for myself, Tom attaching his assertion to his measurement reading makes it improbable, but not invalid (and note, the negation of invalid does not render it valid). As I've already gone on record with responding to Dan's questions, I reserve judgment of its validity pending further information - not that I expect any. Seeing that Cecil wholeheartedly has yet to reveal the how (or data to the same precision) of his own counter experiment (which I have also gone on record in asking for details) - I don't expect anything there either.

If Cecil is to stand by his same standards of judgment he applies to Tom, Cecil's assertion has already been found to be invalid also.

But then this has for years been a beauty contest for Cecil and his tests of validity are as appropriate as are tests for virginity.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2213. ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 20:56:36 UTC
From: vedaprakash.n@gmail.com
Message-ID: <c9bd7a7a-fb56-4a2e-8143-f319ae23450a@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32570

hi...
i am currently doin a project and am stuck at making a ferrite core
antenna with tuning circuit to detect a 457 khz RF wave.can aneone
help me in this regard...
regards
vedaprakash

2214. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:11:13 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1rdi$105p$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32571

Richard Clark wrote:

>> "A few posters" necessarily renders them public figures (not anonymous
> nor protected by the secrecy of email) who can be disclosed in this
> side thread.
>
> Simply name one other than Cecil (which would make it two, a minimum
> "few") who finds the measurement INVALID!
>

So "Typically Richard."

Or, it is not what is said, it is who said it, simply put, "HERO WORSHIP." Also akin to "religious doctrine", "all is known", "attacks on personalities instead of principals", etc.

What a complete waste of text, bandwidth, patience, and time--you might as well quote shakespeare in an antenna group! <ROFLOL>

Regards,
JS

2215. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:36:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VF_4j.50292$eY.45473@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32572

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I don't believe anyone has actually challenged what Corum *says*. What
> *has* been challenged is your misreading of the paper, especially the
> required conditions for the validity of the analysis.

I very carefully applied the required conditions.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2216. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:39:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yl_4j.50293$eY.18096@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32573

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
>> example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
>> wrong for years and get it over with?
>
> I never said that condition was extreme. Try the calculator at 40 kHz
> and see what you get.

Uhhhhh Gene, changing the test frequency is an obvious
diversion of the issue, but knowing you, something that
is completely predictable.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2217. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:45:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MN_4j.50294$eY.38970@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32574

Gene Fuller wrote:
> By the way, saying something is "impossible" is religion, not science.

Believing that impossible things are possible is the
cornerstone of religion. Let's see you rise from
the dead three days after your funeral.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2218. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:46:46 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <aP_4j.27912$JD.835@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32575

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
>>> example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
>>> wrong for years and get it over with?
>>
>> I never said that condition was extreme. Try the calculator at 40 kHz
>> and see what you get.
>
> Uhhhhh Gene, changing the test frequency is an obvious
> diversion of the issue, but knowing you, something that
> is completely predictable.

The lack of technical content of your post is duly noted.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2219. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:47:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1Q_4j.50295$eY.43817@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32576

AI4QJ wrote:
> With the coil in series with its internal resitance, the phase angle of the
> current will be the same throughout all components in the circuit.

This is true for lumped circuits, not for distributed
networks.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2220. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:48:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cR_4j.50296$eY.16310@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32577

John Smith wrote:
> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?

Looks like linear loading to me.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2221. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:49:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8S_4j.50297$eY.39552@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32578

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Then you are doing a lumped element approximation.
>
> It is probably adequate for analysis of a short loading coil.
>
> That is probably not a suitable method to analyse a helically loaded
> monopole (where the monopole consists of nothing but a helix).

Not suitable either for a 160m mobile loading coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2222. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:53:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WV_4j.50298$eY.37325@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32579

Owen Duffy wrote:
> You have to view the helix as a transmission line.

At a fixed frequency, it has L and distributed C and
some losses, just like a transmission line. A coil
can be conceptually replaced with a transmission line
of the equivalent Z0 and VF if one is mindful of the
boundary conditions for the model.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2223. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:57:56 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1u55hgk1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32580

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>
> Looks like linear loading to me.

Hmmm ...

So are the Tune and Load knobs on my linear! :-D

Regards,
JS

2224. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 21:59:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <H__4j.50299$eY.47960@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32581

John Smith wrote:
> Giving credit, where credit is due, nice contribution.

One thing that may be lost in the shuffle on this
newsgroup is that a lot of people make outstanding
contributions to our hobby. The problem arises
when someone starts to worship himself as some God's
gift to amateur radio. Those people know who they are.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2225. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:04:27 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1uhe$11gi$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32582

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>
> Looks like linear loading to me.

All joking aside, the point is, a helical/circular coil is not a magical arrangement ... but then, you already knew that.

I have constructed shortened antennas using pvc pipe with sets of parallel holes drilled on each side and the conductor "laced" through the pipe and forming "loops" on each side of the antenna--if nothing else, the visual of them provoked responses ... I now use such an arrangement on the bottom helical of my Vincent 20m (modified gamma.)

Regards,
JS

2226. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:04:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <M3%4j.50300$eY.30019@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32583

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> However, any valid explanation of practical loading coils must predict
> zero phase shift for the boundary condition where the coil displays no
> other properties except pure inductance.

Translation: A model must accommodate conditions that
are impossible to achieve in reality. I'm sorry, Ian,
but that is pathological thinking not uncommon on this
newsgroup.

A software model that blows up when R=0 is perfectly
acceptable in the real world. It is a software bug,
not a statement on reality.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2227. looking for ideas for mounting 2 meter ground plane

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:08:12 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f90768d3-c9e5-4bd6-abed-9b911a77ba8a@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32584

Hi, I'm going to make a 2 meter ground plane like the one described in the 21st edition of the ARRL Antenna book, page 18-24. My thoughts were to put this up on about 20 feet of PVC pipes against the side of the house. I was wondering how would I attach the SO-239 to the PVC after I have soldered the radials to the holes of the SO-239. I'm sure I can come up with something but I wanted to hear how other people have done this before. Also, maybe PVC pipe isn't best choice for this type of antenna. I just want to get it up high enough to make the repeaters in my area. maybe I can just hang it from a tree like a bird feeder? ;-)

Thanks,

Jim

2228. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:08:35 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj1up3$iu9$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32585

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> Giving credit, where credit is due, nice contribution.
>
> One thing that may be lost in the shuffle on this
> newsgroup is that a lot of people make outstanding
> contributions to our hobby. The problem arises
> when someone starts to worship himself as some God's
> gift to amateur radio. Those people know who they are.

Yes Cecil, sometimes we become so involved in "friendly debate/exploration" that we forget the "sound" of our words, well, at least I do.

It'll all work out. :-D

Any good story/drama has an antagonist and a protagonist--heck, the world is a stage and we must all play our parts ... or, thank gawd for problems!

Regards,
JS

2229. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:08:42 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <K7%4j.197045$kj1.38121@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32586

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
>>> example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
>>> wrong for years and get it over with?
>>
>> I never said that condition was extreme. Try the calculator at 40 kHz
>> and see what you get.
>
> Uhhhhh Gene, changing the test frequency is an obvious
> diversion of the issue, but knowing you, something that
> is completely predictable.

Cecil,

Are you so blinded by the battle that you cannot see anything else? I was not talking about 80 meter loading coils. I was talking about the overly broad application of the Corum model on that web page.

Go ahead, try any configuration you want. See if you agree with that web calculator.

You are pretty clever, I must say. The king of the diversion accusing me of diversion. I guess that any uncomfortable question is regarded by you as a diversion, "something that is completely predictable."

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2230. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:10:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <69%4j.2818$Vq.1461@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32587

Gene Fuller wrote:
> So you think an EM wave cannot travel 10 inches in 3 ns? Try again.

Nice attempt at a diversion, Gene. What I said is that a
4 MHz EM wave cannot travel 10 inches in 3 ns through a
2" dia, 100 turn loading coil. If you disagree, please
feel free to prove me wrong.

> Cecil insists that an 80 meter loading coil behaves nearly the same as
> one of Corum's quarter-wave resonators. Others believe the coil behavior
> is closer to a lumped circuit model.

The entire rest of the antenna is ten degrees. Why wouldn't
a 75m loading coil operate nearly the same as Corum's 1/4WL
resonators??? Are Maxwell's laws different for loaded mobile
antennas or for Corum's coils?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2231. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:14:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <0bv8l3939ev6cos5bf78n453femr0l4k1t@4ax.com>
Source record: 32588

On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 13:11:13 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>> Simply name one other than Cecil (which would make it two, a minimum
>> "few") who finds the measurement INVALID!

>So "Typically Richard."

OK, we've narrowed it down to both you and Cecil who cannot rummage up
a name in the list. And given you don't have a Chihuahua in this
fight, you can't even offer your own name - literally! :-0

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2232. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:35:29 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <avv8l3lt2ebdp7om1am4f1jnhnu217n16h@4ax.com>
Source record: 32589

On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 21:59:03 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>The problem arises
>when someone starts to worship himself as some God's
>gift to amateur radio. Those people know who they are.

Cecileo, forgive us for failing to recognize your great contributions
to humanity, but I am more concerned about my chances of losing your
salvation by knowing the others of who "they" are.

Is this the god-head? Are you attended by the holy RF Ghost? Is it a
reflection of your glory? If so, what is the phase angle and what
discontinuity did you hit when this reflection occurred? Do you and
this reflection exist independently, or is either of you bound to
disappear in less than a half cycle?

Is heaven like a lossless quarterwave shorted transmission line? So
many questions, and MORE, that I am sure would be answered if you
simple posted your URL to your scriptures.

best wishes,
with devotion,
inspired by your example,
full faith and true to your teachings,
ever humble and groveling at your magnificence so long misunderstood,
I remain anonymous so as to not profane this thread any longer.
thank you,
thank you,
please hear my prayers,
thank you.

p.s.
write when you find work.

2233. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:44:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ah19l35kmfkhgd39c7gufi33gehob4jjs8@4ax.com>
Source record: 32590

On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 22:08:42 GMT, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
wrote:

>Go ahead, try any configuration you want. See if you agree with that web
>calculator.

C'mon Gene,

Drop the shoe. What is the result? I've lost track of the URL and
would like to hear the punchline. Cecil won't understand it anyway,
so what difference would it make?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2234. Re: looking for ideas for mounting 2 meter ground plane

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:46:22 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6n19l39161v13j2uofogitd6qo2690nc93@4ax.com>
Source record: 32591

On Mon, 3 Dec 2007 14:08:12 -0800 (PST), James barrett
<xucaen@gmail.com> wrote:

>maybe I can just hang it from a tree like a
>bird feeder?

Hi Jim,

This has worked for me, with a slight detune. The PVC and height
sound OK, but the PVC may just lay right over (fill it with some
insulation foam to make it more rigid).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2235. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:48:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <259-475487A3-140@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32493

Owen wrote:
"Not to imply that Efficiency = Q."

It does.

Q = energy stored per cycle / energy lost per cycle. Q = XsubL / R

Efficiency = output / input.

Output is the energy given back by the coil when its field collapses.

Input is the energy required to charge the inductor`s field plus the energy required to supply the losses.

Net output is equivalent to coil reactance and net input is equivalent to the effective series resistance loss. Therefore: Q = Efficiency.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2236. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:52:11 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <26f06eae-045c-4b45-93d1-6ccc9f01ddb6@o6g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32592

On 3 Dec, 13:36, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> > I don't believe anyone has actually challenged what Corum *says*. What
> > *has* been challenged is your misreading of the paper, especially the
> > required conditions for the validity of the analysis.
>
> I very carefully applied the required conditions.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil,
The bottom line of all this postulating is that YOU and only YOU were
visciferious about something being wrong with Tom and Roy's
experiment.
Whether you gave the correction in its propper fashion is of no
matter.
Thus a new old wifes tail was beaten down at the beginning, so
kudo's
to you while the others sulk.
Same thing happened to me with respect to adding time to both sides
of
the Gaussian equation where all ignored the fact that Dr Davis
provided the
mathematical proof. In both cases the group admitted no wrong but rest
assured
the flames will go on as if they were right and you were wrong.
This has happened many times before over the last decade with many
other gurus
who left rather than to descend to the level of the flame throwers.
W8TI left
for the same reasons but fortunately not away from the hobby itself.
One thing that does come out from this is that all is NOT known about
antennas despite the i9nsinuations of those who view themselves as
experts.
Every one of the pseudo experts on this group have been proved wrong
one
time or anather and yet they still flaunt themselves as experts.
It used to be that one should not just ask one expert but more than
one,
to which I add but none from this group.
Now every body, take a seat and watch Richard quote from McBeth
in a lovely white gown bought especially for the occasion.
Curtain up..Your cue Richerd/Lady Mc Beth....oh dear your
slip is showing once again.

Cecil move to the top of the table because YOU are worth the salt
while the present occupants can slink away while all observe
their embarisment
As I said ,
CURTAIN UP.....Lady McBeth, stage left,spotlight.
Mc Beth starts her weeping....
Art Unwin kb9mz....xg (UK)

2237. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 22:55:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qP%4j.75627$YL5.24639@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32494

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I'm not reclassifying anything. The differences between traveling-wave
>> antennas and standing-wave antennas have been known for many decades.
>
> Oh good! Exactly where do *you* draw the line between them; and why?
> Please justify this by giving examples of two antennas that are very
> close to your chosen line, but on opposite sides.

Glad to oblige. The two classical examples are a 1/2WL dipole
vs a terminated rhombic. The differences are obvious. The ends
of the standing-wave 1/2WL dipole are open-circuited so forward
waves undergo a total reflection. Ideally, the traveling-wave
rhombic is terminated in its characteristic impedance so
reflections are eliminated.

The equation for the current in a 1/2WL dipole is roughly
proportional to cos(x)*cos(wt). The equation for the current in
an ideal rhombic is proportional to cos(x+wt) where w=2*Pi*F.
For anyone with a math background, those differences are more
than obvious and I pointed that out years ago.

> Then please justify the difference between your two different
> classifications of current.

I don't have to justify that, Ian. Mathematics automatically
justifies it for me. If you would simply take the time to understand
the difference between cos(x)*cos(wt) and cos(x+wt), you would
understand it also.

The current in an ideal rhombic is 100% forward current proportional
to cos(x+wt). The current in a 1/2WL dipole is the sum of two
currents. The forward current is roughly proportional to cos(x+wt)
just as it is in the rhombic. The reflected current is roughly
proportional to cos(x-wt) and when those two traveling-wave currents
are added the resultant standing-wave current is proportional to
cos(x)*cos(wt), a completely different kind of current as is obvious
from their different equations.

The purists may take me to task for using a cosine function instead
of a sine function or using '+' for forward waves and '-' for
reflected waves but it doesn't change the conceptual conclusion.
Unfortunately, there is a difference in sign conventions between
optics and RF. Such mundane differences do not change the concepts
involved.
--

73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2238. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:02:05 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC660DF92C1nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32495

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in news:259-475487A3-140
@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net:

> Owen wrote:
...
> Efficiency = output / input.
...
> to the effective series resistance loss. Therefore: Q = Efficiency.

So, you are saying that if a coil has a Q of 500, its efficiency is 500,
and that there is more output (power) than input (power)?

Owen

2239. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:04:31 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <9Y%4j.281$Id1.197@newsfe10.lga>
Source record: 32496

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fj1ffnlnq1@aioe.org...
> John Smith wrote:
>
> Poor old W8JI has taken quite a beating, it is best to realize if mistakes
> are made, so should it be, we are only human.
>

He is not poor and not that old. He does not take the "beating" for no reason, but in response to some of his extreme statements or fallacies that he proclaims as a gospel on his web site and on the reflectors. If he was more human, he would realize some of the mistakes in his thinking/knowledge/proselytizing, correct them and GIVE a credit where it's due.

> However, this individual has prepared some nice pages, he has a nice way
> of writing which are easy to logically follow. Newbies, if they stumble
> upon his pages, must surely benefit tremendously.
>

That is nice and to many useful (better source is ARRL Handbook), but included in that are some errors and misinformation trumpeted as a gospel according to W8JI which does not serve the ham community well. He is doing his web "service" not from purely ham philanthropic reasons, but making business and monetary gains via "W8JI Engineering" and lately "DX Engineering" products and promotion. (Using "Engineering" label without having engineering degree, college degree or being member for engineers association, required by most states.)

> Now, as I have stated, I have no real horse in the particular argument
> which dominates this group--I simply wish to recognize his good work and
> give him proper credit. If unknowingly slight men of good intentions we
> may lose them--NOT a good thing ...

I have a horse in some of the arguments, because when I saw some fallacies being propagated or when I was attacked by him for some of my statements about my findings and him trying to play in public forum as "all-knowing guru" to this "know-nothing" real engineer (with some awarded design experience and bunch of world records), I simply don't take the crap and react.
Just a brief unpsychological profile of W8JI: he never admits to be wrong, he jumps on "dummies" from his high horse, if he finds he might have been wrong, he will never admit it, but obfuscates the issue, fogs it with smoke and mirrors, goes quiet for a while and later emerges as a guru appropriating the critic's idea and proclaiming it as new gospel on his pages. He likes to criticize the other sources as misleading, while himself

has a plenty of it on his pages. Been there about 5 times and I would be critical about his "gospel". (And you don't not know about some of the stuff and backstabbing that goes on off the web pages.)

>
> http://www.w8ji.com/loading_inductors.htm
>

Prime example of another "wrongo".
The main problem with loading stubs in antenna situations is that they have RF current flowing on the loading wires, which interact (cancellation) with the element they are "serving" especially when folded back or forward on the element (3 wires interacting). The best way, if must to use loading stubs, is to have them to go 90 degrees off the element. The coil does not have that effect, there is just drop of current across the coil, while rest of the current along the element is not disturbed.
This effect is magnified when using in arrays, which was verified in real life by W6?? when they replaced loading stubs with coils and saw dramatic improvement in the 3 el. KLM 80 m beam - better gain and remarkable improvement in the pattern, F/B.

> Warm regards to all,

That too, from snowy NE!

> JS

73 Yuri, K3BU.us

2240. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:08:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <w%%4j.30267$Pv2.25369@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32497

K7ITM wrote:
> I thought you said you can
> calculate the phase change in a particular situation, and were willing
> to do it. Is the description of the system lacking in some way?

I have no idea what "system" you are talking about.

It's not a rocket science concept, Tom. One degree of
an antenna causes a one degree shift in the phase of the
traveling waves. If you disagree, please enlighten us.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2241. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:12:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <t305j.30268$Pv2.20912@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32498

Hal Rosser wrote:
> I tried Linear Loading with a 10-meter Mobile antenna - just to try it out.
> If I recall, the performance was about the same as a coil-loaded antenna.
> The reason I like coils is that they fit nicely inside (or outside) a piece
> of PVC pipe, and makes antenna-making easier.

3D coils are superior to 2D linear loading schemes. So far,
no linear loading scheme can equal the performance of a
high-Q coil with its extra dimensional advantage.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2242. Re: Filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:15:21 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <i605j.284$Id1.61@newsfe10.lga>
Source record: 32499

Any Algore fluorescent lightbulbs around? If so, throw them away. If the noise is generated within the band, no filters on the antenna would help, need to suppress it at the source.
Get small AM radio and trace it.

Yuri, K3BU.us

"Topaz305RK" <k7sam@arrl.net> wrote in message news:VMidnefK26naus7anZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@vnet-inc.com...
> Finished up Skywarn Recognition Day yesterday, had a good time, as usual.
> Had a continuing and ongoing problem however.
> One of our antennas is a trap dipole that the weather service hangs from a
> tower for us.
> We bring our 3 element beam on a trailer.
> The beam has no problems on 10-15-20, works fine.
> The trap dipole works good on all bands but 80 meters.
> We have so much noise it is just about worthless.
> We have tried turning off as much equipment as possible in the weather
> station with no success.
> So - there is something that is causing the problem - but - whatever it is
> we can not shut it down.
> Any suggestions for a good in line RF filter for 80 meters that may help
> eliminate noise?
> Open to any all suggestions from homebrew to a good reliable manufactured
> filter.
> Any and all suggestions would be appreciated.
>
> Sam - K7SAM
> WX7GGW - Skywarn
>
>

2243. Re: blah, blah, blah... was Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna, superposition, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:18:32 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <i905j.285$ld1.6@newsfe10.lga>
Source record: 32500

Brilliant!
Finally some wisdom and summary of this worthless NG.

bada BUm
:-))))))))))))))))))))

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:rRw4j.1958$3W.1021@trndny04...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:4751f231$0$4982$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> IF I am guilty misunderstanding the nature of the controversy, you may
>> not
>> believe this but it actually will not make me lose confidence in myself
>> (shudder).
>
> don't lose confidence, they are all wrong... no, maybe that is too harsh,
> they are all correct about one little thing each. if you will note, they
> each have one special case that they keep falling back on like it is the
> touchstone of all of electromagnetic. cecil and his optics, art and
> gauss's
> law, richard and terman, one talking energy conservation, one talking
> adding
> powers, then another adding fields, poynting vectors, skin depths,
> reflecting waves, interfering waves that never reflected in the first
> place,
> apples, oranges, and broccoli, and never the twain shall meet... its been
> this way for years. it used to be fun, now its just getting monotonous.
> you guys should go try your arguments in sci.physics.electromag, over
> there
> you might find fresh idiots to soak up your wisdom... they like tesla,
> freaky coils, permanent magnet machines, and faster than light stuff, you
> guys would fit right in.
>
>

2244. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:23:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5e05j.75628$YL5.41646@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32501

Richard Clark wrote:
> Not valid is quite different from invalid.

What is your native language? :-) From Webster's:
"in - a prefix ... having a negative force"

> Seeing that
> Cecil wholeheartedly has yet to reveal the how (or data to the same
> precision) of his own counter experiment (which I have also gone on
> record in asking for details) - I don't expect anything there either.

Good grief, Richard, I posted a detailed description of those
measurements more than a year ago before I moved to my new QTH.
In words, with a 50 ohm source, set up an autotransformer to
deliver a signal to a 3600 ohm Z0 environment. Put the 75m Texas
Bugcatcher coil in series with a 3600 ohm non-inductive load.
Measure the phase shift through the coil at 4 MHz. I eyeballed
it at ~25 degrees on a dual-trace 100 MHz O'scope.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2245. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:27:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Qh05j.75629$YL5.6109@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32502

Tom Donaly wrote:
> The lack of technical content of your post is duly noted.

The lack of technical content of your post is duly noted.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2246. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:32:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hm05j.75630$YL5.73256@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32503

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Are you so blinded by the battle that you cannot see anything else? I
> was not talking about 80 meter loading coils. I was talking about the
> overly broad application of the Corum model on that web page.

Well, since the context is 80 meter bugcatcher loading coils,
I guess that's why I was confused.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2247. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:33:04 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11174-47549230-76@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32505

Owen Duffy wrote:
'You have to view the helix as a transmission line."

B. Whitfield Griffith, Jr. treats "Transmission Lines for Special Impedances" starting on page 293 of "Radio-Elewctronic Transmission Fundamentals". On page 295 he gives Zo = sq. rt. L/C. Also, velocity of phase propagation is given as: v = 1/sq.rt.LC.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2248. The real way to get on top of GOOGLE...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-03 23:37:58 UTC
From: nbysv3hu <svbpcrbc0@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <96ef8a42-3406-4e98-a80a-b0fd05f456c0@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32504

I had first page organic results and they delivered on every key term
I wanted so here they are http://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com
or you can go straight to their contct page to get a great free report
and a friendly call back.
http://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com/Monthy_plan_rates-seo-services.html

2249. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:16:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <mv69l3d208tpk2em632kr1bmk92n7oeard@4ax.com>
Source record: 32506

On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 23:23:45 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>In words, with a 50 ohm source, set up an autotransformer to
>deliver a signal to a 3600 ohm Z0 environment. Put the 75m Texas
>Bugcatcher coil in series with a 3600 ohm non-inductive load.
>Measure the phase shift through the coil at 4 MHz. I eyeballed
>it at ~25 degrees on a dual-trace 100 MHz O'scope.

And what was it when you cut the coil in half?

2250. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:28:49 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj2720njg1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32507

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> Not valid is quite different from invalid.
>
>
> What is your native language? :-) From Webster's:
> "in - a prefix ... having a negative force"

If I've learned anything from you Cecil, it's that the writer gets to choose which definition he tends, or intends, whatever the case may be. Perhaps your emphasis is on the wrong syllable. :-)

73, ac6xg

2251. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:31:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ad15j.68863$RX.51387@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32508

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> In words, with a 50 ohm source, set up an autotransformer to
>> deliver a signal to a 3600 ohm Z0 environment. Put the 75m Texas
>> Bugcatcher coil in series with a 3600 ohm non-inductive load.
>> Measure the phase shift through the coil at 4 MHz. I eyeballed
>> it at ~25 degrees on a dual-trace 100 MHz O'scope.
>
> And what was it when you cut the coil in half?

I apologize, Richard, like W8JI, I am unwilling to cut my
75m Texas bugcatcher coil in half. But then, his coil didn't
cost $180 either. :-)

The experiment that you are suggesting is exactly the same
that I suggested to W8JI but he was unwilling to perform
such and I tend to understood why. :-)

As a data point, in the previous argument a couple of years
ago, W8JI tried to use the lumped inductance feature of EZNEC
to "prove" there is never any phase shift through any coil. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2252. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:32:23 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <xe15j.298$Id1.32@newsfe10.lga>
Source record: 32509

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:1fbaee08-3363-448d-9d95-689f8e2bdee5@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 27, 5:31 am, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
>> "John Smith" wrote> I don't believe any of the modeling programs are
>> "aware" of what dynamics
>> > are causing the DLM to outperform expected/modeled results--
>>
>> _____
>>
>> Using Vincent's own numbers for the performance of a 3.5 MHz standard DLM
>> shows otherwise, and that doesn't necessarily take a modeling program to
>> discover.
>>
>> As I stated in my last post in this thread, I was NOT using NEC to model
>> the
>> DLM in any form. I modeled a standard, base loaded monopole of the same
>> physical height as the 3.5 MHz DLM, and compared the NEC result for that
>> to
>> the DLM data in the URI test report, and the DLM data to the well-known
>> performance of a standard 1/4-wave monopole -- which performance has been
>> accurately measured.by broadcast stations thousands of times over the
>> last
>> 70+ years.
>>
>> That DLM system radiated only about 59% of the power applied to it, which
>> is
>> well below the ~95% radiated by a standard 1/4-wave monopole using a
>> "broadcast type" buried radial ground.
>>
>> Check the numbers for yourself.
>>
>> RF
>
> It doesn't matter. He mounted one on his bike, and he can
> make contacts, so all the rules go out the window... :/
> What I'd still like to see is the reinvention compared against
> a same height short monopole which is purely top hat loaded.
> I bet the DLM reinvention loses a bit of it's gee whiz status...
> If the DLM is all it's cracked up to be, the LW aircraft beacon
> boys should all be switching over real soon..
> I'm not going to hold my breath waiting.. :(
> Using extended helical windings for short whips is nothing new
> either.
> The CB'ers have been doing it for years and years.

> It's a valid concept which in *some* cases can give an
> advantage, but it sure isn't anything new.
> People whine that no one tries the DLM in the real world.
> But I already tried my own versions of basically the same thing
> many years ago. "for mobile use"
> But I don't use any versions of that basic design any more because
> it is proven inferior vs other more standard methods such as
> top hat loading, or using a single large high Q loading coil
> instead of a bunch of split narrow wound coils of lower Q and
> higher overall loss.
> I still stand by my previous statements that the DLM is not an
> optimum design for a short vertical. It has various warts, which
> I won't bother elaborating on.. There is not much point since it
> will just fly off into space ignored by the usual DLM-Gaussian
> campers.
> MK

I concur with Mike, I was at Boxboro when Vincent made his presentation and I also concluded that there were more fancy twists and words applied to this design than any design tricks to make it another "miracle" antenna.
As far as Vincent goes, he is some maintenance man at UofRI, with no involvement in any RF or Antenna labs or facilities there and PhD behind any of his work, he simply works there and used U for PR noise.
One can paint loading coil or wire red and claim breakthrough in antenna design and get a patent. Testing antennas over "perfect" navy ground will make even coathanger look better.

Yuri K3BU.us

2253. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:32:46 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC756DC39ACnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32510

Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
news:Xns99FB922964853nonenowhere@61.9.191.5:

...
> You have to view the helix as a transmission line.

I mightn't have spelled this out fully.

A 15m straight length of wire could be viewed as a transmission line.

Coiling the wire into the form that Tom measured changes the transmission line characteristics. Corum's paper and his references deal with development of parameters for the new transmission line.

Corum argues that solving this new transmission line is a better method of determining the inductance of the coil that other methods. That probably understates it a bit, because he represents that his method is a better way of estimating self resonance, better than the notion of a lumped parasitic capacitance to deal with distributed capacitance (another transmission line attribute).

Estimating inductance has been a challenge over a long time.

Corum's method with some extensions is incorporated in the online calculator to which I gave a link. I have used this calculator to a limited extent, and it has reconciled well with measured values. My observations don't prove that it is accurate, but they haven't proved it grossly inaccurate, and so far, it seems a good estimator for the types of problems I have solved.

I must admit that I haven't tried solving inductance using David Knights approach, it may well work and looks to be a degree simpler, but it doesn't seem to deal with the distributed capacitance /self resonance issue. One of my to-do jobs is to knock up a calculator and compare both solutions to some measured values... which is something of a problem for me because I mainly depend on others for quality measurements.

This issue has held up further work on bootstrap coax traps (http://www.vk1od.net/coaxtrap/index.htm) . After a lot of work modelling one of my correspondent's traps, he didn't want the analysis published because it disagreed with his QEX article. A later QEX article supports my model. Ah, that's ham radio!

I see people quoting the late Reggie's tools, but unfortunately he did not expose the underlying algorithms to most of them, so they are a bit of an unknown quantity in that respect.

I digressed a bit there, but estimating inductance remains a great interest for RF practitioners.

Owen

2254. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:35:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Bh15j.68865$RX.16947@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32511

Jim Kelley wrote:
> If I've learned anything from you Cecil, it's that the writer gets to
> choose which definition he tends, or intends, whatever the case may be.

Since I'm the one who used the word "invalid", to
which Richard objected, I am thrilled that you side
with me instead of him.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2255. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:37:54 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <2bf7c622-6550-4a37-8e55-d2d1d55e1db9@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32512

On Dec 3, 3:08 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
> > I thought you said you can
> > calculate the phase change in a particular situation, and were willing
> > to do it. Is the description of the system lacking in some way?
>
> I have no idea what "system" you are talking about.

That's a continuing problem you have when you cut off the important parts of postings you reply to. Though it's your problem, not mine, I've obliged you by repeating the description at the bottom of this posting.

>
> It's not a rocket science concept, Tom. One degree of
> an antenna causes a one degree shift in the phase of the
> traveling waves. If you disagree, please enlighten us.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil, I posed two very specific examples for you to work out to show us that you can actually correctly find the phase shift for travelling waves, as you promised you could and would. I would just like you to deliver on your promise. The specifics are repeated below--though you'd really help that short term memory loss thing if you would just quote the whole posting you're replying to, instead of always cutting off the meat. If you don't want to deliver, just say so and I'll leave you alone.

"OK, I live in a very cold environment (freespace) and I've discovered I can make and use high-temperature superconductors here, so I can wind very small coils that still have high Q. In fact, the Q is practically infinite, even for small coils. I've made a dipole from 0.1 inch diameter wire, 16 feet long total (192 inches). Four feet from each end I've put a coil of about 390 turns (gets a bit hard to keep track of the count) of very fine wire in a helix 0.1 inches diameter and 0.2 inches long. This seems to give me resonance at 3.9MHz, though a rather nasty low feedpoint impedance. Master guru, can you tell me please the travelling-wave phase change from one end of one of those coils to the other end of the same coil, at 3.9MHz, in the described environment? And can you tell me why I should care about that?

"I'm also experimenting with capacitively loaded long antennas, and I have another dipole that's 180 feet long, also made from 0.1" diameter wire. I've put tiny capacitors 45 feet in (25% of the total length)

from each end, and adjusted them for resonance at 3.9MHz. This yields a much easier to feed feedpoint impedance. They are, like the coils, the same diameter as the wire, and about 0.04 inches long. Master guru, can you tell me please the travelling-wave phase change from one end of one of those capacitors to the other end of the same capacitor, at 3.9MHz, in the described environment? And can you tell me why I should care about that?

"(And how about trying to surprise us all, and quote and answer the whole thing, not just some select part, huh?)"

2256. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:44:42 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC77739F8D9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32513

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in
news:mv69l3d208tpk2em632kr1bmk92n7oeard@4ax.com:

> On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 23:23:45 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>>In words, with a 50 ohm source, set up an autotransformer to
>>deliver a signal to a 3600 ohm Z0 environment. Put the 75m Texas

I can't see why an attempt to impedance match the source was necessary, the reflection coefficient is determined solely by the load and line characteristics.

>>Bugcatcher coil in series with a 3600 ohm non-inductive load.
>>Measure the phase shift through the coil at 4 MHz. I eyeballed
>>it at ~25 degrees on a dual-trace 100 MHz O'scope.

If you were confident that reflection was insignificant, then this test design might properly reveal the one way delay of the transmission line section.

>
> And what was it when you cut the coil in half?
>

Sampling the forward wave (which should be the dominant wave if with an approximatly matched load) at various points and comparing phase (wrt source) with displacement might establish if the apparent phase velocity is constant.

I don't suspect that the outcome of a properly designed and executed experiment is going to surprise anyone.

Interesting as the answer is, the question still remains, what can one do with the knowledge of the one way delay of a short loading coil when designing a loaded monopole?

Owen

2257. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:46:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mr15j.6138$AR7.4266@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32514

K7ITM wrote:
> Cecil, I posed two very specific examples for you to work out to show
> us that you can actually correctly find the phase shift for travelling
> waves, as you promised you could and would.

Sorry, Tom, when I came to the word "superconductor", I
stopped reading your posting. Please try to stick to
the real world of amateur radio next time. Anyone at
anytime can come up with some impossible esoteric
example that defies solution. Such examples are a
"vexations of the spirit" and I don't waste the
little time I have left on such nonsense. Please go
find another victim for your tarbaby.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2258. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 00:48:39 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj2876opg1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32515

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Please understand exactly what I am saying, Owen.
>
> 1. There is a *substantial* phase change in the *traveling-wave*
> current along the coil. Traveling-wave current is hard to
> measure in a standing-wave antenna but its phase yields
> complete and accurate phase/delay information.
>
> 2. There is virtually *no* phase change in the *standing-wave*
> current along the coil. Standing-wave current is easy to
> measure in a standing-wave antenna but its phase yields
> close to *zero phase/delay information*.
>
> 3. In a standing-wave antenna, the total current is primarily
> standing-wave current. In a loaded mobile antenna, the standing-
> wave current is approximately 90% of the total current thus
> tending to mask the traveling-wave current.

Honestly, Cecil, it's pretty hard to know what you mean considering the reckless way you throw around the term 'phase'. I'll grant that you might know what you mean, but I don't see how you can expect anyone else to.

73, ac6xg

2259. Optimum angle for antenna guy wires?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:06:23 UTC
From: JERD <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au>
Message-ID: <jK15j.19995$CN4.521@news-server.bigpond.net.au>
Source record: 32516

Is there an optimum angle for antenna mast guy wires? I will be using three guy wires and am a bit limited in real estate.

Just curious.

VK5JE

You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
Chances are I have one that you don't.
I'll leave it up to you to decide!
http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/

2260. Re: Optimum angle for antenna guy wires?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:17:58 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC7D175FC19nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32517

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in
news:jK15j.19995$CN4.521@news-server.bigpond.net.au:

> Is there an optimum angle for antenna mast guy wires? I will be using
> three guy wires and am a bit limited in real estate.

As you increase the elevation of guy wires, under lateral forces on the
structure from wind, you:
- increase the tension in the guy wires;
- increase the downwards (buckling) force on the mast;
- increase the upwards (pull out) force on the guy anchors.

Owen

2261. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:19:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oW15j.6140$AR7.1470@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32518

Owen Duffy wrote:
> I can't see why an attempt to impedance match the source was necessary,
> the reflection coefficient is determined solely by the load and line
> characteristics.

This may (or may not) be a source of misunderstandings on this
newsgroup. If the source is not matched to the characteristic
impedance of the environment, then reflections result, even if
they are "same-cycle" reflections. That leads to such concepts
as unchanging phase all around the circuit in violation of the
rules for distributed networks.

Ask yourself this question: One inch away from a mismatched load
at HF frequencies, do reflections exist? If your answer is "no",
it is time to question your concepts. If your question is "yes",
then the same thing happens when the load is one inch away from
the source. Think about that.

> If you were confident that reflection was insignificant, then this test
> design might properly reveal the one way delay of the transmission line
> section.

The goal in this type of measurement is to reduce the reflections
to a manageable level. If one recognizes what one is observing, one
can "see" the forward waves when the standing wave is half of
the total waveform. Ideally, the reflections would be eliminated,
but that is not an absolutely necessity.

> I don't suspect that the outcome of a properly designed and executed
> experiment is going to surprise anyone.

I can guarantee you it will be a total surprise to most of the
omniscient "gurus" on this newsgroup who will deny its validity.
If you side with the technical results of such an experiment, you
will be labeled a mentally disabled kook or worse.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2262. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:31:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <a625j.28003$JD.17443@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32520

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Honestly, Cecil, it's pretty hard to know what you mean considering the
> reckless way you throw around the term 'phase'. I'll grant that you
> might know what you mean, but I don't see how you can expect anyone else
> to.

Jim, if you have trouble understanding the word "phase",
look it up in a technical dictionary. I don't have time
to waste my time teaching everyone the principles of AC
waves in EE201.

But assuming some others are having the same problem as
you: From the IEEE Dictionary:

"phase - The fractional part t/P of the period P through
which t has advanced relative to an arbitrary origin."

FYI: For a signal proportional to cos(x)*cos(wt), the
phase doesn't change with 'x'. That's why standing wave
current cannot be used to measure delay.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2263. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:31:52 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4754ae09$0$4998$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32519

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns99FBAB9848F23nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>>>
>>> You have 4.124m of RG58C/U, the far end is s/c, what is the apparent
>>> inductance at 4MHz looking into the line.
>>>
>>> Did you get 1.1uH?
>>
>> I got 1.025uH using 250nH/m.
>
> Well, it is about the right answer, but could be for the wrong reasons.

Well, I used a manufacturers' spec.. The same manufacturer I think used 53
Ohms for Zo. I like your method better although mfr's spec. is probably
accurate over a very wide frequency band.

>
> The line is 30° in length, and Zo is 50, so Xl is about 50*tan(30), then
> work out L from there. Is that how you did it?
>
>>
>>>
>>> What is the electrical length of the line?
>>
>> Electrical length at 4 MHz = 49.5 m assuming polyethylene dielectric.
>
> VF=0.66, so the electrical length is 4.124/0.66m or 6.248m. That is
> 6.248/75 wl, or 30° (which you needed above).

1) I was looking at the electrical length of a line for 75m thinking that is
what you asked, i.e. electrical length for 4 MHz.

2) I mulitplied by 0.66 instead of divided. Mistake.

>
>>>
>>> What is Beta?
>>
>> Beta = 0.08 rad/m for 75m
>
> Beta=2*pi/75 rad/m or .083 rad/m... so I will pay 0.08.

My method was the same. I think it was OK to go to 2 dignificant figures
since wavelength was 75 m..

Thanks again, Owen.

2264. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:33:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2apa$16oq$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32521

Richard Harrison wrote:

>> ...
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Richard:

I'll break down and be honest, I cannot "dust you off."

However, how much "Q" is there in a straight wire radiator?

And, in "linear loading" that much of an "hinderence?"

You know, I have no horse here either--come to think of it!

Warm regards,
JS

2265. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:45:20 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <Qi25j.50319$eY.1024@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32522

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> The lack of technical content of your post is duly noted.
>
> The lack of technical content of your post is duly noted.

Not as noted as the lack of technical content in your post noting
the lack of technical content of my post noting the lack of technical
content in your original post.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2266. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:49:09 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2bmk$m24$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32523

Tom Donaly wrote:

> The lack of technical content of your post is duly noted.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

Hmmm, we are noting "duly noted" "technical minds" ok, duly noted here ... thanks for the heads up, from this example--others will be easy to recognize! Thanks! Now don't change on me ...

JS

2267. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:49:14 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <um25j.50322$eY.13802@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32524

Cecil Moore wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
>> Cecil, I posed two very specific examples for you to work out to show
>> us that you can actually correctly find the phase shift for travelling
>> waves, as you promised you could and would.
>
> Sorry, Tom, when I came to the word "superconductor", I
> stopped reading your posting. Please try to stick to
> the real world of amateur radio next time. Anyone at
> anytime can come up with some impossible esoteric
> example that defies solution. Such examples are a
> "vexations of the spirit" and I don't waste the
> little time I have left on such nonsense. Please go
> find another victim for your tarbaby.

In other words, you can't do it. Why don't you just say so?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2268. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 01:55:15 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC83698EAA9nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32525

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4754ae09$0$4998$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns99FBAB9848F23nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>>>>
>>>> You have 4.124m of RG58C/U, the far end is s/c, what is the
>>>> apparent inductance at 4MHz looking into the line.
>>>>
>>>> Did you get 1.1uH?
>>>
>>> I got 1.025uH using 250nH/m.
>>
>> Well, it is about the right answer, but could be for the wrong
>> reasons.
>
> Well, I used a manufacturers' spec.. The same manufacturer I think
> used 53 Ohms for Zo. I like your method better although mfr's spec. is
> probably accurate over a very wide frequency band.

RG58C/U would usually be 50 ohms Zo.

You cannot use the inductance/metre figure in the general case. If you approached it that way, though your answer is close, the method is inaccurate for all but very short lines. Compare the results of both methods on 16.496m s/c stub of the same line at 4MHz, your method gives 4uH, bit the correct answer is that it is not inductive, it looks like a capacitive reactance around 86 ohms.

The next dimension is the loss or equivalent series R of the impedance looking into the stub. The maths is a bit uglier, and is implemented in the calculator at http://www.vk1od.net/tl/tllc.php . Playing with the calculator will reveal why transmission line elements don't necessarily make good reactors.

This concepts above will be explained in any decent transmission line text. Some of these concepts are the reason you are having difficulty in understanding Corum's transmission line representation of the coil.

Owen

2269. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:04:15 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <zA25j.13426$MJ6.4862@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32526

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> So you think an EM wave cannot travel 10 inches in 3 ns? Try again.
>
> Nice attempt at a diversion, Gene. What I said is that a
> 4 MHz EM wave cannot travel 10 inches in 3 ns through a
> 2" dia, 100 turn loading coil. If you disagree, please
> feel free to prove me wrong.
>
>> Cecil insists that an 80 meter loading coil behaves nearly the same as
>> one of Corum's quarter-wave resonators. Others believe the coil
>> behavior is closer to a lumped circuit model.
>
> The entire rest of the antenna is ten degrees. Why wouldn't
> a 75m loading coil operate nearly the same as Corum's 1/4WL
> resonators??? Are Maxwell's laws different for loaded mobile
> antennas or for Corum's coils?

What diversion?

I was responding directly to a statement from Dan. This issue is at the crux of the controversy. The entire question is whether waves can leap tall buildings with a single bound or whether they must climb the stairs. Have you forgotten everything????

The detailed technical content in "Why wouldn't" is noted. That debate technique generally solves lots of issues.

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2270. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:07:38 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4754b66b$0$5011$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32527

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:Y3J4j.191176$kj1.516@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Try some extreme numbers and you can see that the expected results do
>>> not occur.
>>
>> A 10TPI, 2" dia., 100T coil used on 4 MHz is NOT an extreme
>> example. Why don't you just admit that you and W8JI have been
>> wrong for years and get it over with?
>
> I never said that condition was extreme. Try the calculator at 40 kHz and
> see what you get.
>
> 73,
> W4SZ
> Gene

The only things that happen are:

1) X(L) decreases to 23 Ohms (approx. a factor of 1000), as expected

2) resistance goes from 4 Ohms or so to .5 Ohm, as expected due to less skin
effect

3) Beta goes from 2 to .01 (it should get much smaller of course)

4) Q changes from 700 to 40 as it should with less R and inductance not
changing

Inductance stays the same.

I don't see anything falling out in this model; 40KHz is not an extreme.

2271. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:09:25 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <258-4754B6D5-898@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32528

Owen wrote:
"So, you are saying that if a coil has a Q of 500, its efficiency is 500, and that there is more output (power) than input (power)?"

Don`t I wish! Our energy problems would be solved. Owen caught me not thinking everything through and making a bone-headed mistake. I`ll take some time to rethink the relation between Q and efficiency.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2272. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:16:36 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <8M25j.13451$MJ6.359@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32529

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 22:08:42 GMT, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
> wrote:
>
>> Go ahead, try any configuration you want. See if you agree with that web
>> calculator.
>
> C'mon Gene,
>
> Drop the shoe. What is the result? I've lost track of the URL and
> would like to hear the punchline. Cecil won't understand it anyway,
> so what difference would it make?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

The calculator is at

http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html

I believe that Owen first mentioned that website, but I could be wrong.

I am looking at the calculation for beta, the axial propagation factor. It appears to be unchanged for any length of coil from very short to much longer than a quarter-wave resonant length. I cannot change the frequency any more, since Cecil thinks that is a diversion. However, the calculator does not seem to respond correctly in that case either.

The calculator notes state that it uses the "n=0 sheath helix waveguide mode", which is what Corum's Telsiks paper was all about. In that paper he indicated various conditions for validity, such as the fact that the coil must be near a quarter wave resonance for some of the mathematical approximations to be valid.

I am not arguing with the "n=0 sheath helix waveguide mode". I am merely pointing out that the calculator web page seems to be a "one size fits all" situation that may not be appropriate when required conditions that are not met.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2273. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:19:09 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <xO25j.13457$MJ6.12962@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32530

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Are you so blinded by the battle that you cannot see anything else? I
>> was not talking about 80 meter loading coils. I was talking about the
>> overly broad application of the Corum model on that web page.
>
> Well, since the context is 80 meter bugcatcher loading coils,
> I guess that's why I was confused.

Actually, the context has been the loading coil measured by W8JI.
Perhaps that is why there is so much confusion.

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2274. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:22:47 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4754b9f8$0$4966$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32531

"Jim Kelley" <jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote in message
news:fj2876opg1@news.service.uci.edu...
>
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>
>> Please understand exactly what I am saying, Owen.
>>
>> 1. There is a *substantial* phase change in the *traveling-wave*
>> current along the coil. Traveling-wave current is hard to
>> measure in a standing-wave antenna but its phase yields
>> complete and accurate phase/delay information.
>>
>> 2. There is virtually *no* phase change in the *standing-wave*
>> current along the coil. Standing-wave current is easy to
>> measure in a standing-wave antenna but its phase yields
>> close to *zero phase/delay information*.
>>
>> 3. In a standing-wave antenna, the total current is primarily
>> standing-wave current. In a loaded mobile antenna, the standing-
>> wave current is approximately 90% of the total current thus
>> tending to mask the traveling-wave current.
>
> Honestly, Cecil, it's pretty hard to know what you mean considering the
> reckless way you throw around the term 'phase'. I'll grant that you might
> know what you mean, but I don't see how you can expect anyone else to.

Jim, the reason it is called a "standing wave" is because the current and voltage tend to keep their same values as you physically move across the line. Whatever current and voltage you measure at, say 2 m past the feedpoint, stays the same; it "stands" and does not change with time. With this type of circuit, there will be no measureable delay because the waveform does not change with time. A standing wave is caused by a forward wave superimposing on its reflection. For a traveling wave, it is necessary to have a complete circuit external to the coil. The traveling wave will move at about the speed of light and the values of voltage and current will not remain constant at the same place on the line (again, say 2m from the feedpoint); it will vary with time. With this type of circuit it will be possible to measure delay because it moves with time, therefore it can be delayed.

2275. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:29:24 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <89b201bc-f144-4a74-9298-938e211515a7@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32532

On Dec 3, 5:49 pm, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > K7ITM wrote:
> >> Cecil, I posed two very specific examples for you to work out to show
> >> us that you can actually correctly find the phase shift for travelling
> >> waves, as you promised you could and would.
>
> > Sorry, Tom, when I came to the word "superconductor", I
> > stopped reading your posting. Please try to stick to
> > the real world of amateur radio next time. Anyone at
> > anytime can come up with some impossible esoteric
> > example that defies solution. Such examples are a
> > "vexations of the spirit" and I don't waste the
> > little time I have left on such nonsense. Please go
> > find another victim for your tarbaby.
>
> In other words, you can't do it. Why don't you just say so?
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

It's his tarbaby, not mine. My description was just for an inductively loaded antenna, and a capacitively loaded antenna. I was simply describing a method by which I could make a very small high-Q coil; the small capacitor can be had from DigiKey. The obvious question is, does the size of the reactive loading component matter? Then, if so, why, and to what degree?

What is it that loads (tunes) the antenna? Is it primarily the inductance of the coil, or is it parasitic effects such as the coil's capacitance to the outside world? Would the antenna be properly loaded with pure inductance, or does it _require_ the parasitic capacitance of the coil to the outside world?

By the way, there's another way I can place an inductive reactance at a point in the antenna, in a way that it's not coupled to the outside world: I can make the antenna conductor be the outside of a piece of coaxial cable, and use the coaxial inside as a shorted stub which reflects a pretty good (fairly high Q) inductive reactance back to a particular point such as a quarter of the antenna length back from each end, where the stub connects across a gap in the outer conductor. Can I use such an inductive reactance to tune the antenna? Will there then be a difference in current at each end of the gap across which that reactance connects? If there is not, and we're dealing with a standing-wave antenna, how do we account for all the "electrical degrees" we need to--or do we really even need to be

counting "electrical degrees"?

(Joseph Boyer's wonderful article, "The Antenna-Transmission Line Analog," is highly recommended here...)

Others are welcome to ponder all that while Cecil tries to unstick himself from his tarbaby.

Cheers,
Tom

2276. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:34:23 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <U035j.93$BI5.61@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 32533

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:6229b8f0-f2f2-4d69-9f11-a94ebd1613a5@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> On 27 Nov, 06:18, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>> > 1/2 wave monopoles
>> > have little dependence of a full counterpoise or ground for, at least,
>> > acceptable performance.
>>
>> The Zepp antenna is a 1/2WL monopole with no
>> counterpoise.
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> That makes sense. Physically it is half wave
> but electrically it is a full wave antenna.
> It is able to radiate on its surface and is unable to radiate
> as it returns down the center of the wire.
> (assuming the antenna is not tubular)
> The path on the outside is helical which promotes a slow wave
> so the physical wavelength has to be increased slightly to
> compensate.When JS made his Vincent model the physical
> length was slightly longer than a electrical half wave length
> because of this so it still was not quite balanced.
> To bring the antenna into balance there must be a contrawound
> widing put into place such that the radiating current on the
> return path is exposed and not enclosed. Doing this will not
> correct the slow wave phenomina but will neutralise the
> increased inductance created by the windings and at the same time
> bring the radiator back to equilibrium where the correct LC ratio
> is maintained and the radiator is a full electrical wavelength in
> equilibrium and of variable shape and elevation.
> Sound familiar?
> Art Unwin.....KB9MZ...xg
> Note the wire center contains no inductive or capacitive
> properties, only resistive. Thus radiation will be slightly
> over 50% of a full wave radiator.

To put it mildly:
The biggest crock of sheeeet yet!

bada BUm

2277. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:52:44 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2fdr$rh4$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32534

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>> ...
> 73 Yuri, K3BU.us

Yuri, I don't know if we are dealing with cultural differences or not,
but damn dude, you are TOO BIG OF A WASTE OF MY TIME ...

PLONK BIG TIME!

Now ....

Warm regards,
JS

P.S. But still, plonk!

2278. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 02:56:23 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2fl0$rh4$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32535

John Smith wrote:
> Why not:
>
> ___ ___
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> ___| |___|
>
>
> etc.
>
> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>
> Regards,
> JS
>
> P.S. Excuse the bad ascii graphics ...

Hmm...

Obviously, I have missed something in my "education."

In a front end tuner, sometimes, hi-Q is MOST desirable ...

In my antennas, a Q of 20 to 50 is ok, heck 100 is ok ... I don't see
the point above that ...

Regards,
JS

2279. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:07:49 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4754c485$0$4985$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32536

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fivs1f$ei1$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
> Why not:
>
> ___ ___
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> | | | |
> ___| |___|
>
>
> etc.
>
> A "flattened" coil, first time I see one used is Vincents' DLM, anyone?
>
> Regards,
> JS
>
> P.S. Excuse the bad ascii graphics ...

Looks similar to some switching PS inverter transformers I have seen
recently where the inductor "coils" are etched onto the layers of multilayer
PC boards and the ferrite core goes through the board.

2280. Re: blah, blah, blah... was Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna, superposition, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:11:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2ggsudt1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32537

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> Brilliant!
>> ...

WOW! I am in AWE (as in SHOCK AND AWE!)

To have been so gifted, and share such a meaningful exchange! <puke>

JS

2281. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:13:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2gksudt2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32538

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>> ...
> Yuri K3BU.us
>
>

WOW! What a work of art, what did you title this one, "Yuri Sucks Again?"

JS

2282. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:14:57 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2gngudt3@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32539

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:

>> ...
> To put it mildly:
> The biggest crock of sheeeet yet!
>
> bada BUm
>
>

Could you possibly lighten up on the intellectual content of your
posts--some of are "Yuri Challenged" yanno?

JS

2283. Re: Filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:18:56 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2guvudt4@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32540

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> Any Algore fluorescent lightbulbs around? If so, throw them away. If the
> noise is generated within the band, no filters on the antenna would help,
> need to suppress it at the source.
> Get small AM radio and trace it.
>
> Yuri, K3BU.us

Oh, most surely, the problem is so simple! <chuckle>

Krist, all will surely know an am radio will be real responsive to all
interfering signals, EVEN TO GHZ <cough!>

JS

2284. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:20:56 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2h2n$9bq$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32541

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
> Hmm...
>
> Obviously, I have missed something in my "education."
>
> In a front end tuner, sometimes, hi-Q is MOST desirable ...
>
> In my antennas, a Q of 20 to 50 is ok, heck 100 is ok ... I don't see
> the point above that ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

Well, too fast there, in traps, a hi-Q is desired by me, but heck, 200
is OK!

JS

2285. Re: looking for ideas for mounting 2 meter ground plane

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:30:46 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <2182c425-0e05-4115-a77a-0f2ec29c9ad2@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32542

Jim,
One way would be to just set the base of the antenna on top of the pipe and feed the feed line down the pipe. Notch an appropriately sized cap for that pipe for the radials and vertical element. Set cap on/over the antenna. Fix the cap to the pipe how ever you want to, glue?
I agree about the unstableness of the PVC pipe., it do bend and sway if it's very long. So, use a shorter section on top of something else? Clamp to a vent pipe on top of the house?
Have fun...
- 'Doc

2286. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:39:59 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2i6ecbh1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32443

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:

>> ...
> 73 Yuri, K3BU.us
>
>

Oh yeah, I trust you are here legally, right? Would hate to call
immigration on "another one!" <chuckle>

JS

2287. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 03:42:13 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2iaqcbh2@aioe.org>
Source record: 32444

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:

>> ...
> Yuri K3BU.us
>
>

Frankly, I DON'T think diversity is a good thing, any chance of
convincing you we are all idiots and you would be better off returning
to your country of birth? Well hell, just a thought ... :-D

JS

2288. Re: Optimum angle for antenna guy wires?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:01:40 UTC
From: Dave <db5151@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <13l9k9g3hlueb7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32445

From my studies in geometry, trig and physics, I believe the optimum angle is 45 degrees. Put the anchors as far out as you can, and attach the guy wire to the antenna mast wherever a 45 degree angle puts it, whether that is at the top, in the middle or lower down. Just understand that the part of the mast above where the guy wire connects will be subject to bending forces from wind. And the further it extends above the guy wires the greater those bending forces will be at the point where the guy wires connect.

My $.02

Dave

"JERD" <jedunk@REMOVEbigpond.net.au> wrote in message
news:jK15j.19995$CN4.521@news-server.bigpond.net.au...
> Is there an optimum angle for antenna mast guy wires? I will be using
> three guy wires and am a bit limited in real estate.
>
> Just curious.
>
>
> VK5JE
>
>
> --
> You have hobbies. I have hobbies.
> Chances are I have one that you don't.
> I'll leave it up to you to decide!
> http://www.flightsimulatorandhobbies.com/
> --
>
>
>
>
>

2289. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:14:06 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <uqedncip3q-cScnanZ2dnUVZ_oCvnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32446

<vedaprakash.n@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:c9bd7a7a-fb56-4a2e-8143-f319ae23450a@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> hi...
> i am currently doin a project and am stuck at making a ferrite core
> antenna with tuning circuit to detect a 457 khz RF wave.can aneone
> help me in this regard...
> regards
> vedaprakash

I would use one out of an old AM broadcast radio. You just have to increase
the C a little.

Tam

2290. Re: Optimum angle for antenna guy wires?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:15:26 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FC9B2D98AE2nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32447

"Dave" <db5151@hotmail.com> wrote in
news:13l9k9g3hlueb7@corp.supernews.com:

...
> connects will be subject to bending forces from wind. And the further
> it extends above the guy wires the greater those bending forces will
> be at the point where the guy wires connect.

... and the bending moment assists buckling of the section of mast below
the top guys... then ...

Owen

2291. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:22:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bC45j.5359$C24.3101@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32448

Tom Donaly wrote:
> In other words, you can't do it. Why don't you just say so?

In other words, I don't take stupid paths down the
primrose lane. Here's one for you: If electrons
were in the nucleus and protons orbited the nucleus,
would RF waves still propagate the same way?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2292. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:26:18 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13l9lndbhpgsvde@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32449

Looks like I didn't miss much by being out of town for a few days. The same arguments and hand-waving are still raging. But I'll try to add one constructive bit of information:

NEC calculates field interactions by means of very fundamental and very well established electromagnetic principles. As a result, it does a very good job of predicting currents in an inductor which is modeled as a helix. There are some caveats as there always are with any modeling process, particularly:

1. The spacing between the outsides of the wires in adjacent turns should be at least one wire diameter, and ideally several. NEC does not account for uneven distribution of current around a wire (proximity effect). This mainly impacts effective resistance.

2. The whole model must do some radiating, although even very inefficient radiating structures are analyzed with good accuracy. A check of the average gain usually reveals if there's a problem with the overall calculation. I've gotten quite good results with a model consisting of a fairly small coil with a wire through the center connecting the coil ends, and a source at the middle of the wire.

To the extent that the program is providing accurate results, it can be used as a verification or refutation of measurements, and to test whatever alternate theories one wants to propose. Cecil likes to split currents into sets of traveling waves, which in itself is fine. However, when all the waves are added together to produce the actual current, the result should agree with measurement and with analysis by established theory. This means that, again to the extent that the model calculations are being done correctly, the solution using traveling waves should agree with NEC modeling results.

One huge advantage of using NEC results is that they're not limited by lumped constant, traveling wave, waveguide mode, or other approximations which hold only over some range of conditions. Results should transition from one to another smoothly since the same fundamental laws apply regardless of the regime. (One additional caveat, though, when doing analysis at extremely high frequencies: the wire circumference has to be no more than a small fraction of a wavelength, because as mentioned earlier the program does assume equal current distribution around the wire.)

Of course, comparison of rigorous numerical measurements or modeling results with vague, hand-waving theories with no supporting equations or other mathematical tools is a total waste of the reader's time, and that's pretty much all that seems to be happening here. But if anyone is actually seriously interested in investigating alternative theories or

analytical methods, NEC or derivative programs such as EZNEC can provide powerful assistance in confirming or refuting them. Unless, of course, the objective is an attempt to refute the validity of Maxwell's equations, in which case disagreement with NEC should be expected.

Both NEC and EZNEC provide simple ways of generating a helical model.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2293. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:26:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <fG45j.5360$C24.4825@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32450

Gene Fuller wrote:
> In that paper
> he indicated various conditions for validity, such as the fact that the
> coil must be near a quarter wave resonance for some of the mathematical
> approximations to be valid.

What he *didn't* say is that if that same coil is cut
in half and used at the same frequency, the Z0 and VF
change.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2294. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:31:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9K45j.5361$C24.985@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32451

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Actually, the context has been the loading coil measured by W8JI.

Actually, W8JI himself says the coil he used is similar
to a 75m mobile loading coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2295. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:34:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6N45j.5362$C24.2927@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32452

K7ITM wrote:
> Others are welcome to ponder all that while Cecil tries to unstick
> himself from his tarbaby.

It's your tarbaby, Tom, not mine. When you can tell me
what's the difference between a duck, I will tackle your
equally ridiculous questions.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2296. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:36:18 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <11866-4754D942-938@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32455

John Smith wrote:
"However, how much "Q" is there in a straight wire radiator?"

That`s easy. Arnold B. Bailey has already done all the work for us in "Antennas and Other Receiving Antennas", but it depends on how fat the wire is.

For a thin-wire dipole, the 3 dB down bandwidth is 34%, so F2-F1/Fo=0.34. For Bailey`s 200 MHz antenna, BW = F/Q and Q = 200/68= 2.94.

Best Regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2297. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:38:04 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2ljb$m2c$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32453

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>> ...
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Oh gawd, the voice of recon' and ruin returns!

Don't question NEC/EZNEC, they are gods! Etc. ...

Why not tear 'em open, maybe if we see the equations which these applications utilize we can make much better arguments? ... however, a childish belief in "magic" is cute, huh?

As always,
JS

2298. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:39:35 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13l9mgai0h6iu7e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32454

People have an extremely strong tendency to simplify the mass of incoming data into simply digested and understood binary categories: Is it good, or is it evil? Does the antenna work, or doesn't it? And here the binary choice is between a 136 foot dipole and a shorter dipole.

The answer here, as it is to so may binary questions, is that it behaves in some ways like one, some ways like the other, and some ways like neither.

The helically wound antenna can be made resonant. A 136 foot dipole is resonant, but a shorter dipole isn't, unless loaded.

It will be inefficient, which is also usually characteristic of a short dipole and not a 136 foot one. A short dipole with a properly designed matching network could be made to be more efficient than the helically wound antenna.

The input resistance at resonance will be between that of a 136 foot dipole and a straight dipole the length of the helical antenna, unless the loss is exceptionally high.

The bandwidth will be between that of a 136 foot dipole and one the length of the helical antenna, unless the loss is exceptionally high.

The pattern will be more like that of a short dipole than that of a 136 foot dipole, although you wouldn't be able to tell the difference. It would even be hard to measure using professional equipment.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

James barrett wrote:
> Hi, I just read instructions on building a "helically wound" antenna
> using a broom stick.
> http://www.hard-core-dx.com/nordicdx/antenna/special/bromstik.html
>
> After reading this, I had an idea. I'm doing more google searches for
> this type of configuration, but wanted to ask here as well to get some
> opinions. What if I took two broom sticks, and wound each with about
> 68 feet of wire. Each stick making half of a dipole antenna. Then
> attach 450 ohm ladder line (or 50 ohm coaxial). How would this behave
> when connected to a tuner? Would it behave like a 136 foot dipole, or
> would it behave like a shorter dipole?
>
> Jim

2299. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:40:32 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2lnv$m2c$2@aioe.org>
Source record: 32456

Tam/WB2TT wrote:

>> ...
> I would use one out of an old AM broadcast radio. You just have to increase
> the C a little.
>
> Tam

Actually, a good idea, heck, tear apart two old am radios, use the cores
side-by-side, cut down on the turns and allow you to go lower ....

JS

2300. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:46:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2m3ndjd1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32457

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> In other words, you can't do it. Why don't you just say so?
>
> In other words, I don't take stupid paths down the
> primrose lane. Here's one for you: If electrons
> were in the nucleus and protons orbited the nucleus,
> would RF waves still propagate the same way?

Why can't I stick photographic film between the windings in a large coil
in HF range and get clouding of the film--apparently these photons are
"different" and don't react with the emulsion?

Sorry, I have a religious belief in EM radiation which does NOT involve
photons ... :-(

Now don't throw stones, I am just "reaching",
JS

2301. Re: RF transformer help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 04:49:12 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13l9n2bgct7jr9e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32458

Do a web search for articles and papers by Helge Granberg (quite a few also appear when the name is misspelled as Granburg). He wrote app notes for Motorola for many years, some of which dealt with this topic in some depth.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Jimmie D wrote:
> I am trying to make an output transformer for a six meter 100 watt amp
> project. The project is an extreme modification of an old CB amp. I have
> tested the old cores and found they do not play well at 50Mhz, they get warm
> and VSWR is nearly full scale. This is my first time trying a project like
> this, from hat I have read so far I need to try 67 type core material. Sad
> thing is not too long ago I tossed a binocular core out of aVHF-low PA that
> probably would have been perfect for this project.
>
> Jimmie
>
>

2302. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:03:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tc55j.75664$YL5.36924@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32459

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> But if anyone is
> actually seriously interested in investigating alternative theories or
> analytical methods, NEC or derivative programs such as EZNEC can provide
> powerful assistance in confirming or refuting them.

Here is an email response from Roy, W7EL, when I used
EZNEC to disprove his invalid coil current measurements.
He apparently didn't like the EZNEC results from this file:

http://www.w5dxp.ez/coil512.EZ

Roy Lewallen wrote on May 12, 2007:
> I resent your trying to use EZNEC support as a surreptitious
> way to continue pushing your junk science on me. If you send
> me one more non-support related email, I'll put you on my spam
> list so your messages won't even make it to my ISP and I won't
> have to waste any more of my time on you. That'll mean no more
> EZNEC support, and I'll refund your EZNEC purchase price. So go
> ahead, send me one more non-support email and make an easy $149.00.

Roy previously posted my private email without my permission
so turn about is fair play.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2303. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:05:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2n6qfkd1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32460

Richard Harrison wrote:

>> ...
> For a thin-wire dipole, the 3 dB down bandwidth is 34%, so
> F2-F1/Fo=0.34. For Bailey`s 200 MHz antenna, BW = F/Q and Q = 200/68=
> 2.94.
>
> Best Regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Thanks Richard, good math! So many won't take the time ...

Warm regards,
JS

2304. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:10:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aj55j.75665$YL5.53460@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32461

Cecil Moore wrote:
> http://www.w5dxp.ez/coil512.EZ

Sorry, obviously should have been:

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.EZ

Look at the "Load Dat" to see the actual phase shift
through that coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2305. Re: RF transformer help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:29:28 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2ojs$jj6$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32462

Jimmie D wrote:
> I am trying to make an output transformer for a six meter 100 watt amp
> project. The project is an extreme modification of an old CB amp. I have
> tested the old cores and found they do not play well at 50Mhz, they get warm
> and VSWR is nearly full scale. This is my first time trying a project like
> this, from hat I have read so far I need to try 67 type core material. Sad
> thing is not too long ago I tossed a binocular core out of aVHF-low PA that
> probably would have been perfect for this project.
>
> Jimmie
>
>

I have a CMI linear (chicken bander equip.--but the best!), mobile 100
watts am, 160+ pep, covers 2-30Mhz. Trouble is, takes only 5 watts max
drive ... I have come up with an interesting divider for my 20w rig ...

Seems like an easy core change would cover 6m +/-, turns ratio, I
suspect, should be kept the same--allowances made for core permeability
and would get ya' into the ball park--I think your linear would be the
same ...

Regards,
JS

2306. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:37:43 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2p38$ku8$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32463

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Roy previously posted my private email without my permission
> so turn about is fair play.

One thing we are ALL are in agreement with, and I say this with complete confidence, well I think, anyway, we'd all show up to KILL spammers!

Ya'd think they'd be ashamed ...

Regards,
JS

2307. Re: Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:37:50 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <2a0ef39e-c422-4a27-975a-7cf61e2a7b83@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32464

On 3 Dec, 19:13, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> >> ...
> > > Yuri K3BU.us
>
> WOW! What a work of art, what did you title this one, "Yuri Sucks Again?"
>
> JS
Re
Yuri K3BU. "us"
He is implying that he is a US citizen and is not visiting from
Canada.
That is really hard to believe. I heard he only comes to the States
to work as Santa Claus at the american malls.
The language he probably uses is ....Ho, Ho, Ho, Santa's full of
"sheet"!
There is no way that Yuri could possibly be nice or clean mouthed,
even to children,no matter what the season .

2308. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:42:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2pcl$1ej$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32465

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> People have an extremely strong tendency to simplify the mass of
> incoming data into simply digested and understood binary categories: Is
> it good, or is it evil? Does the antenna work, or doesn't it?
>> ...

Uhh, yeah, that sums me up pretty much. You think I should be ashamed?

JS

2309. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:45:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2pih$1ej$2@aioe.org>
Source record: 32466

Cecil Moore wrote:

Cecil:

You are one of the few here which has my respect ... tread carefully ...
love your arguments ...

Why can't we all just get along? ;-)

Warm regards,
JS

2310. Re: Tom's experiment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 05:52:09 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FCAB93AE011nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32467

Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote in
news:Xns99FA97E3A3637nonenowhere@61.9.191.5:

...
> Simply, I doubt that Tom's experiment, as far as described, was likely
> to reveal the value of Beta, except were resonance was observed (which
> implies 90° one way phase change along the equivalent line). The test
> setup was unlikely to reveal the true undisturbed resonance of the
> helix alone, there would be better configurations.

In thinking a little more about this, and thinking aloud, there is no reason to think that the blip on Tom's delay measurement at around 16MHz was for a mode of resonance where the one way phase change would be 90°, it may well have been the next higher mode.

Owen

2311. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 06:01:58 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <12059-4754ED56-917@storefull-3253.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32468

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"A 1/4WL monopole over ground is known to be 90 degrees long. The phase of the current changes by only a few degrees from feedpoint to tip. How much phase shift (delay) in the current would we measure in 30 degrees of a monopole? Answer: Only one or two degrees. Why is there only a small number of degrees of phase shift (delay) in the current in 30 degrees of monopole? Because it is "standing-wave current" that is being used for the measurement and the phase barely changes over the entire monopole length."

The current distribution and phase along a 1/2-wave dipole have the same characteristics except that the monopole`s image exists in the other half of the dipole. Figure 14-2 on page 464 of the 3rd edition of Kraus` "Antennas" shows the absence of significant phase change just as Cecil describes above.

Then, if you examine Figure 14-12 on page 474, you`ll notice the solid lines of the traveling wave progressing in opposite directions versus the stair step dashed lines representing the standing wave abruptly shifting its phase by 180 degrees at 1/2-wave intervals. This is standard transmission line-antenna knowledge and supports Cecil`s statement above.

You can take Kraus to the bank. I don`t know what all the fuss is about.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2312. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 06:24:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2rqu$9ff$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32469

Cecil Moore wrote:
> K7ITM wrote:
>> Others are welcome to ponder all that while Cecil tries to unstick
>> himself from his tarbaby.
>
> It's your tarbaby, Tom, not mine. When you can tell me
> what's the difference between a duck, I will tackle your
> equally ridiculous questions.

Perhaps, said in olde' english it would gain more of your
interest/attention--"Shakespearian terms?" <rofol>

Cecil, don't take the whole world seriously, where would be the fun?

JS

2313. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 06:32:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13l9t42bc59a7ea@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32470

Correction:

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> . . .
> Both NEC and EZNEC provide simple ways of generating a helical model.
> . . .

NEC-4 has a built-in method for generating a helix (the GH 'card'), but NEC-2 doesn't. I wouldn't be surprised, though, if the feature hasn't been added to some versions of NEC-2 floating around, since the basic programming for that function isn't difficult to do.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2314. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 06:42:41 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FCB4251A9B2nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32471

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
news:13l9lndbhpgsvde@corp.supernews.com:

...
> as a helix. There are some caveats as there always are with any
> modeling process, particularly:
...

Roy,

Aren't limitations on segment size an issue, especially with small diameter coils?

Can NEC model a typical HF helically loaded mobile whip reasonably, sy 16mm diameter, 1.2m long with variable pitch progressing to close spaced turns on the top 30% or so?

I suspect NEC is not a magic bullet either.

Owen

2315. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 06:48:20 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2t7j$tp9$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32472

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Correction:
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> . . .
>> Both NEC and EZNEC provide simple ways of generating a helical model.
> > . . .
>
> NEC-4 has a built-in method for generating a helix (the GH 'card'), but
> NEC-2 doesn't. I wouldn't be surprised, though, if the feature hasn't
>> ...
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

The "paid" versions contain this, in a usable fashion, and,
begrudgingly, are worth it ... nuff said.

Regards,
JS

2316. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 07:19:00 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2v1h$1e5s$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32474

Owen Duffy wrote:

[pretty good stuff] (if you can see the above, find out how to subscribe
to a free news server)

And, good/free software written by amateurs for amateurs, and in the
free spirit of "elmering":

http://mmhamsoft.amateur-radio.ca/mmana/index.htm

Try it, you'll like it (mikee did! :-D)

Regards,
JS

2317. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 07:23:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj2vaq$3ll$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32475

Sal M. Onella wrote:

>> ...
> Well, well, well! Two men who would otherwise be generating admiration are
> in a hair-salon slap fight. Nobody cares but I'm putting this group on
> hiatus. Phooey!

Well, well, Mr. Samonella, shame ta' see ya' go, and yer sorry donkey
will be missed ... bye ... gesus, if we begged, would ya' stay? :-O

JS

2318. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 07:53:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj311spjs1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32477

Alan Peake wrote:

> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the short
> antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would happen as
> the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the half-wave
> dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
> Alan
>

If room temperature super-conductors were available, do you even realize
the shape antennas would take? My gawd man, share some of that material
here! The thought alone is inspiring!

Regards,
JS

2319. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 07:55:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13la1urnkb7l8e4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32478

I've always regarded email as being private and confidential, and I'm sorry to see that Cecil doesn't give it the same respect. My email to Cecil was correctly quoted. However, as so often seems to happen, the context wasn't accurately reported. I provide support for all EZNEC customers, including Cecil, as I always have. And I choose not to engage Cecil in pointless and endless argument about his alternative theories, either in this newsgroup or by email.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Sal M. Onella wrote:
> "-------------" <---------------.com> wrote in message
> news:tc55j.75664$YL5.36924@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
>> -----------------wrote:
>>> But if anyone is
>>> actually seriously interested in investigating alternative theories or
>>> analytical methods, NEC or derivative programs such as EZNEC can provide
>>> powerful assistance in confirming or refuting them.
>> Here is an email response from -------------, when I used
>> EZNEC to disprove his invalid coil current measurements.
>> He apparently didn't like the EZNEC results from this file:
>>
>> http://www.-------------/coil512.EZ
>>
>> ----------------------wrote on May 12, 2007:
>>> I resent your trying to use EZNEC support as a surreptitious
>>> way to continue pushing your junk science on me. If you send
>>> me one more non-support related email, I'll put you on my spam
>>> list so your messages won't even make it to my ISP and I won't
>>> have to waste any more of my time on you. That'll mean no more
>>> EZNEC support, and I'll refund your EZNEC purchase price. So go
>>> ahead, send me one more non-support email and make an easy $149.00.
>> ----- previously posted my private email without my permission
>> so turn about is fair play.
>> --
>> 73, ------ http://www.---------.com
>
> Well, well, well! Two men who would otherwise be generating admiration are
> in a hair-salon slap fight. Nobody cares but I'm putting this group on
> hiatus. Phooey!
>
>

2320. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:05:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj31p1$s4p$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32479

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>> ...
>> Well, well, well! Two men who would otherwise be generating
>> admiration are
>> in a hair-salon slap fight. Nobody cares but I'm putting this group on
>> hiatus. Phooey!
>>
>>

When I was younger, I read articles by Roy--seriously.

"His program" EZNEC is a noteworthy contribution to "antenna builders"/amateurs--I find, concretely, this cannot be debated ...

Simply the end of the story ... now, many other things exist too ... if "things seem differently", so be it.

Nuff' said ... I'd go further even, Roy got me my extra--while not directy, maybe, he did!

Regards,
JS

2321. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:12:16 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <RZObHENgvQVHFAdz@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32481

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> However, any valid explanation of practical loading coils must
>>predict zero phase shift for the boundary condition where the coil
>>displays no other properties except pure inductance.
>
>Translation: A model must accommodate conditions that
>are impossible to achieve in reality. I'm sorry, Ian,
>but that is pathological thinking not uncommon on this
>newsgroup.
>
No, Cecil, that is a complete MISTranslation of what a boundary
condition is.

>A software model that blows up when R=0 is perfectly
>acceptable in the real world. It is a software bug,
>not a statement on reality.

It's only your model that blows up. If your model sees lumped-component
behavior as an impossible singularity, that cannot be correct.

Other people's models of antenna loading do not have this problem. They
recognise that lumped inductance is often a good approximation to
reality, so they very sensibly use that as their starting-point. Then
they can progressively apply corrections for the distributed properties
of a real-life inductors. The smaller those corrections are, the simpler
the model becomes.

In practical terms, a lumped-inductance model will take you straight to
a buildable prototype. The necessary corrections can then be applied by
mechanical adjustment, without needing to model the distributed
properties of the loading coil in detail. Such models are to be found in
G4FGQ's MIDLOAD program, ON4UN's 'Antennas for Low Band DXing' and other
handbooks.

There was also an excellent theoretical treatment by Boyer in 'Ham
Radio', which shows in detail how the model of an antenna as an
unterminated transmission line is COMPLETELY capable of incorporating
lumped inductance:
The Antenna-Transmission Line Analog, 'Ham Radio', April and May 1977.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2322. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:15:42 UTC
From: "Sal M. Onella" <salmonella@food.poisoning.org>
Message-ID: <D875j.2$yV5.1@newsfe15.phx>
Source record: 32473

"-------------" <---------------.com> wrote in message
news:tc55j.75664$YL5.36924@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
> -----------------wrote:
> > But if anyone is
> > actually seriously interested in investigating alternative theories or
> > analytical methods, NEC or derivative programs such as EZNEC can provide
> > powerful assistance in confirming or refuting them.
>
> Here is an email response from -------------, when I used
> EZNEC to disprove his invalid coil current measurements.
> He apparently didn't like the EZNEC results from this file:
>
> http://www.-------------/coil512.EZ
>
> ---------------------wrote on May 12, 2007:
> > I resent your trying to use EZNEC support as a surreptitious
> > way to continue pushing your junk science on me. If you send
> > me one more non-support related email, I'll put you on my spam
> > list so your messages won't even make it to my ISP and I won't
> > have to waste any more of my time on you. That'll mean no more
> > EZNEC support, and I'll refund your EZNEC purchase price. So go
> > ahead, send me one more non-support email and make an easy $149.00.
>
> ----- previously posted my private email without my permission
> so turn about is fair play.
> --
> 73, ------ http://www.---------.com

Well, well, well! Two men who would otherwise be generating admiration are in a hair-salon slap fight. Nobody cares but I'm putting this group on hiatus. Phooey!

2323. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:17:01 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13la3807di6t3ee@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32480

Owen Duffy wrote:
>
> Roy,
>
> Aren't limitations on segment size an issue, especially with small diameter
> coils?

Although NEC has recommended limits on both minimum and maximum segment length, my experience is that the minimum can often be disregarded with no apparent degradation of the result. A good test is a small single-turn loop, for which the theoretical result is well known. There is a limit to NEC's ability to model a single turn loop for reasons other than segment length, but the result holds very well for very short segments. A more important criterion is the segment length to wire diameter (or radius) ratio. Results begin getting poor when the segment starts looking like a coin, that is, with a segment length considerably smaller than the wire diameter. EZNEC spots these conditions and issues appropriate warnings via its guideline check. Most errors caused by segmentation problems show up in a poor average gain.

> Can NEC model a typical HF helically loaded mobile whip reasonably, sy 16mm
> diameter, 1.2m long with variable pitch progressing to close spaced turns
> on the top 30% or so?

There's no provision in either NEC or EZNEC to automatically generate a helix with variable pitch, but you could make a stepped approximation with several tandem helices. However, if by "close spaced turns" you mean wires which touch or nearly touch except for the insulation, this violates the rule I stated earlier, that the distance between outsides of wires should be at least one wire diameter, and preferably several. So the coil as you describe it can't be accurately modeled. As long at the rule is followed, though, NEC or EZNEC should be able to do a good job of modeling a fairly typical whip loading coil.

> I suspect NEC is not a magic bullet either.

Because EZNEC uses NEC for calculations, they both have nearly the same limitations. I say "nearly" because EZNEC does have some added protection against very small or large intermediate values in some calculations, fixes for a few special cases, and minor changes from NEC for various reasons. Most users are unlikely to see the effects of any of these, however.

No modeling program, regardless of what's being modeled or how, is a "magic bullet". Every last one has limitations and requires knowledge, skill, and often a bit of art to utilize effectively and without a good

probability of serious error. I spend a lot of time and effort here, via customer support, in the EZNEC manual, and in other venues, bringing attention to EZNEC's limitations in the hope that it will save users from getting results which are thought to be valid but aren't.

Side note: I had forgotten that at least one of the copies of NEC-2 I have includes a GH 'card' provision, so the modification is apparently quite common. It's not mentioned in the NEC-2 manual I have, however.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2324. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:25:03 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj32t0$c2h$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32482

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
> Nuff' said ... I'd go further even, Roy got me my extra--while not
> directy, maybe, he did!
>
> Regards,
> JS

directy = directly, but then, ya already knew that ...

Well, ya' know what I mean, hard to argue with a personality that was there (well, in spirit) when ya' built yer' first CPO (Code Practice Oscillator--fer' all ya' newbies.)

Thinkin' about it, Roy is a REAL amateur ... and again, nuff' said. I wish I'd have saved all those magazines.

When I "argue" with/idead/him, it is in the fondest of ways ... but then, yas' already knew that ... good night Roy.

Real men have strange ways and they don't need explained ...

...

Warm regards,
JS

2325. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:38:58 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13la4h5i2bgvoc2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32483

Alan Peake wrote:
>
> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the short
> antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would happen as
> the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the half-wave
> dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
> Alan

No. The answer can be found in any antenna textbook, because the lossless short dipole is a very good platform to illustrate a number of principles without the confounding additional consequences of loss.

Briefly,

-- The pattern of an infinitesimally short dipole is very similar to that of a half wave dipole. The difference is due to the triangular current distribution of the short dipole as opposed to the sinusoidal current distribution of the half wave dipole. Because the patterns are very similar and both antennas radiate all the applied power, the gain of the two antennas is nearly the same. The short dipole's pattern is a little fatter so it has slightly -- about a half dB -- less gain. But the pattern of even an infinitesimally short dipole retains the basic two-lobed dipole shape with around 1.7 dB gain over isotropic in its favored directions.

-- The input resistance of the very short lossless dipole is very low and the capacitive reactance very high. The resistance approaches zero and the reactance negative infinity as the length approaches zero. There's no comparison to an isotropic radiator, since the latter is a purely fictional source with no even theoretical physical realization and therefore no definable input characteristics.

-- The Q of the short dipole is very high, so the reactance varies very rapidly with frequency. A matched short antenna would have an extremely narrow bandwidth.

Most of these properties of the dipoles can easily be observed with the free EZNEC demo program from http://eznec.com, and much more information about the properties of the short lossless dipole can be found in any antenna text.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2326. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 08:56:59 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FCCAE9DF4nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32484

Roy,

Thanks for the exhaustive answer.

I appreciate your opinion on the short segment issue. I must admit playing with it and not noticing things go pear shaped as frequency was reduced (so that segment length become relatively short).

To those of us that haven't dived into the internals, the warnings are a concern and prima facie, I would be reluctant to accept and use results from a model with unresolved warnings.

The helical problem I posed is not unusual, many if not most low HF helicals wind up with close spaced turns at the top, and the absence of model accuracy in that part of the antenna renders any model of very limited value. (I am not suggesting that the Corum approach can deal with a variable pitch helical with close spaced turns at the top either.) It is just a real implementation that seems a problem to model.

So, NEC can model your helical so long as your helical is one that NEC can model!

I am familiar with the GH card, Arie's 4NEC2 has it. I think my version of EZNEC can generate a helix, but I know that it cannot save a NEC compatible deck.

I have tried a NEC-2 model of the coil that Tom described with 8 segments/turn (warning: segment length = 0.00013wl). The inductive reactance is a little different to the Hamwave Corum based calculator, the R is very different, the self resonance is different (understandably, likely to be affected by the coil terminations) and we don't know a measured value for Tom's coil anyway or the true stand alone self resonance.

Owen

2327. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 09:28:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj36k8$k9l$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32485

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> ...
-- The Q of the short dipole is very high, so the reactance varies very
rapidly with frequency. A matched short antenna would have an extremely
narrow bandwidth.
>> ...

> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

And, here is where a DLM antenna is nice, keep the coils of low Q and
bandwidth is "surprisingly wide."

Regards,
JS

2328. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 09:59:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13la97elqjdp5e2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32486

Owen Duffy wrote:
> . . .
> The helical problem I posed is not unusual, many if not most low HF
> helicals wind up with close spaced turns at the top. . .

Out of curiosity, why?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2329. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 10:16:32 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj39dt$1h0j$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32487

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> ...
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Great little piece of software, but, want something free without the restrictions?

http://mmhamsoft.amateur-radio.ca/mmana/index.htm

By amateurs, for amateurs--wouldn't be surprised it it used the same engine a EZNEC--or, that EZNECS' gui used the same engine!

Regards,
JS

2330. NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 10:21:04 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj39me$s17$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32488

Hey, isn't there ANY active techs here?

Just thought about it, but seems to be a real lack of people "in the industry", I hope I am wrong!

JS

2331. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 10:30:22 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj3a81$1hbc$1@news.ett.com.ua>
Source record: 32489

John Smith wrote:

> ...
> Regards,
> JS

Now, let me see, some gurus' are about to explain why EZNEC beats this
hands down--my ears are WIDE OPEN!

JS

2332. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 10:34:32 UTC
From: N7ZZT - Eric Oyen <n7zzt@127.0.0.1>
Message-ID: <N2a5j.43$3J5.25@newsfe20.lga>
Source record: 32490

John Smith wrote:

> Hey, isn't there ANY active techs here?
>
> Just thought about it, but seems to be a real lack of people "in the
> industry", I hope I am wrong!
>
> JS

well, it seems most of them have moved to blogging (and forums) as usenet is starting to show its age (and the ever increasing levles of troll traffic).

also, it seems with the ever changing dynamics of market and technologoes, the old professionals just don't have the time to post much (and most of the younger crown use sms and other "instant messaging technologies".

this and some of the "old professionals" are retiring (thus falling out of circulation).

it could be any number of other reasons, but these appear to be uppermost.

2333. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 10:35:42 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FCDBA60FD31nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32491

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in news:13la97elqjdp5e2
@corp.supernews.com:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> . . .
>> The helical problem I posed is not unusual, many if not most low HF
>> helicals wind up with close spaced turns at the top. . .
>
> Out of curiosity, why?

Why are they made that way, or why my interest?

My interest harks back to measurement of field strength of emissions as part of response to the BPL threat.

I was interested in whether NEC models might lead to a good estimate of Antenna Factor of typical commercial mobile whips (eg Hamsticks) on a wire frame model of a vehicle.

I did create some models of centre loaded whips in on vehicles, but I could do a pretty close estimate of them without resorting to NEC (http://www.vk1od.net/sc/slvaf.htm).

I wound up extending that to a piecewise representation of the helical (http://www.vk1od.net/m40/index.htm).

Owen

2334. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 11:45:46 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13laffdbluj7i5c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32492

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in news:13la97elqjdp5e2
> @corp.supernews.com:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>> . . .
>>> The helical problem I posed is not unusual, many if not most low HF
>>> helicals wind up with close spaced turns at the top. . .
>> Out of curiosity, why?
>
> Why are they made that way, or why my interest?

Why are they made that way?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2335. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 11:56:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lag2r9pncfg9a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32393

N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
>> Hey, isn't there ANY active techs here?
>>
>> Just thought about it, but seems to be a real lack of people "in the
>> industry", I hope I am wrong!
>>
>> JS

There are several very capable and experienced professional engineers who frequently post on this newsgroup, but most don't seem to want to waste time arguing about unsupported musings and theories. I plonked "John Smith" some time ago, and perhaps some of the other professionals have also, for the same reason. This prevents us from even seeing his postings unless quoted by someone else. Those who do see his postings very likely don't bother responding.

I presume, but don't know for sure, that there are also some skilled technicians who participate in the newsgroup.

Roy Lewallen, P.E., W7EL

2336. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 12:40:24 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <47554a2c$0$15405$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32396

John Smith wrote:
> Tam/WB2TT wrote:
>
> >> ...
>
>> I would use one out of an old AM broadcast radio. You just have to
>> increase the C a little.
>>
>> Tam
>
>
> Actually, a good idea, heck, tear apart two old am radios, use the cores
> side-by-side, cut down on the turns and allow you to go lower ....
>
> JS
>
er, you mean add.

2337. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 12:57:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <C8c5j.22714$4V6.9863@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32397

Richard Harrison wrote:
> You can take Kraus to the bank. I don`t know what all the fuss is about.

The fuss is about some people using standing-wave current,
whose phase is virtually meaningless, to make phase
measurements and report those measurements as meaningful
"facts" thus creating new old wives' tales that amateur
radio doesn't need.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2338. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 12:58:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <U9c5j.22716$4V6.14320@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32398

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil, don't take the whole world seriously, where would be the fun?

I'm sorry, John, the difference between a duck
is serious business. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2339. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 13:13:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <roc5j.22717$4V6.587@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32399

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I've always regarded email as being private and confidential, and I'm
> sorry to see that Cecil doesn't give it the same respect.

Roy, some time ago, you posted one of my private emails
on this newsgroup without my permission so you have not
"always regarded email as being private and confidential".
In fact, I was appalled when it happened. Now we are even.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2340. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 13:30:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tDc5j.22718$4V6.4034@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32400

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> A software model that blows up when R=0 is perfectly
>> acceptable in the real world. It is a software bug,
>> not a statement on reality.
>
> It's only your model that blows up. If your model sees lumped-component
> behavior as an impossible singularity, that cannot be correct.

It was a statement about a hypothetical model, Ian.
The model that I am using does NOT blow up. The model
that W8JI used is the one that blew up.

> Other people's models of antenna loading do not have this problem.

A 3 ns delay through a 2", 10 TPI, 100 T coil at 4 MHz
is not a problem?????

> In practical terms, a lumped-inductance model will take you straight to
> a buildable prototype.

Yes, but the person using it will not understand reality
as witnessed by the technical impossibilities asserted on
this newsgroup and elsewhere. Wouldn't you really rather
understand the physics than put blind trust in imaginary
components that do not and cannot exist in reality? Isn't
it ridiculous to use the lumped inductance in EZNEC to try
to prove that there is no delay through a coil? Isn't it
ridiculous to assert that reflected waves contain no
energy just because you can't figure out where that
reflected energy goes?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2341. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 13:47:26 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <47555A6E.3080903@bellsouff.net>
Source record: 32401

Alan Peake wrote:
>
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Alan Peake wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the
>>> short antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would
>>> happen as the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the
>>> half-wave dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
>>> Alan
>>
>>
>> No. The answer can be found in any antenna textbook,
> ...
> etc.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>
>
> Thanks Roy. Unfortunately, since I retired, I no longer have access to
> Jasik, Kraus etc. So, thanks for the answer. I should have realised that
> a dipole of any length is still a dipole and as such will not radiate
> off it's ends. Mind you, Eznec shows the average dipole, less than
> half-wave above ground, goes pretty close to an isotropic radiator for
> all practical purposes :)
> Alan
>

You appear to be extrapolating, if I see this correctly, that since all of the radiation is believed to come from one end of the dipole, then the rest of the antenna is merely acting as the necessary reactances and resistance needed to obtain the proper feedpoint impedance at a given frequency. True?

Following that line of reasoning, if the need for the aggregate reactances/resistances can be eliminated via superconducting elements, one will have just a single point source of radiation. Or, what is commonly known as an isotropic radiator. I suspect that the plasma antenna fellows are contemplating this too.

Ed, NM2K

2342. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 13:47:45 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <PTc5j.29065$K27.13648@bignews6.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32402

Alan Peake wrote:
>
>
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Alan Peake wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the
>>> short antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would
>>> happen as the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the
>>> half-wave dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
>>> Alan
>>
>>
>> No. The answer can be found in any antenna textbook,
> ...
> etc.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>
>
> Thanks Roy. Unfortunately, since I retired, I no longer have access to
> Jasik, Kraus etc. So, thanks for the answer. I should have realised that
> a dipole of any length is still a dipole and as such will not radiate
> off it's ends. Mind you, Eznec shows the average dipole, less than
> half-wave above ground, goes pretty close to an isotropic radiator for
> all practical purposes :)
> Alan
>

You appear to be extrapolating, if I see this correctly, that since all of the radiation is believed to come from one end of the dipole, then the rest of the antenna is merely acting as the necessary reactances and resistance needed to obtain the proper feedpoint impedance at a given frequency. True?

Following that line of reasoning, if the need for the aggregate reactances/resistances can be eliminated via superconducting elements, one will have just a single point source of radiation. Or, what is commonly known as an isotropic radiator. I suspect that the plasma antenna fellows are contemplating this too.

Ed, NM2K

2343. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 13:53:04 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <OYc5j.29120$K27.5691@bignews6.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32403

```
Ed Cregger wrote:
> Alan Peake wrote:
>>
>>
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> Alan Peake wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the
>>>> short antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would
>>>> happen as the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the
>>>> half-wave dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
>>>> Alan
>>>
>>>
>>> No. The answer can be found in any antenna textbook,
>> ...
>> etc.
>>>
>>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>>
>>
>> Thanks Roy. Unfortunately, since I retired, I no longer have access to
>> Jasik, Kraus etc. So, thanks for the answer. I should have realised
>> that a dipole of any length is still a dipole and as such will not
>> radiate off it's ends. Mind you, Eznec shows the average dipole, less
>> than half-wave above ground, goes pretty close to an isotropic
>> radiator for all practical purposes :)
>> Alan
>>
>
>
> ---------------
>
>
> You appear to be extrapolating, if I see this correctly, that since all
> of the radiation is believed to come from one end of the dipole, then
> the rest of the antenna is merely acting as the necessary reactances and
> resistance needed to obtain the proper feedpoint impedance at a given
> frequency. True?
>
> Following that line of reasoning, if the need for the aggregate
> reactances/resistances can be eliminated via superconducting elements,
> one will have just a single point source of radiation. Or, what is
```

> commonly known as an isotropic radiator. I suspect that the plasma
> antenna fellows are contemplating this too.
>
> Ed, NM2K

Bellsouth, now AT&T, is back to double posting everything again. Was having problems with their DSL service all last night. Wish they would get their act together.

Ed, NM2K

2344. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 13:59:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <S2d5j.22722$4V6.18478@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32404

Owen Duffy wrote:
> So, NEC can model your helical so long as your helical is one that NEC
> can model!

A lot of useful information can be had this way. Here's
one such implementation that segment checks OK and
illustrates the ~68 degrees of phase shift through the
coil on 7.15 MHz.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.EZ

> ... we don't know a
> measured value for Tom's coil anyway or the true stand alone self
> resonance.

I tried to get him to measure the self-resonant frequency
using the coil as a monopole over a ground plane. Corum's
equation says the coil has a VF of ~0.033 giving it an
effective length of ~25 feet or an electrical 1/4WL around
10 MHz.

The measured self-resonant frequency for my 75m Texas
Bugcatcher coil was around 6 MHz. It's calculated VF
was around 0.02.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2345. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 14:14:31 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <ihd5j.1161$g26.1030@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 32405

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4751f231$0$4982$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
I would assume if I
> was as far off in what I think the topic is supposed to be, you or others
> would have jumped in to tell me AND TOLD ME WHAT THE ACTUAL CONTROVERSY IS
> ALL ABOUT.

Some more about it at
http://www.k3bu.us/loadingcoils.htm
besides Cecil's pages

The main argument was the current distribution along the loading coil in a resonant quarter wave radiator. I and bunch stated that there is a drop along the coil, W8JI and bunch argued that not, that EZNEC "proves" it (using lumped inductance model). Nice to see W7EL coming around and recognizing difference between modeling the coil as a solenoid and lumped inductance.
The net result is the overall current distribution along the radiator, which reflects efficiency and is significant when elements are employed in the arrays of loaded antenna elements.
The rest is just digging deeper into the pesky electron behavior.
It would be interesting to get report on W7EL visit to W8JI.

Yuri, www.K3BU.us

2346. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 14:38:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <TDd5j.5393$C24.5015@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32406

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> The main argument was the current distribution along the loading coil in a
> resonant quarter wave radiator. I and bunch stated that there is a drop
> along the coil, ...

There is not much "drop" through the coil for the
forward current and reflected current. The "drop" in
standing-wave current is caused primarily by the
superposition of the forward current and reflected
current with their phasors rotating in opposite
directions. Assume there is zero loss in the forward
and reflected currents.

At the bottom of the coil, the forward current is 1a
at 0 deg and the reflected current is 1a at 0 deg.
The total current will be 2a at 0 deg.

At the top of the coil, the forward current is 1a
at -45 deg and the reflected current is 1a at 45 deg.
The total current will be 1.414a at 0 deg.

Here are the corresponding phasor diagrams:

http://www.w5dxp.com/phasor.gif

There is no drop in either forward current or reflected
current, yet there is a "drop" in total current. Since
lossless conditions are assumed, the "drop" is caused
100% by phasing, not by losses or radiation.

If we use a loading coil at a particular point in a
1/2WL monopole, we can get a *rise in total current*
through the coil. Both examples can be seen at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/test316.GIF
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2347. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 14:54:10 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <wSd5j.1165$g26.508@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 32407

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fj2i6ecbh1@aioe.org...
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> 73 Yuri, K3BU.us
>
> Oh yeah, I trust you are here legally, right? Would hate to call
> immigration on "another one!" <chuckle>
>
> JS

Your "brilliance" is blinding!

I admire Cecil for having patience to engage with such brilliant minds. :-)

Time to grow up from diapers?

Yuri

2348. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 15:04:38 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <h0e5j.1166$g26.411@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 32408

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:TDd5j.5393$C24.5015@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net...
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>> The main argument was the current distribution along the loading coil in
>> a resonant quarter wave radiator. I and bunch stated that there is a drop
>> along the coil, ...
>
> There is not much "drop" through the coil for the
> forward current and reflected current. The "drop" in
> standing-wave current is caused primarily by the
> superposition of the forward current and reflected
> current with their phasors rotating in opposite
> directions. Assume there is zero loss in the forward
> and reflected currents.
>
> At the bottom of the coil, the forward current is 1a
> at 0 deg and the reflected current is 1a at 0 deg.
> The total current will be 2a at 0 deg.
>
> At the top of the coil, the forward current is 1a
> at -45 deg and the reflected current is 1a at 45 deg.
> The total current will be 1.414a at 0 deg.
>
> Here are the corresponding phasor diagrams:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/phasor.gif
>
> There is no drop in either forward current or reflected
> current, yet there is a "drop" in total current. Since
> lossless conditions are assumed, the "drop" is caused
> 100% by phasing, not by losses or radiation.
>
> If we use a loading coil at a particular point in a
> 1/2WL monopole, we can get a *rise in total current*
> through the coil. Both examples can be seen at:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/test316.GIF
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Exactly and thanks for your insight into the subject.
The argument was/is about (net, resultant) current along the loading coil in
a RESONANT quarter (standing) wave monopole, aka mobile 80 m loaded whip,
which was measured by W9UCW and ridiculed by W8JI et al.

The rest is QRN.

Yuri, K3BU.us

2349. Re: looking for ideas for mounting 2 meter ground plane

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 15:37:54 UTC
From: James barrett <xucaen@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e0977b3d-fa99-475f-98aa-cc31ef73c1a7@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32409

This link just turned up in one of my searches. Oddly enough my google search criteria was "2 meter ground plane coil".

http://www.hamuniverse.com/2metergp.html

Jim

2350. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 16:40:49 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <a299d03b-a6c9-4164-8978-7f15c0adf16e@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32410

On Dec 3, 8:34 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
...
> It's your tarbaby, Tom, not mine.

Hey I'M not the one who's made well over a hundred postings in this
thread, man. Can the delusional see that they are? Have a good life;
I'll try in the future to not engage you in meaningful discussions
about your, um, tarbabies.

2351. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 17:08:56 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fr1bl31evkd1qc3dqq75hvp9q45mkav0al@4ax.com>
Source record: 32411

On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 02:16:36 GMT, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
wrote:

>The calculator is at
>
> http://hamwaves.com/antennas/inductance.html
>
>I believe that Owen first mentioned that website, but I could be wrong.
>
>I am looking at the calculation for beta, the axial propagation factor.
>It appears to be unchanged for any length of coil from very short to
>much longer than a quarter-wave resonant length.

Hi Gene,

On visiting the site, I plugged in Tom's numbers, specifically:
D = 50mm
N = 100
l = 254mm
d = 1mm

ï¿½ varied by frequency in a non-linear fashion, roughly x10 per decade
shift up in frequency from 40kHz.

What was strange was how "Parallel stray capacitance" wandered the map
to become inductive (-1 pF) at 40 MHz (and become a non-number above).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2352. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 17:51:28 UTC
From: Alan Peake <adpeake@killspam.internode.on.net>
Message-ID: <475593A0.9060609@killspam.internode.on.net>
Source record: 32476

> The answer here, as it is to so may binary questions, is that it behaves
> in some ways like one, some ways like the other, and some ways like
> neither.
.
.
.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the short antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would happen as the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the half-wave dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
Alan

2353. Yaesu-857 great for power-line noise locater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 17:52:53 UTC
From: gene@csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <fj445l$i2q$1@news.ks.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 32412

.....
My Yaesu FT857-D worked great to locate a power-line noise in less than an hour.
Its programmable features include AM, RF-gain, and AGC-off options on all bands.
I dug out an old 4-element 2M Yagi from past days and quickly located the noisey
ower-pole in someone's back yard on another street more than a block away.
I was able to point toward the noisey pole from three surrounding directions,
and using the RF-gain was able to attenuate out all noise from other directions.
The Power Company soon came out and verified the problem by shaking the pole and
other probing. (however, they may wait until the ground freezes harder to get
their truck in there).
I used a small air-compressor which has a lead-acid battery to power
the 857 transceiver. I left the microphone attached, and I HIGHLY RECOMMEND that
you securely protect the XMIT button on the mike, because when I went back the
second day to verify my find, I somehow damaged my transceiver and have now sent it
back to Yaesu for repair. The second day, I had a 16" whip on the UHF/VHF and a
160M loopstick on the HF. I can only speculate that the XMIT button got
accidentally pushed and caused something wild to happen. Resetting the CPU's as
mentioned in the book did not help, and some serious damage was done, causing
several functions to fail.

2354. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:10:55 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj457eqei1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32413

N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:

>> ...
> this and some of the "old professionals" are retiring (thus falling out of
> circulation).
>
>
> it could be any number of other reasons, but these appear to be uppermost.
>

I am afraid you are all too correct. I wonder if the bear share of new techs are not being hired off shore in other companies also--I know this has taken a devatating toll on my industry ... Getting to the point you have to go to india or china to get a position!

I hope this trend ends soon, while we are all still eating! :-(

Regards,
JS

2355. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:17:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <b36bl39r40lfs375vnddgt8mjed0dfgtac@4ax.com>
Source record: 32414

On Mon, 03 Dec 2007 20:26:18 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>Both NEC and EZNEC provide simple ways of generating a helical model.

Hi Roy,

EZNEC refuses to operate with Tom's coil (wire overlaps and geometry
issues if I recall from the last failure).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2356. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:23:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kn6bl3pfaqv9hub8f4p92sv4k9cij4irhp@4ax.com>
Source record: 32415

On Mon, 3 Dec 2007 18:29:24 -0800 (PST), K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com> wrote:

>I can make the antenna conductor be the outside of a piece of
>coaxial cable, and use the coaxial inside as a shorted stub which
>reflects a pretty good (fairly high Q) inductive reactance back to a
>particular point such as a quarter of the antenna length back from
>each end, where the stub connects across a gap in the outer
>conductor. Can I use such an inductive reactance to tune the
>antenna? Will there then be a difference in current at each end of
>the gap across which that reactance connects?

Hi Tom,

Interesting proposition. I like it.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2357. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:24:26 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fj460q$14ti$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32416

James Barrett wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> It depends upon what you want your radiation pattern
>> coverage to be from your particular QTH. I orient my
>> 130 foot dipole so that my radiation lobes point toward
>> the world's large land masses on 20m. The free demo
>> version of EZNEC available from eznec.com will tell you
>> what direction your lobes are pointing.
>
> I tried using the demo version of EZNEC, but haven't figured it out yet.
> I don't really know yet what I want my radiation pattern to be because
> I've had an HF radio now for three weeks, and only a 10 meter dipole.

I would respectfully suggest that you don't need to worry too much
about radiation angle - yet. Sometimes we get so far into things that it
can become discouraging.

In any event, do go through the whole tutorial process at the beginning
of the manual.

> Anyways, I'm not sure yet what to expect as far as making contacts.
> Would I have a better shot from east or west, or would I have a better
> shot north and south?

Here is one thing that relates a bit to that take off angle. As you go
up in frequency with that universal dipole, the antenna starts to get
"lobey". The radiation pattern is not the nice simple blob you get with
a halfwave dipole. It can get pretty interesting as you get higher and
higher in frequency.

> So, I guess what I should have asked was, what would be the best
> orientation for a dipole in New England in order to make contacts at
> this time of year and at this point in the sun spot cycle.

So much depends on the frequency. The lobey pattern can make a dipole
less directional depending on frequency.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2358. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:36:29 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lb7hg34lecle7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32417

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> Hi Roy,
>
> EZNEC refuses to operate with Tom's coil (wire overlaps and geometry
> issues if I recall from the last failure).

Please contact me by email if you think there's EZNEC isn't doing something as you think it should. I'll either explain why it's doing what it does or, if there's a bug, will fix it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2359. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:39:53 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lb7nscm4p3v75@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32418

Ed Cregger wrote:
>
> You appear to be extrapolating, if I see this correctly, that since all
> of the radiation is believed to come from one end of the dipole, then
> the rest of the antenna is merely acting as the necessary reactances and
> resistance needed to obtain the proper feedpoint impedance at a given
> frequency. True?

No. It's not true that all the radiation "comes from one end of the
dipole". Extrapolation from that mistaken premise will lead to invalid
conclusions.

> Following that line of reasoning, if the need for the aggregate
> reactances/resistances can be eliminated via superconducting elements,
> one will have just a single point source of radiation. Or, what is
> commonly known as an isotropic radiator. I suspect that the plasma
> antenna fellows are contemplating this too.

And there's the first one. . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2360. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:47:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <hg7bl3lkhfj2egua3end4kqq3qmi57j9k9@4ax.com>
Source record: 32419

On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 00:31:02 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>I apologize, Richard, like W8JI, I am unwilling to cut my
>75m Texas bugcatcher coil in half. But then, his coil didn't
>cost $180 either. :-)
>
>The experiment that you are suggesting is exactly the same
>that I suggested to W8JI but he was unwilling to perform
>such and I tend to understood why. :-)
>
>As a data point, in the previous argument a couple of years
>ago, W8JI tried to use the lumped inductance feature of EZNEC
>to "prove" there is never any phase shift through any coil. :-)

So, the short of it (the long of it is above) is that neither of you
have valid data that demonstrates a Corum solution. I'm not
surprised.

Seeing that there is no valid conclusion, it must be by the extended
logic of your understanding of English that both your and Tom's
positions are thus INVALID.

Anything left to introduce, barring actual test results, is not
superposition, but supposition.

2361. Re: Optimum angle for antenna guy wires?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:54:31 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24417-4755A267-1114@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32421

JERD, VK5JE wrote:
"Is there an optimum angle for antenna mast guy wires?"
Many factors are involved in guying a mast. Read the "ARRL Antenna Book" chapter on "Antenna Supports" or some similar authoritative information aimed at your level of civil engineering expertise.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2362. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:57:39 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns99FD3C9C4CB8Enonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 32422

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
news:13laffdbluj7i5c@corp.supernews.com:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in news:13la97elqjdp5e2
>> @corp.supernews.com:
>>
>>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>>> . . .
>>>> The helical problem I posed is not unusual, many if not most low HF
>>>> helicals wind up with close spaced turns at the top. . .
>>> Out of curiosity, why?
>>
>> Why are they made that way, or why my interest?
>
> Why are they made that way?

I suspect that it is a technique to try to maximise the current moment to
get the highest radiation resistance. They then build out the radation
resistance with loss to achieve a specification maximum VSWR for direct
feeding at the base with 50 ohm line.

Owen

2363. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 18:58:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xrh5j.28748$lD6.4677@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32420

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> EZNEC refuses to operate with Tom's coil (wire overlaps and geometry
>> issues if I recall from the last failure).
>
> Please contact me by email if you think there's EZNEC isn't doing
> something as you think it should. I'll either explain why it's doing
> what it does or, if there's a bug, will fix it.

It's not a bug. Tom's coil dimensions violate
the helix segment guidelines at 4 MHz.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2364. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 19:16:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RHh5j.28749$ID6.1923@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32423

Richard Clark wrote:
> So, the short of it (the long of it is above) is that neither of you
> have valid data that demonstrates a Corum solution. I'm not
> surprised.

In addition to my measurements on the 75m Texas
Bugcatcher coil, I also measured ~12-13 ns delay
through 50 turns of the same coil stock that Tom
was using when he measured a 3 ns delay through
a 100 turn coil. That 12-13 ns delay is within
15% of the Corum equation predictions.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2365. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 19:17:02 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <4755A7AE.400@bellsouff.net>
Source record: 32424

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ed Cregger wrote:
>>
>> You appear to be extrapolating, if I see this correctly, that since
>> all of the radiation is believed to come from one end of the dipole,
>> then the rest of the antenna is merely acting as the necessary
>> reactances and resistance needed to obtain the proper feedpoint
>> impedance at a given frequency. True?
>
> No. It's not true that all the radiation "comes from one end of the
> dipole". Extrapolation from that mistaken premise will lead to invalid
> conclusions.
>
>> Following that line of reasoning, if the need for the aggregate
>> reactances/resistances can be eliminated via superconducting elements,
>> one will have just a single point source of radiation. Or, what is
>> commonly known as an isotropic radiator. I suspect that the plasma
>> antenna fellows are contemplating this too.
>
> And there's the first one. . .
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

You are the acknowledged expert here (we're not worthy!!!).

What is the flaw in the proposed thinking? You have to admit that lots of the commercial antenna companies and ham publications either do, or used to, emphasize the point that "most of the radiation of a 1/4 wave ground plane antenna (half of a half wave) occurs near the feed point".

Instead of just saying, no, this thinking is incorrect, how about teaching your students (includes me) precisely what is wrong with this line of thinking. Not at the engineering level necessarily (oodles of formulas), but in the analog/real world level.

Please?

Be merciful, oh great one. I'm on enough prescription drugs to put half a football team to sleep, so, occasionally, I get quite tangential to the topic at hand. I hope this isn't one of those times. <G>

Thank you, oh merciful one.

Ed, NM2K

2366. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 19:17:17 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <LIh5j.29625$K27.2839@bignews6.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32425

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ed Cregger wrote:
>>
>> You appear to be extrapolating, if I see this correctly, that since
>> all of the radiation is believed to come from one end of the dipole,
>> then the rest of the antenna is merely acting as the necessary
>> reactances and resistance needed to obtain the proper feedpoint
>> impedance at a given frequency. True?
>
> No. It's not true that all the radiation "comes from one end of the
> dipole". Extrapolation from that mistaken premise will lead to invalid
> conclusions.
>
>> Following that line of reasoning, if the need for the aggregate
>> reactances/resistances can be eliminated via superconducting elements,
>> one will have just a single point source of radiation. Or, what is
>> commonly known as an isotropic radiator. I suspect that the plasma
>> antenna fellows are contemplating this too.
>
> And there's the first one. . .
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

You are the acknowledged expert here (we're not worthy!!!).

What is the flaw in the proposed thinking? You have to admit that lots of the commercial antenna companies and ham publications either do, or used to, emphasize the point that "most of the radiation of a 1/4 wave ground plane antenna (half of a half wave) occurs near the feed point".

Instead of just saying, no, this thinking is incorrect, how about teaching your students (includes me) precisely what is wrong with this line of thinking. Not at the engineering level necessarily (oodles of formulas), but in the analog/real world level.

Please?

Be merciful, oh great one. I'm on enough prescription drugs to put half a football team to sleep, so, occasionally, I get quite tangential to the topic at hand. I hope this isn't one of those times. <G>

Thank you, oh merciful one.

Ed, NM2K

2367. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 19:26:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dRh5j.4618$fl7.4069@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32426

Owen Duffy wrote:
> I suspect that it is a technique to try to maximise the current moment to
> get the highest radiation resistance. They then build out the radation
> resistance with loss to achieve a specification maximum VSWR for direct
> feeding at the base with 50 ohm line.

It could also be a technique to move part of the
loading up to the top of the antenna. I once won
a CA shootout with a top-loaded junk box antenna
that, in EZNEC, looks something like this:

http://www.w5dxp.com/SHOOTOUT.EZ
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2368. Re: Optimum angle for antenna guy wires?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 20:15:00 UTC
From: "pdrahn@coinet.com" <co_farmer@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <19d86675-b66a-47b5-83f9-7b8e226b206b@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32427

On Dec 4, 10:54 am, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison)
wrote:
> JERD, VK5JE wrote:
>
> "Is there an optimum angle for antenna mast guy wires?"
> Many factors are involved in guying a mast. Read the "ARRL Antenna
> Book" chapter on "Antenna Supports" or some similar authoritative
> information aimed at your level of civil engineering expertise.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Exactly as Richard replied. Other considerations are the type of
antenna. For any type of dipole or similar antenna one guy or set of
guys must be directly in line with the wire of the antenna. Otherwise
the pull of the antenna will surely bring down you mast. Then spread
the other two guy wires 120 degrees from the back guy.

What type of mast are you putting up and how high?

For example, this summer I began putting up a 160 meter lazy quad
using four 4 section push-up steel masts. Each section is 10 ft. with
a 1 ft overlap giving a full height of about 36 feet. A mast is at
each corner of the rectangle. I couldn't quite get a square. I have 3
screw-in ground anchors set at 30 ft from the mast. All guys are
attached to one anchor. The first set of guys is attached at the 10 ft
mast ring so the mast set can be anchored vertically before raising
any of the nested pieces.

A second set of 3 guy wires is attached at the third section ring and
a single guy wire is attached to the very top of the top section. The
second guy ring is left empty. Using a step ladder, I can pull up and
lock section after section till all are extended. Then the second and
the top guy wires are attached to the ground anchor and all are
snugged up until the whole mast is vertical.

One ground anchor is set behind the mast so its guy wires and the mast
are in line with the mast on the opposite corner of the rectangle. The
other two anchors are set at 120 degrees from the back anchor.

Each mast has a pulley and rope to pull the insulator and antenna wire
up into the air. When all is raised, the antenna wire and the back guy
on each mast give the equivalent of three guy wires at the top of each
mast. This was all theory until last weekend. We had a HELL of a wind
storm. Blew fences down, metal roofing off other guy's shop, etc. The
quad antenna hardly moved!

I still have to finish the 600 ohm feed line. I was tempted to use 450 ohm window line, but after the wind storm, I know it would have been whipped to pieces. So, I don't know how well the antenna will actually work, yet, but there is hope.

Perhaps this discourse will give you some other ideas on guying your mast.

73's
Paul, KD7HB

2369. Re: Coils, why?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 20:17:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj4ckcjnn1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32428

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:

> ...
> Your "brilliance" is blinding!
>
> I admire Cecil for having patience to engage with such brilliant minds. :-)
>
> Time to grow up from diapers?
>
> Yuri
>
>

Ahhh, that just felt good ...

JS

2370. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 20:28:06 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <0d7894d7-930f-4ee9-bb99-5e238e4a6339@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32429

On Dec 4, 1:26 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Owen Duffy wrote:
> > I suspect that it is a technique to try to maximise the current moment to
> > get the highest radiation resistance. They then build out the radation
> > resistance with loss to achieve a specification maximum VSWR for direct
> > feeding at the base with 50 ohm line.
>
> It could also be a technique to move part of the
> loading up to the top of the antenna. I once won
> a CA shootout with a top-loaded junk box antenna
> that, in EZNEC, looks something like this:

I think the main reason they do that is to improve current
distribution.
The tighter windings near the top make it act more like a
lumped coil which is raised from the base.
This should provide a more constant current level up the whip.
It's done for the same reason people raise the usual coils used
on a bugcatcher , or whatever. To improve current distribution.
And most don't add any extra loss on purpose.
Most add a extra small winding at the base to act as a
matching coil.
If you take one of those helical whips, IE: hamstick, etc,
and add a longer stinger whip, you will have a pretty decent
antenna.
I used a 20m hamstick on 40m, by adding a 4-5 ft stinger
and it worked very well. Almost as well as the typical
bugcatcher.
But I later rebuilt that antenna by stripping the helical windings,
adding a bigger "lumped" coil, and it was pretty much electrically
the same as a bugcatcher. It works all bands 80-10 now.
MK

2371. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 20:50:44 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj4elh$4r2$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32431

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Honestly, Cecil, it's pretty hard to know what you mean considering
>> the reckless way you throw around the term 'phase'. I'll grant that
>> you might know what you mean, but I don't see how you can expect
>> anyone else to.
>
>
> Jim, if you have trouble understanding the word "phase",
> look it up in a technical dictionary. I don't have time
> to waste my time teaching everyone the principles of AC
> waves in EE201.

Thanks. Sorry for the unfinished thought. I meant that because of the reckless way you use the term, I don't know how you expect others to know what you intend by it when you use it.

> FYI: For a signal proportional to cos(x)*cos(wt), the
> phase doesn't change with 'x'. That's why standing wave
> current cannot be used to measure delay.

Perfect example. The phase of a cosine wave at it's absolute maximum amplitude is either 0 or 180 degrees. Each point along a sinusoidal plot represents a different phase angle. Phase varies with time at a fixed position, or varies with position at a fixed time. For it to have meaning there must be a reference. You have a habit of switching references without noticing or making note of it. This makes some of your comments a bit confused sounding, if not blatantly inaccurate.

With regard to your comment above, if the maximum amplitude and period of a sinusoidal wave are both known, then given any instantaneous amplitude and, knowing whether the slope is positive or negative, the instantaneous phase can be readily determined. FYI: Phase angle (wt) is found on the x axis of a sinusoidal plot. When period or wavelength and length are equated, as is the case with a resonant antenna then phase and position are functionally related.

73, ac6xg

2372. Re: The real way to get on top of GOOGLE...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 20:52:29 UTC
From: "pdrahn@coinet.com" <co_farmer@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <a3a79d17-ac48-4cd0-8ca9-85ccc6955957@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32430

On Dec 3, 3:37 pm, nbysv3hu <svbpcr...@gmail.com> wrote:
> I had first page organic results and they delivered on every key term
> I wanted so here they arehttp://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com
> or you can go straight to their contct page to get a great free report
> and a friendly call
back.http://www.atomicsearchengineoptimization.com/Monthy_plan_rates-seo-s...

Is this about organic antennas? Like trees?

Paul, KD7HB

2373. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 20:59:57 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lbfugmqc18v41@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32432

Ed Cregger wrote:
>
> You are the acknowledged expert here (we're not worthy!!!).
>
> What is the flaw in the proposed thinking? You have to admit that lots
> of the commercial antenna companies and ham publications either do, or
> used to, emphasize the point that "most of the radiation of a 1/4 wave
> ground plane antenna (half of a half wave) occurs near the feed point".
>
> Instead of just saying, no, this thinking is incorrect, how about
> teaching your students (includes me) precisely what is wrong with this
> line of thinking. Not at the engineering level necessarily (oodles of
> formulas), but in the analog/real world level.
>
> Please?
>
> Be merciful, oh great one. I'm on enough prescription drugs to put half
> a football team to sleep, so, occasionally, I get quite tangential to
> the topic at hand. I hope this isn't one of those times. <G>
>
> Thank you, oh merciful one.

C'mon, now, I'm not the Great Guru. I'm just somebody who's interested in antennas and has spent a lot of time thinking and learning about them. As I said when I was in the service (as an enlisted man), "Don't call me 'sir'! My parents were married."

The question of where radiation "comes from" is really a complicated one. Not long ago I came across a recent paper in the IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation which addresses the issue, and it's one of many. One of the conclusions of the paper is that it's really not possible to assign any part or parts of an antenna as being responsible for a particular share of the radiation.

A lot of people confuse the field generated by a current-carrying conductor with far field radiation. It's very well known and established that a field is created which is proportional to the current flowing on a conductor -- antenna analysis programs use this principle to produce very accurate results. This is certainly the source of claims that the middle of a half wave dipole or the bottom of a quarter wave monopole does most of the "radiating", because those points are where the current is highest and therefore the field most intense.

However, the fields all parts of the antenna add together to become the radiation which "escapes" beyond the region close to the antenna. You

can, for example, have two different parts of an antenna which each produce intense fields, but out of phase in some directions so they cancel completely or partially out of phase in such a way that they nearly cancel in all directions. If you could somehow make the field from one of those parts disappear without affecting the other, the contribution to the overall radiation from the other would increase. (However, the law of conservation of energy requires that radiation from somewhere else would have to decrease to keep the total the same.) So the radiation is the result of contributions from all parts of the antenna, but in a way that's not easy to apportion to individual parts. In the example, the two parts of the antenna, in combination, contribute little to the radiated field. But each one, by itself, would contribute quite a bit if it weren't for the other. An antenna has an infinite number of radiating parts which all sum together to produce the radiated field, so you can hopefully see the problem here.

That being said, some professional papers do establish some sort of criteria for apportioning it. In ones I've seen, the radiation from half a dipole as a function of position looks sort of tub-shaped, with considerable radiation arising from all parts of the antenna, but having a somewhat larger amount coming from the center and ends. As far as I can tell, though, this depends on exactly how you define in what way a particular part of the antenna is responsible for each fraction of the total radiated power.

The bottom line is that any simplified assignment of radiation as coming from one part of the antenna or another is too much of a simplification and will lead to erroneous conclusions.

All I can say about what antenna publications and commercial antenna manufacturers say is that a very large fraction of it is just plain wrong. Consequently, they're very poor sources of information. Good information can be found in textbooks and professional publications, and very few other places. One exception (that is, one good source not in these categories) is the _ARRL Antenna Book_, since when Jerry Hall overhauled it (15th Edition if I recall correctly). The current editor, Dean Straw, is knowledgeable about antennas and very conscientious about correcting errors and misinformation. So it's become the only reference I know of which is fundamentally accurate while keeping explanations at a level which is easily understood by non-professionals.

Hope this helped.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2374. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:01:51 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lbg224tt6n67c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32433

James Barrett wrote:
>
> I tried using the demo version of EZNEC, but haven't figured it out yet. . .

Be sure to read the "Getting Started" section of the manual (Click Help/Contents), and go through the "Test Drive" tutorial.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2375. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:12:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <epj5j.28075$JD.3103@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32434

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> If you take one of those helical whips, IE: hamstick, etc,
> and add a longer stinger whip, you will have a pretty decent
> antenna.

Even better is to extend the base section by a
few feet.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2376. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:14:56 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <03f9310d-4bcb-430a-8630-854445baf69f@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32435

On Dec 4, 3:12 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> n...@wt.net wrote:
> > If you take one of those helical whips, IE: hamstick, etc,
> > and add a longer stinger whip, you will have a pretty decent
> > antenna.
>
> Even better is to extend the base section by a
> few feet.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

I do that too... :) I have a solid hustler mast
I use for that.
MK

2377. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:35:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZKj5j.2908$Vq.456@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32436

Jim Kelley wrote:
> You have a habit of switching
> references without noticing or making note of it. This makes some of
> your comments a bit confused sounding, if not blatantly inaccurate.

Jim, it's all your fault for not being telepathic. :-)
I admit that my thought processes are somewhat chaotic
but remember, order often comes out of chaos. I've
experienced an epiphany or two in my time.

I also have a bad habit of declaring something invalid
when it is only irrelevant. It is the conclusions drawn
from irrelevant measurements that are invalid, not the
measurements themselves.

The convention that I try to use is the EZNEC convention.
Everything is referenced to the source signal. When I say
the phase of a standing wave is unchanging, I mean that it
has the same phase as the source signal at the feedpoint
and is the same phase as reported by EZNEC. I apologize for
not being clear about that.

> With regard to your comment above, if the maximum amplitude and period
> of a sinusoidal wave are both known, then given any instantaneous
> amplitude and, knowing whether the slope is positive or negative, the
> instantaneous phase can be readily determined.

Take I = K1*cos(x)*cos(wt), a standing-wave equation.
Let t be any fixed value. cos(x) is an amplitude value
and does NOT vary with time. Therefore, the phase of the
standing-wave signal is constant at any particular time
and does NOT depend upon position along the wire or coil.

Now take I = K2*cos(x+wt), a traveling-wave equation.
Let t be any fixed value. The length dimension 'x'
has an effect on phase, i.e. the phase of of the
signal indeed does depend upon BOTH position AND time.

Anyone who understands the math would not dare show
his ignorance by asserting that the delay through a
100T coil is 3 ns on 4 MHz or that the measured phase
shift through a loading coil is somehow proportional
to the delay through the coil in a standing-wave antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2378. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:46:48 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fj4hs8$19fc$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32437

John Smith wrote:
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>
>> Hey Ted.
>>
>> How about not posting Ebay ads to an antenna group?
>>
>> Much appreciated, and it saves a complaint to Ebay.
>>
>> Thanks for the consideration.
>>
>> - Mike -
>
> Ebay must dread NUTS complaining to them about usenet groups---you don't
> write the pope about what the president does--do you?

No, but if an ebay seller comes into church hawking his junk, I do. If they want to pollute other groups, they can put an FA in their header. But they don't. I won't see any post that has FA: in it, just as you don't have to see any of mine if you don't want to.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2379. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:49:50 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj4i2hsmk2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32438
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fikbe6$r0r$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:02284882-c26f-448f-a286-79737dc9571d@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod
> why are trying to escalate thing even further
>
```

2380. Re: eBay: Yaesu FT-1000D transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:52:04 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fj4i64$19fe$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32439

John Smith wrote:

> However, to just plonk the idiots--imho, is the best ... when society
> loses its' manners, no one wins.

We actually agree, John. I try to plonk ebay sellers. They can help.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2381. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 21:57:09 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj4ifqump1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32440
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fj4i2h$smk$2@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
> news:fikbe6$r0r$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>
>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:02284882-c26f-448f-a286-79737dc9571d@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>> why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod
>> why are trying to escalate thing even further
>>
>
>
```

2382. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 22:33:03 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <zAk5j.68957$RX.16521@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32441

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>
>>> Honestly, Cecil, it's pretty hard to know what you mean considering
>>> the reckless way you throw around the term 'phase'. I'll grant that
>>> you might know what you mean, but I don't see how you can expect
>>> anyone else to.
>>
>>
>> Jim, if you have trouble understanding the word "phase",
>> look it up in a technical dictionary. I don't have time
>> to waste my time teaching everyone the principles of AC
>> waves in EE201.
>
> Thanks. Sorry for the unfinished thought. I meant that because of the
> reckless way you use the term, I don't know how you expect others to
> know what you intend by it when you use it.
>
>> FYI: For a signal proportional to cos(x)*cos(wt), the
>> phase doesn't change with 'x'. That's why standing wave
>> current cannot be used to measure delay.
>
> Perfect example. The phase of a cosine wave at it's absolute maximum
> amplitude is either 0 or 180 degrees. Each point along a sinusoidal
> plot represents a different phase angle. Phase varies with time at a
> fixed position, or varies with position at a fixed time. For it to have
> meaning there must be a reference. You have a habit of switching
> references without noticing or making note of it. This makes some of
> your comments a bit confused sounding, if not blatantly inaccurate.
>
> With regard to your comment above, if the maximum amplitude and period
> of a sinusoidal wave are both known, then given any instantaneous
> amplitude and, knowing whether the slope is positive or negative, the
> instantaneous phase can be readily determined. FYI: Phase angle (wt) is
> found on the x axis of a sinusoidal plot. When period or wavelength and
> length are equated, as is the case with a resonant antenna then phase
> and position are functionally related.
>
> 73, ac6xg
>

It's hardly surprising that Cecil thinks there's no phase information in a standing wave, since he leaves it out on purpose. "Cos(x)*Cos(wt)" is just flat wrong. It's supposed to be "Cos(x + d/2)*e^(i(wt + d/2))." "d" is the phase difference between a wave traveling in the forward direction and an equal amplitude wave traveling in the opposite direction. This is pretty poor shooting for a guy who claims a degree in symbol slinging.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2383. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 22:40:27 UTC
From: Alan Peake <adpeake@killspam.internode.on.net>
Message-ID: <4755D75B.9090306@killspam.internode.on.net>
Source record: 32394

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Alan Peake wrote:
>
>>
>> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the short
>> antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would happen as
>> the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the half-wave
>> dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
>> Alan
>
>
> No. The answer can be found in any antenna textbook,
...
etc.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>

Thanks Roy. Unfortunately, since I retired, I no longer have access to Jasik, Kraus etc. So, thanks for the answer. I should have realised that a dipole of any length is still a dipole and as such will not radiate off it's ends. Mind you, Eznec shows the average dipole, less than half-wave above ground, goes pretty close to an isotropic radiator for all practical purposes :)
Alan

2384. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 22:43:58 UTC
From: Alan Peake <adpeake@killspam.internode.on.net>
Message-ID: <4755D82E.4030302@killspam.internode.on.net>
Source record: 32395

John Smith wrote:
> Alan Peake wrote:
>
>> If one were to find lossless material (superconductors?) for the short
>> antenna and it's corresponding matching network, what would happen as
>> the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the half-wave
>> dipole? Would it simply approach an isotropic radiator?
>> Alan
>>
>
> If room temperature super-conductors were available, do you even realize
> the shape antennas would take? My gawd man, share some of that material
> here! The thought alone is inspiring!
>
> Regards,
> JS
Don't know what shape it would be but I'm sure I wouldn't recognize it!
Alan

2385. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 22:49:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%Pk5j.22919$4V6.19692@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32442

Tom Donaly wrote:
> It's hardly surprising that Cecil thinks there's no phase information in
> a standing wave, since he leaves it out on purpose. "Cos(x)*Cos(wt)" is
> just flat wrong. It's supposed to be "Cos(x + d/2)*e^(i(wt + d/2))." "d"
> is the phase difference between a wave traveling in the forward
> direction and an equal amplitude wave traveling in the opposite
> direction. This is pretty poor shooting for a guy who claims a
> degree in symbol slinging.

I copied the equations from "Optics", by Hecht, page
289 in the 4th edition.

Unfortunately, it is apparent that you will sacrifice
your technical ethics to try to discredit me. Everything
I have written is referenced to a source at zero degrees.
Your extra terms do absolutely nothing except obfuscate
the concepts. One can only assume that obfuscation is your
ulterior motive.

Here's what Gene Fuller had to say about this subject:

> Regarding the cos(kz)*cos(wt) term in a standing wave:
>
> Gene Fuller, W4SZ wrote:
>> In a standing wave antenna problem, such as the one you describe,
>> there is no remaining phase information. Any specific phase
>> characteristics of the traveling waves died out when the startup
>> transients died out.
>>
>> Phase is gone. Kaput. Vanished. Cannot be recovered. Never to be
>> seen again.

Why don't you two get back to us after you thrash out the
details upon which you disagree?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2386. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 22:52:03 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <5Sk5j.11835$_m.8703@bignews4.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32343

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ed Cregger wrote:
>>
>> You are the acknowledged expert here (we're not worthy!!!).
>>
>> What is the flaw in the proposed thinking? You have to admit that lots
>> of the commercial antenna companies and ham publications either do, or
>> used to, emphasize the point that "most of the radiation of a 1/4 wave
>> ground plane antenna (half of a half wave) occurs near the feed point".
>>
>> Instead of just saying, no, this thinking is incorrect, how about
>> teaching your students (includes me) precisely what is wrong with this
>> line of thinking. Not at the engineering level necessarily (oodles of
>> formulas), but in the analog/real world level.
>>
>> Please?
>>
>> Be merciful, oh great one. I'm on enough prescription drugs to put
>> half a football team to sleep, so, occasionally, I get quite
>> tangential to the topic at hand. I hope this isn't one of those times.
>> <G>
>>
>> Thank you, oh merciful one.
>
> C'mon, now, I'm not the Great Guru. I'm just somebody who's interested
> in antennas and has spent a lot of time thinking and learning about
> them. As I said when I was in the service (as an enlisted man), "Don't
> call me 'sir'! My parents were married."
>
> The question of where radiation "comes from" is really a complicated
> one. Not long ago I came across a recent paper in the IEEE Transactions
> on Antennas and Propagation which addresses the issue, and it's one of
> many. One of the conclusions of the paper is that it's really not
> possible to assign any part or parts of an antenna as being responsible
> for a particular share of the radiation.
>
> A lot of people confuse the field generated by a current-carrying
> conductor with far field radiation. It's very well known and established
> that a field is created which is proportional to the current flowing on
> a conductor -- antenna analysis programs use this principle to produce
> very accurate results. This is certainly the source of claims that the
> middle of a half wave dipole or the bottom of a quarter wave monopole
> does most of the "radiating", because those points are where the current
> is highest and therefore the field most intense.

>
> However, the fields all parts of the antenna add together to become the
> radiation which "escapes" beyond the region close to the antenna. You
> can, for example, have two different parts of an antenna which each
> produce intense fields, but out of phase in some directions so they
> cancel completely or partially out of phase in such a way that they
> nearly cancel in all directions. If you could somehow make the field
> from one of those parts disappear without affecting the other, the
> contribution to the overall radiation from the other would increase.
> (However, the law of conservation of energy requires that radiation from
> somewhere else would have to decrease to keep the total the same.) So
> the radiation is the result of contributions from all parts of the
> antenna, but in a way that's not easy to apportion to individual parts.
> In the example, the two parts of the antenna, in combination, contribute
> little to the radiated field. But each one, by itself, would contribute
> quite a bit if it weren't for the other. An antenna has an infinite
> number of radiating parts which all sum together to produce the radiated
> field, so you can hopefully see the problem here.
>
> That being said, some professional papers do establish some sort of
> criteria for apportioning it. In ones I've seen, the radiation from half
> a dipole as a function of position looks sort of tub-shaped, with
> considerable radiation arising from all parts of the antenna, but having
> a somewhat larger amount coming from the center and ends. As far as I
> can tell, though, this depends on exactly how you define in what way a
> particular part of the antenna is responsible for each fraction of the
> total radiated power.
>
> The bottom line is that any simplified assignment of radiation as coming
> from one part of the antenna or another is too much of a simplification
> and will lead to erroneous conclusions.
>
> All I can say about what antenna publications and commercial antenna
> manufacturers say is that a very large fraction of it is just plain
> wrong. Consequently, they're very poor sources of information. Good
> information can be found in textbooks and professional publications, and
> very few other places. One exception (that is, one good source not in
> these categories) is the _ARRL Antenna Book_, since when Jerry Hall
> overhauled it (15th Edition if I recall correctly). The current editor,
> Dean Straw, is knowledgeable about antennas and very conscientious about
> correcting errors and misinformation. So it's become the only reference
> I know of which is fundamentally accurate while keeping explanations at
> a level which is easily understood by non-professionals.
>
> Hope this helped.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thanks, Roy. Much appreciated.

Ed, NM2K

2387. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 23:29:00 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <a4obl3lggi9th0cdkeepo0gl27gbdlgl2r@4ax.com>
Source record: 32344

On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 10:36:29 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>>
>> Hi Roy,
>>
>> EZNEC refuses to operate with Tom's coil (wire overlaps and geometry
>> issues if I recall from the last failure).
>
>Please contact me by email if you think there's EZNEC isn't doing
>something as you think it should. I'll either explain why it's doing
>what it does or, if there's a bug, will fix it.
>
>Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hi Roy,

The complaint is:
Wire 3 segment length too short. L = .01914 m; recommended min. =
.07495 m.
and so on for 800+ lines.

Attempting to find the Src Data results in:
Wires 3 and 10 contact improperly or are too close.
Wires 3 and 11 parallel and contacting.
Wire 3 end 2 contacts improperly or is too close to wire 12.
and so on...

However, on close examination
Pilot Error
The wire is too thick (I noticed this in modeling Tom's coil at the
Corum calculator and hadn't done the correction yet in EZNEC). The
geometry still complains, but it doesn't inhibit processing.

Thanx anyway.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2388. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 23:31:58 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24417-4755E36E-1154@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32348

Alan Peake wrote:
"---what would happen as the antenna became shorter and shorter compared with the half-wave dipole?"

Terman answers that question on page 871 of his 1955 opus:
"The directive gain of the elementary doublet =1.5." For a resonant wire of 0.5 lambda, the gain is 1.64.

There`s not much difference in directivity as the doublet shrinks to a vanishingly small size. The gains shown are power ratios, not dB`s.

Comparison antenna is the isotropic of which Terman says:
"Although an isotropic radiator of coherent waves does not exist because it cannot satisfy Maxwell`s equations, the properties of such an imaginary antenna are easily visualized, and the concept of an isotropic radiator is often found useful in the analysis of antenna systems."
(Page 871 in the 1955 opus.)

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2389. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 23:34:04 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <yf9z2ItsPeVHFA40@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32345

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> I'm not reclassifying anything. The differences between traveling-wave
>>> antennas and standing-wave antennas have been known for many decades.
>> Oh good! Exactly where do *you* draw the line between them; and why?
>>Please justify this by giving examples of two antennas that are very
>>close to your chosen line, but on opposite sides.
>
>Glad to oblige. The two classical examples are a 1/2WL dipole
>vs a terminated rhombic. The differences are obvious. The ends
>of the standing-wave 1/2WL dipole are open-circuited so forward
>waves undergo a total reflection. Ideally, the traveling-wave
>rhombic is terminated in its characteristic impedance so
>reflections are eliminated.
>
>The equation for the current in a 1/2WL dipole is roughly
>proportional to cos(x)*cos(wt). The equation for the current in
>an ideal rhombic is proportional to cos(x+wt) where w=2*Pi*F.
>For anyone with a math background, those differences are more
>than obvious and I pointed that out years ago.
>

Thank you; it's useful to clarify from time to time what you do mean,
because many of these disputes are because people are using the same
terms with different meanings.

>> Then please justify the difference between your two different
>>classifications of current.
>
>I don't have to justify that, Ian. Mathematics automatically
>justifies it for me. If you would simply take the time to understand
>the difference between cos(x)*cos(wt) and cos(x+wt), you would
>understand it also.
>
>The current in an ideal rhombic is 100% forward current proportional
>to cos(x+wt). The current in a 1/2WL dipole is the sum of two
>currents. The forward current is roughly proportional to cos(x+wt)
>just as it is in the rhombic. The reflected current is roughly
>proportional to cos(x-wt) and when those two traveling-wave currents
>are added the resultant standing-wave current is proportional to
>cos(x)*cos(wt), a completely different kind of current as is obvious
>from their different equations.
>
The mathematics is clear enough, but it provides no justification

whatever for your conceptual leap to "a completely different KIND of current" (my emphasis). You are only doing that to justify the different kind of behavior that your model demands for a loading inductance - in other words, you are trying to patch one error by adding a second error.

I suspect (although it's difficult to separate from the other known errors) that you are also hopping between two different definitions of "phase", one for each case, without noticing that you are doing do.

If instead you were to accept that current is simply the net movement of electrons, and inductance always responds to that in a consistent way, you would find the whole topic much simpler than you make it out to be.

The Boyer paper that I referenced yesterday shows exactly how the model of an antenna as a reflective unterminated transmission-line handles inductive loading.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2390. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 23:38:25 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj4ofvekf1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32346

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> With regard to your comment above, if the maximum amplitude and period
>> of a sinusoidal wave are both known, then given any instantaneous
>> amplitude and, knowing whether the slope is positive or negative, the
>> instantaneous phase can be readily determined.
>
>
> Take I = K1*cos(x)*cos(wt), a standing-wave equation.
> Let t be any fixed value. cos(x) is an amplitude value
> and does NOT vary with time. Therefore, the phase of the
> standing-wave signal is constant at any particular time
> and does NOT depend upon position along the wire or coil.

The item residing inside the parentheses of a sinusoidal function is
in fact the 'phase' of that function. In the expression above, at any
given time, amplitude is determined by the independent variable,
position. Accordingly, for any given position and time there is a
unique amplitude and phase.

> Anyone who understands the math would not dare show
> his ignorance by asserting that the delay through a
> 100T coil is 3 ns on 4 MHz or that the measured phase
> shift through a loading coil is somehow proportional
> to the delay through the coil in a standing-wave antenna.

In the face of such a redoubtable accusation I'm somewhat reluctant to
admit my view that a phase shift across a coil of this sort would in
fact be directly proportional to any propagation delay through that
coil.

73, ac6xg

2391. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 23:43:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <a2pbl3pilmi6bbqpn3oj9fd56m6hgcgsc4@4ax.com>
Source record: 32347

On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 19:16:01 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

> I also measured ~12-13 ns delay
>through 50 turns of the same coil stock that Tom
>was using when he measured a 3 ns delay through
>a 100 turn coil. That 12-13 ns delay is within
>15% of the Corum equation predictions.

Using what equipment? And with what load?

2392. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-04 23:51:45 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <de399dc8-341d-4ff2-954e-7f6b7d25f424@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32349

On Dec 4, 3:34 pm, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
...
> The Boyer paper that I referenced yesterday shows exactly how the model
> of an antenna as a reflective unterminated transmission-line handles
> inductive loading.
>

For those who may be interested, I have that article in PDF format,
along with some relevant pages from one of the references that help
with coming up with numerical results.

Cheers,
Tom

2393. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 00:26:16 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <Wem5j.3265$NY.1628@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32350

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> It's hardly surprising that Cecil thinks there's no phase information in
>> a standing wave, since he leaves it out on purpose. "Cos(x)*Cos(wt)" is
>> just flat wrong. It's supposed to be "Cos(x + d/2)*e^(i(wt + d/2))."
>> "d" is the phase difference between a wave traveling in the forward
>> direction and an equal amplitude wave traveling in the opposite
>> direction. This is pretty poor shooting for a guy who claims a
>> degree in symbol slinging.
>
> I copied the equations from "Optics", by Hecht, page
> 289 in the 4th edition.
>
> Unfortunately, it is apparent that you will sacrifice
> your technical ethics to try to discredit me. Everything
> I have written is referenced to a source at zero degrees.
> Your extra terms do absolutely nothing except obfuscate
> the concepts. One can only assume that obfuscation is your
> ulterior motive.
>
> Here's what Gene Fuller had to say about this subject:
>
>> Regarding the cos(kz)*cos(wt) term in a standing wave:
>>
>> Gene Fuller, W4SZ wrote:
>>> In a standing wave antenna problem, such as the one you describe,
>>> there is no remaining phase information. Any specific phase
>>> characteristics of the traveling waves died out when the startup
>>> transients died out.
>>>
>>> Phase is gone. Kaput. Vanished. Cannot be recovered. Never to be seen
>>> again.
>
> Why don't you two get back to us after you thrash out the
> details upon which you disagree?

You're right, I was wrong. It's Cos(kx + d/2). However, there is phase
information on a standing wave, and you know it. If you don't have the
mathematical facility to see how it works, that's o.k., but don't try to
claim you know something about waves if you can't even do the simple
math it requires to describe how it works. Parroting an equation from
a book without understanding what you are parroting doesn't add a thing
to your argument except an admission of ignorance.
73,

Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2394. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 00:32:10 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <e16b4218-ecd8-4190-9235-064ba180b905@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32351

On Dec 4, 10:23 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Mon, 3 Dec 2007 18:29:24 -0800 (PST), K7ITM <k7...@msn.com> wrote:
> >I can make the antenna conductor be the outside of a piece of
> >coaxial cable, and use the coaxial inside as a shorted stub which
> >reflects a pretty good (fairly high Q) inductive reactance back to a
> >particular point such as a quarter of the antenna length back from
> >each end, where the stub connects across a gap in the outer
> >conductor. Can I use such an inductive reactance to tune the
> >antenna? Will there then be a difference in current at each end of
> >the gap across which that reactance connects?
>
> Hi Tom,
>
> Interesting proposition. I like it.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard,

Note that it's also possible to make the stub in the form of a helical resonator operated below resonance--that is, a loading coil that's shielded by the tubular conductor whose outside surface is the antenna. A problem with using plain coax is that the length is prohibitive. For example, if you make an 80-foot long dipole from RG-213-size coax, you find that you need about 550 ohms reactance at points a quarter of the total length in from the ends, to get it to resonate at 3.9MHz. But using a shorted stub of 50 ohm line requires about 85 electrical degrees of line. Even with solid polyethylene dielectric, that's 39 feet of line. Ooops. We only have 20 feet to work with. Lengthen the antenna to, say, 120 feet, and the required reactance drops to a low enough value to be practical to do with a shorted stub co-axial with the antenna wire, but at that point, why bother? You'd only have to add a few feet of wire to get the antenna to resonate without inductive loading.

Mostly I find value in thinking about things like this because they make more clear what's really important: it's primarily the inductive reactance that tunes the antenna; the parasitic capacitance from a loading coil to the outside world, which is what causes it to behave like a helical delay line, is of much lower importance in determining the antenna tuning. In a long antenna that's capacitively loaded, the capacitors can have negligible parasitic series inductance and shunt capacitance to the outside world, but they still strongly affect the antenna loading.

Of course, the closer to the end of the antenna you put a large loading coil, the more effect its capacitance will have. In the limit, you can dispense with the coil and just add a capacitive hat after all. Even modest size conductive balls on the ends of a thin-wire dipole will have a significant effect on the resonance.

Cheers,
Tom

2395. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 01:05:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1c097f0c-f031-4878-996b-3146a0978ed4@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32352

On 4 Dec, 01:28, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > ...
>
> -- The Q of the short dipole is very high, so the reactance varies very
> rapidly with frequency. A matched short antenna would have an extremely
> narrow bandwidth.
> >> ...
>
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> And, here is where a DLM antenna is nice, keep the coils of low Q and
> bandwidth is "surprisingly wide."
>
> Regards,
> JS

Yup,
My 160M antenna came at at a resistive 200 ohm plus resonance and with
a bit of fiddling
I now connect the coax direct and cover the whole band. Not sure if I
would have been better off with keeping the high resistive impedance
and using a transformer but snow is on the way so beggars can't be
choosers.
Regards
Art KB9MZ........XG (uk)

2396. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 01:58:18 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <_An5j.18415$MJ6.6333@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32353

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> Take I = K1*cos(x)*cos(wt), a standing-wave equation.
> Let t be any fixed value. cos(x) is an amplitude value
> and does NOT vary with time. Therefore, the phase of the
> standing-wave signal is constant at any particular time
> and does NOT depend upon position along the wire or coil.
>
> Now take I = K2*cos(x+wt), a traveling-wave equation.
> Let t be any fixed value. The length dimension 'x'
> has an effect on phase, i.e. the phase of of the
> signal indeed does depend upon BOTH position AND time.
>

Cecil,

I know what you are trying to say, but you got the message screwed up.
If 't' is fixed, then the equations are essentially the same with regard
to 'x'. That is typical; a snapshot in time does not say much about the
wave behavior.

73,
Gene
W4SZ
```

2397. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 02:00:37 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <9Dn5j.18420$MJ6.25@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32354

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> Here's what Gene Fuller had to say about this subject:
>

Cecil,

There you go again; quoting a questionable source.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2398. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 02:01:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lc1k5lr5ofebc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32355

Richard Clark wrote:
>
> Hi Roy,
>
> The complaint is:
> Wire 3 segment length too short. L = .01914 m; recommended min. =
> .07495 m.
> and so on for 800+ lines.
>
> Attempting to find the Src Data results in:
> Wires 3 and 10 contact improperly or are too close.
> Wires 3 and 11 parallel and contacting.
> Wire 3 end 2 contacts improperly or is too close to wire 12.
> and so on...
>
> However, on close examination
> Pilot Error
> The wire is too thick (I noticed this in modeling Tom's coil at the
> Corum calculator and hadn't done the correction yet in EZNEC). The
> geometry still complains, but it doesn't inhibit processing.
>
> Thanx anyway.

Thanks for the additional info. EZNEC's checks are often not fully understood, so I'll briefly describe what they do.

EZNEC provides two types of checks, segmentation (formerly called guideline) and geometry. The first is advisory and tells when segment lengths or segment length/wire diameter ratios are outside NEC recommendations. As I mentioned in an earlier posting, warnings about too-short segments can often be disregarded without significant consequence, and this warning is often seen when a helix is created. The geometry check looks for situations such as touching or overlapping wires which can cause serious calculation errors. It takes finite wire diameter into account, so sometimes the cause of a reported error requires a bit of thought to determine, as it did here. EZNEC won't do calculations if any geometry error is present because of the high probability of the result being erroneous. The geometry check was introduced in EZNEC v. 4.0; the segmentation check has been present for a much longer time. NEC-4 has a check similar to but less complete than EZNEC's geometry check, but no equivalent to the segmentation check. NEC-2 has neither.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2399. Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 02:06:28 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <EIn5j.22947$4V6.22523@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32356

50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode) of the result. This
is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2400. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 02:28:30 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <24417-47560CCE-1179@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32357

Tom, KA6RUH wrote:
"Will somebody explain how this works to Cecil?"

Cecil is capable of solving practically any transmission line problem without help from anyone. Tom could have been more descriptive by saying if his line were 50-ohm coax with a velocity factor of about 2/3.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2401. Re: using an MFJ-941E tuner on all bands?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 02:37:18 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <fd5a57b6-bf43-4d47-b893-b51d451210d5@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32358

On 28 Nov, 23:35, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 22:54:55 -0800, "Sal M. Onella"
>
> <salmone...@food.poisoning.org> wrote:
> >... and it does for me on 20 and 10. I don't know how many sets of dipole
> >elements can be connected at the same time, but I think it's more than the
> >two I have up there now. Richard gave the number five. That's why I said
> >I'm going to try a set for 40m.
>
> You are going to give Art apoplexy by crediting me!

No that is not true.I have been reading your exchange with interest
For the last few days you have been comunicating without adding the
side stuff. I just don't understand what has happened but the change
makes you out to be a more reasonable fellow. But then I have been
caught before when you finally let the trap spring
so I am not in any hurry
Art
snip

2402. Re: Filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:07:50 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <TBo5j.19458$rc2.622@bignews1.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32359

> Oh, most surely, the problem is so simple! <chuckle>
>
> Krist, all will surely know an am radio will be real responsive to all
> interfering signals, EVEN TO GHZ <cough!>
>
> JS

<cough cough> The OP stated his problem was static on the 80 meter band, not interference, and not in GHZ range.
So with those parameters, I suggest the portable AM radio may be quite effective at detecting noise on the 80 meter band. I'm sure you will agree with that. You may have misread my post.
But we still love ya!

2403. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:22:40 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0e518d1e-6741-473b-93dc-449ec961266c@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32360

On Dec 4, 9:06 pm, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
> 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
> generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
> 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
> at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode)

arc cosine, perhaps?

> of the result. This
> is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
> This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
> line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?

Cecil either knows this, in which case it is unnecessary to explain
it,
or he does not, in which case it will be impossible.

...Keith

2404. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:23:12 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <AQo5j.79322$Um6.29292@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32362

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Tom, KA6RUH wrote:
> "Will somebody explain how this works to Cecil?"
>
> Cecil is capable of solving practically any transmission line problem
> without help from anyone. Tom could have been more descriptive by saying
> if his line were 50-ohm coax with a velocity factor of about 2/3.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

No he isn't, Richard, or he wouldn't have made the ignorant statement
that there is no phase information in a standing wave. As to the
velocity factor, the line is one of Cecil's ideal, lossless lines. The
velocity factor is 1. Nice try.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2405. Re: looking for ideas for mounting 2 meter ground plane

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:24:01 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <2Ro5j.19526$rc2.9059@bignews1.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32361

"James barrett" <xucaen@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:f90768d3-c9e5-4bd6-abed-9b911a77ba8a@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com...
> Hi, I'm going to make a 2 meter ground plane like the one described in
> the 21st edition of the ARRL Antenna book, page 18-24. My thoughts
> were to put this up on about 20 feet of PVC pipes against the side of
> the house. I was wondering how would I attach the SO-239 to the PVC
> after I have soldered the radials to the holes of the SO-239. I'm sure
> I can come up with something but I wanted to hear how other people
> have done this before. Also, maybe PVC pipe isn't best choice for this
> type of antenna. I just want to get it up high enough to make the
> repeaters in my area. maybe I can just hang it from a tree like a
> bird feeder? ;-)
>
> Thanks,
>
> Jim

PVC pipe will fold over on you. Unless you use a larger size - like 1-1/2"
or 2-inch.
But hanging it from a tree like a bird feeder will work.

2406. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:36:08 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <L0p5j.5753$4q5.2596@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32363

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>> Take I = K1*cos(x)*cos(wt), a standing-wave equation.
>> Let t be any fixed value. cos(x) is an amplitude value
>> and does NOT vary with time. Therefore, the phase of the
>> standing-wave signal is constant at any particular time
>> and does NOT depend upon position along the wire or coil.
>>
>> Now take I = K2*cos(x+wt), a traveling-wave equation.
>> Let t be any fixed value. The length dimension 'x'
>> has an effect on phase, i.e. the phase of of the
>> signal indeed does depend upon BOTH position AND time.
>>
>
> Cecil,
>
> I know what you are trying to say, but you got the message screwed up.
> If 't' is fixed, then the equations are essentially the same with regard
> to 'x'. That is typical; a snapshot in time does not say much about the
> wave behavior.
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

It's generally cos(kx), but maybe Cecil is using a wave where k = 1,
that is, the wavelength is 2*Pi.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2407. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:53:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zgp5j.5465$C24.258@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32364

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> The mathematics is clear enough, but it provides no justification
> whatever for your conceptual leap to "a completely different KIND of
> current" (my emphasis). You are only doing that to justify the different
> kind of behavior that your model demands for a loading inductance - in
> other words, you are trying to patch one error by adding a second error.

I suggest you study up on your math because what you said
above is just not true. cos(x)*cos(wt) *IS* obviously different
from cos(x+wt). Here is a graph of the difference between
standing-wave current and traveling-wave current. Please
study it until you comprehend the differences.

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2408. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:56:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <vjp5j.5466$C24.811@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32365

Jim Kelley wrote:
> In the face of such a redoubtable accusation I'm somewhat reluctant to
> admit my view that a phase shift across a coil of this sort would in
> fact be directly proportional to any propagation delay through that coil.

That's certainly true for traveling-wave current.
Definitely not true for standing-wave current which
doesn't change phase. I don't know that the comprehension
problem is here - maybe this graph will help.

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2409. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:58:38 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Olp5j.18666$MJ6.17017@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32366

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>
>>> Take I = K1*cos(x)*cos(wt), a standing-wave equation.
>>> Let t be any fixed value. cos(x) is an amplitude value
>>> and does NOT vary with time. Therefore, the phase of the
>>> standing-wave signal is constant at any particular time
>>> and does NOT depend upon position along the wire or coil.
>>>
>>> Now take I = K2*cos(x+wt), a traveling-wave equation.
>>> Let t be any fixed value. The length dimension 'x'
>>> has an effect on phase, i.e. the phase of of the
>>> signal indeed does depend upon BOTH position AND time.
>>>
>>
>> Cecil,
>>
>> I know what you are trying to say, but you got the message screwed up.
>> If 't' is fixed, then the equations are essentially the same with
>> regard to 'x'. That is typical; a snapshot in time does not say much
>> about the wave behavior.
>>
>> 73,
>> Gene
>> W4SZ
>
> It's generally cos(kx), but maybe Cecil is using a wave where k = 1,
> that is, the wavelength is 2*Pi.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

Tom,

Sure, that too.

I think one of the reasons this subject keeps coming back again, and not only from Cecil, is that phase is deceptively simple and very easy to misuse. A year or so ago I counted up at least 5 or 6 different meanings of "phase" in routine use on RRAA. Lewis Carroll would feel right at home here.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2410. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 03:59:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <amp5j.5468$C24.2343@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32367

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
>> I also measured ~12-13 ns delay
>> through 50 turns of the same coil stock that Tom
>> was using when he measured a 3 ns delay through
>> a 100 turn coil. That 12-13 ns delay is within
>> 15% of the Corum equation predictions.
>
> Using what equipment? And with what load?

Equipment was a dual-trace 100 MHz O'Scope. If I
remember correctly, the load was four 600 ohm non-
inductive resistors in series. My notes are in a
box somewhere.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2411. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:04:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1rp5j.68981$RX.27914@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32368

Tom Donaly wrote:
> However, there is phase
> information on a standing wave, and you know it.

Do you disagree with what Gene Fuller had to say?
The phase information is there all right but it is not in
the phase of the standing-wave - it is in the amplitude.
And W8JI did not use the amplitude to measure the phase.
Perhaps the following graph will help you to comprehend
this subject.

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2412. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:06:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mtp5j.68982$RX.39311@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32369

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Here's what Gene Fuller had to say about this subject:
>>
> There you go again; quoting a questionable source.

:-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2413. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:10:14 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Gwp5j.18694$MJ6.1550@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32370

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> However, there is phase
>> information on a standing wave, and you know it.
>
> Do you disagree with what Gene Fuller had to say?
> The phase information is there all right but it is not in
> the phase of the standing-wave - it is in the amplitude.
> And W8JI did not use the amplitude to measure the phase.
> Perhaps the following graph will help you to comprehend
> this subject.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif

Cecil,

That graph page is beyond simple amusement; it is hilarious.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2414. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:13:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <szp5j.68983$RX.37162@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32371

Tom Donaly wrote:
> 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
> generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
> 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
> at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode) of the result. This
> is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
> This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
> line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?

You won't understand what I am talking about until you perform
the stub experiments that I previously posted.

---600 ohm line---+---10 deg, 100 ohm line---open-circuit

How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?

--5 deg, 100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--5 deg, 100 ohm line--open

How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2415. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:18:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hEp5j.68984$RX.10010@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32372

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Tom, KA6RUH wrote:
> "Will somebody explain how this works to Cecil?"
>
> Cecil is capable of solving practically any transmission line problem
> without help from anyone. Tom could have been more descriptive by saying
> if his line were 50-ohm coax with a velocity factor of about 2/3.

Tom apparently doesn't realize that he needs to be dealing
with more than one Z0 to observe the difference between
electrical degrees and physical degrees. I invite everyone
to solve the dual-Z0 stub problem that I earlier presented
and repeated tonight.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2416. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:22:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <AIp5j.68985$RX.47868@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32373

Tom Donaly wrote:
> No he isn't, Richard, or he wouldn't have made the ignorant statement
> that there is no phase information in a standing wave.

Please get it right, Tom. I said there is no phase
information in the standing-wave phase. The phase
information is certainly there but it is in the
amplitude, not in the phase. The following graph
proves it:

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif

The phase of the standing-wave is absolutely flat.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2417. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:26:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aMp5j.6250$AR7.5150@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32374

Tom Donaly wrote:
> It's generally cos(kx), but maybe Cecil is using a wave where k = 1,
> that is, the wavelength is 2*Pi.

In the equations I posted, x is in degrees. It is (kx)
in the following graph:

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2418. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:31:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nQp5j.6251$AR7.5602@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32375

Gene Fuller wrote:
> That graph page is beyond simple amusement; it is hilarious.

It was graphed from data generated by EZNEC and
agrees with what you said in an earlier posting,
that there is no phase information in the phase
of the standing-wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2419. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:42:09 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <C_p5j.2928$Vq.1060@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32376

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 4, 9:06 pm, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
>> 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
>> generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
>> 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
>> at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode)
>
> arc cosine, perhaps?
>
>> of the result. This
>> is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
>> This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
>> line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?
>
> Cecil either knows this, in which case it is unnecessary to explain
> it,
> or he does not, in which case it will be impossible.
>
> ...Keith
Right. I lied.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2420. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 04:48:31 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47562d9f$0$2333$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32377

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:ihd5j.1161$g26.1030@newsfe08.lga...
>
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:4751f231$0$4982$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> I would assume if I
>> was as far off in what I think the topic is supposed to be, you or others
>> would have jumped in to tell me AND TOLD ME WHAT THE ACTUAL CONTROVERSY
>> IS ALL ABOUT.
>
> Some more about it at
> http://www.k3bu.us/loadingcoils.htm
> besides Cecil's pages
>
> The main argument was the current distribution along the loading coil in a
> resonant quarter wave radiator. I and bunch stated that there is a drop
> along the coil, W8JI and bunch argued that not, that EZNEC "proves" it
> (using lumped inductance model). Nice to see W7EL coming around and
> recognizing difference between modeling the coil as a solenoid and lumped
> inductance.
> The net result is the overall current distribution along the radiator,
> which reflects efficiency and is significant when elements are employed in
> the arrays of loaded antenna elements.
> The rest is just digging deeper into the pesky electron behavior.
> It would be interesting to get report on W7EL visit to W8JI.
>
> Yuri, www.K3BU.us

Excellent information. The current along the coil reduces as it "replaces" a section of an equivalent straight antenna section in degrees. This is true even to the extent as existing current distribution in the section where the coil is placed. I can see how someone in the 1950's might assume that current in = current out (kirchoff) and not consider the degrees electrical length occupied by the coil but ARRL should not be propagating such information today. We know better now and besides, it is plain and simple "intuitive" once you know that current changes along the electrical "degree length" in an unloaded antenna, the same should happen in the degree length loaded coil.

Thanks for taking the time to show the root of the controversy.

Also, as indicated, the pictures do say 1000 words and it also looks like W8JI ended up agreeing with you after you pointed out the same effect at "ON4UN's Low Band DXing", 3rd Edition, on page 9-34.

de AI4QJ

2421. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 05:11:53 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <Fqq5j.2933$Vq.1599@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32378

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> On Dec 4, 9:06 pm, "Tom Donaly" <dtdon...@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
>>> 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
>>> generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
>>> 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
>>> at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode)
>>
>> arc cosine, perhaps?
>>
>>> of the result. This
>>> is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
>>> This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
>>> line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?
>>
>> Cecil either knows this, in which case it is unnecessary to explain
>> it,
>> or he does not, in which case it will be impossible.
>>
>> ...Keith
> Right. I lied.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
To amplify:
Arc Cosine is correct. And the comment on Cecil is right on the mark.
The same thing can be accomplished, above, using an open stub and
measuring the voltage at both ends. All this is just theoretical,
though, because line loss will skew the results. Besides, why try to
measure current or voltage when all you have to do is measure length
and frequency?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2422. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 05:43:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <djecl3pjnervq7gugijqqu5em0h3i9iu8k@4ax.com>
Source record: 32379

On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 21:59:04 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Equipment was a dual-trace 100 MHz O'Scope. If I
What make, model?

2423. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 05:45:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lcenpj9hovvb7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32380

AI4QJ wrote:
> Excellent information. The current along the coil reduces as it "replaces" a
> section of an equivalent straight antenna section in degrees. This is true
> even to the extent as existing current distribution in the section where the
> coil is placed. I can see how someone in the 1950's might assume that
> current in = current out (kirchoff) and not consider the degrees electrical
> length occupied by the coil but ARRL should not be propagating such
> information today. We know better now and besides, it is plain and simple
> "intuitive" once you know that current changes along the electrical "degree
> length" in an unloaded antenna, the same should happen in the degree length
> loaded coil.
>
> Thanks for taking the time to show the root of the controversy.
>
> Also, as indicated, the pictures do say 1000 words and it also looks like
> W8JI ended up agreeing with you after you pointed out the same effect at
> "ON4UN's Low Band DXing", 3rd Edition, on page 9-34.

It's unfortunate that your intuition is wrong -- an inductor doesn't
"replace" part of an antenna.

If you'd like to learn a lot more about this, and the history of the
discussion, see my posting in this group on April 6, 2006 under the
topic "Re: Current across the antenna loading coil - from scratch". It
includes some references to careful measurements I made more than a year
previous which showed that the simplified view of "replacement" is
flawed. If you have the stomach for it, look at the thread which
included the measurement postings, and see how well Cecil and Yuri were
able to do in applying their theory to predict the phase shift across a
simple, small toroidal inductor.

You can find archives of previous postings at http://groups.google.com.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2424. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 06:39:51 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475647b6$0$15337$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32381

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lcenpj9hovvb7@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>>
>> Excellent information. The current along the coil reduces as it
>> "replaces" a section of an equivalent straight antenna section in
>> degrees. This is true even to the extent as existing current distribution
>> in the section where the coil is placed. I can see how someone in the
>> 1950's might assume that current in = current out (kirchoff) and not
>> consider the degrees electrical length occupied by the coil but ARRL
>> should not be propagating such information today. We know better now and
>> besides, it is plain and simple "intuitive" once you know that current
>> changes along the electrical "degree length" in an unloaded antenna, the
>> same should happen in the degree length loaded coil.
>>
>> Thanks for taking the time to show the root of the controversy.
>>
>> Also, as indicated, the pictures do say 1000 words and it also looks like
>> W8JI ended up agreeing with you after you pointed out the same effect at
>> "ON4UN's Low Band DXing", 3rd Edition, on page 9-34.
>
> It's unfortunate that your intuition is wrong -- an inductor doesn't
> "replace" part of an antenna.
>
> If you'd like to learn a lot more about this, and the history of the
> discussion, see my posting in this group on April 6, 2006 under the topic
> "Re: Current across the antenna loading coil - from scratch". It includes
> some references to careful measurements I made more than a year previous
> which showed that the simplified view of "replacement" is flawed. If you
> have the stomach for it, look at the thread which included the measurement
> postings, and see how well Cecil and Yuri were able to do in applying
> their theory to predict the phase shift across a simple, small toroidal
> inductor.
>
> You can find archives of previous postings at http://groups.google.com.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Roy, I will definitely be going through those archives. However, we have seen many antennas in which the entire antenna is wound as a spiral with a relatively large pitch in order to shorten it. In this case, the entire antenna could also be considered an "inductor". For that matter, even a straight length of antenna wire could be considered a 1/2 turn "inductor". Ignoring the latter extreme example for now, could not the common spirally

wound antenna be considered an inductor that "replaces" the entire antenna?
I'm not saying it is a "good" antenna but it could be 90 degrees long and
have the same distribution of standing wave current as a straight antenna.
Also, I wonder if we are arguing semantics over the definition of
"inductor".

2425. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 07:01:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <20hcl3pu44pciv05jmfhme67u6jfhnhssh@4ax.com>
Source record: 32382

On Tue, 4 Dec 2007 23:48:31 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I can see how someone in the 1950's might assume that
>current in = current out (kirchoff) ... We know better now

Hi Dan,

This is called the "fallacy of present mindedness."

Kirchoff demands that analysis be done free of network geometries that are wavelength dependant. This was known long before the 1950s.

And another issue:
>current in = current out
is not a Kirchoff law for a component and the currents on its leads (this is a tempting sophomore lab shortcut that is strictly lumped circuit stuff - which absolutely demands 0 wavelength). Kirchoff's first law is for a point, or junction; and, of course, there is no potential across a point or junction (as there would be for a component).

Engineers knew this long before 1950, presumably 100+ years before in 1845. The first Telegrapher's equations (125 years ago or more) had to overcome wavelength restrictions - hence the work of Heaviside through Maxwell.

This, of course, is a repetition for your sake which has been offered in years past to the same "debaters" for whom it has had:
1. absolutely no impact to their passion play;
2. been entirely forgotten;
3. been wholly outside of their researching skills (i.e. never having ever taken a circuits lab course beyond the sophomore first quarter);
4. been a combination of 1, 3, and 4 with the pretense of 2.

With the pretense of 2, we will be visited by this astonishing revelation of current change through the coil again in the future, as we have been on successive occasions throughout the past. There will be new and remarkable papers culled from the net that exhibit math to prove all cogent points - except to sweep the wavelength restriction for Kirchoff under the rug again.

Thus was it ever, thus will it be again....

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2426. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 07:34:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lcl3fcca4au13@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32383

AI4QJ wrote:
>
> Roy, I will definitely be going through those archives. However, we have
> seen many antennas in which the entire antenna is wound as a spiral with a
> relatively large pitch in order to shorten it. In this case, the entire
> antenna could also be considered an "inductor". For that matter, even a
> straight length of antenna wire could be considered a 1/2 turn "inductor".
> Ignoring the latter extreme example for now, could not the common spirally
> wound antenna be considered an inductor that "replaces" the entire antenna?
> I'm not saying it is a "good" antenna but it could be 90 degrees long and
> have the same distribution of standing wave current as a straight antenna.
> Also, I wonder if we are arguing semantics over the definition of
> "inductor".

Definition is definitely a part of the problem. I don't have so much trouble with variations of defining an "inductor" as I do with the concept of "replacing" part of an antenna or measuring an inductor in "electrical degrees". A straight wire and a coiled wire both have the property of inductance, but in general a coiled wire will radiate less than a straight one of the same inductance. The coupling to ground or the other half of the antenna is also different for straight and coiled wires. So one doesn't directly "replace" the other. The concept of "replacement" is overly simplistic and, when extrapolated, can lead to erroneous conclusions (or in the case of Cecil's and Yuri's theories, multiple and contradictory conclusions).

Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and explain where the missing degrees went.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2427. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 11:14:28 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <291f9d5b-a39a-4631-95ee-14876fa2abb7@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32384

On Dec 4, 11:13 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
> > 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
> > generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
> > 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
> > at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode) of the result. This
> > is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
> > This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
> > line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?
>
> You won't understand what I am talking about until you perform
> the stub experiments that I previously posted.
>
> ---600 ohm line---+---10 deg, 100 ohm line---open-circuit
>
> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>
> --5 deg, 100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--5 deg, 100 ohm line--open
>
> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

You have said multiple times that the electrical length of a
quarter wave stub must be 90 electrical degress, so the
computation is too easy...

1) x + 10 = 90
x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
2) 5 + x + 5 = 90
x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line

although I suspect others will disagree with your solution.

2428. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 12:04:21 UTC
From: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Message-ID: <wood-0512070704210001@jbw-mac.itd.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 32385

In article <13lbfugmqc18v41@corp.supernews.com>, Roy Lewallen
<w7el@eznec.com> wrote:

> All I can say about what antenna publications and commercial antenna
> manufacturers say is that a very large fraction of it is just plain
> wrong. Consequently, they're very poor sources of information. Good
> information can be found in textbooks and professional publications, and
> very few other places. One exception (that is, one good source not in
> these categories) is the _ARRL Antenna Book_, since when Jerry Hall
> overhauled it (15th Edition if I recall correctly). The current editor,
> Dean Straw, is knowledgeable about antennas and very conscientious about
> correcting errors and misinformation. So it's become the only reference
> I know of which is fundamentally accurate while keeping explanations at
> a level which is easily understood by non-professionals.
>
> Hope this helped.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

You got that right, Roy. Do marketing departments ever talk to the
engineers? At least I haven't seen a dial 1-800 TV commercial such as
"Call right now and we'll include the matching network and balun free of
charge. But call right now and we'll also include a CFA free!"

Adding to what you said above how about a little gray box that can save
you up to 25% on your electric bill (you can Google this one). Sincerely,
and 73s from N4GGO,

John Wood (Code 5550) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
Naval Research Laboratory
4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20375-5337

2429. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 13:41:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kUx5j.4679$fl7.2764@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32386

Tom Donaly wrote:
> The same thing can be accomplished, above, using an open stub and
> measuring the voltage at both ends. All this is just theoretical,
> though, because line loss will skew the results. Besides, why try to
> measure current or voltage when all you have to do is measure length
> and frequency?

Tom, you are not going to understand what I am saying until
you perform the stub exercise I provided. Just do one at a
time. Assume ideal lossless conditions with VF=1.0.

---600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open

How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to make the
above stub look like 1/4 wavelength, i.e. 90 degrees?

Until you perform the exercise, you are just creating
diversions and avoiding the technical truth.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2430. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 13:44:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KWx5j.4680$fl7.2822@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32387

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Equipment was a dual-trace 100 MHz O'Scope.

> What make, model?

Leader LBO-518
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2431. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 13:49:04 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <44d89038-d83d-4565-b14d-c318f1b6ad76@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32388
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

No answer from KB9RQZ I see?

2432. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 13:58:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <o8y5j.4686$fl7.2802@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32389

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> It's unfortunate that your intuition is wrong -- an inductor doesn't
> "replace" part of an antenna.

Roy, you will not understand how an inductor replaces part
of an antenna until you perform the simple stub exercise
that I have provided. Assume ideal lossless conditions and
a VF=1.0.

--600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open

How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to result
in a stub that looks like it is 1/4 wavelength, i.e.
electrically 90 degrees long.

Anyone want to take bets on who will perform this simple
exercise and who will refuse to touch it with a ten foot
pole?

> If you'd like to learn a lot more about this, and the history of the
> discussion, see my posting in this group on April 6, 2006 under the
> topic "Re: Current across the antenna loading coil - from scratch". It
> includes some references to careful measurements I made more than a year
> previous which showed that the simplified view of "replacement" is
> flawed.

Note to AI4QJ:
Roy's conclusion was obviously flawed because standing-wave
current was used for his measurement. When I pointed out Roy's
error using EZNEC, he buried his head in the sand by ploinking
me. After all these years, no rational person can believe that
a coil doesn't replace part of a mobile antenna.

However, the side that believes that a coil replaces all of
the missing antenna degrees is also wrong. There is a third
phase shift at the coil to stinger junction that this side
is missing.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2433. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:11:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rky5j.4689$fl7.3621@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32390

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The concept of
> "replacement" is overly simplistic and, when extrapolated, can lead to
> erroneous conclusions (or in the case of Cecil's and Yuri's theories,
> multiple and contradictory conclusions).

Roy continues with his Big Lie. There are no contradictions.
Perform the following simple stub example assuming lossless
conditions and VF=1.0.

---600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open

How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to make the
stub electrically 1/4WL (90 deg) long? Why doesn't it take
80 degrees of 600 ohm line? Where are the missing degrees?

> Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
> Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and
> explain where the missing degrees went.

If you would just look at my simple stub example, you would
understand where those missing degrees are. They are at the
coil to stinger junction and may represent more than half
the degrees in the antenna. The coil represents a good portion
of the rest of the degrees. The stinger is usually about 11
degrees long.

Roy continues to defend his old wives' tale even in the
face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2434. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:14:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6ny5j.4690$fl7.713@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32391

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 4, 11:13 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>> 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50 ohm
>>> generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
>>> 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the current
>>> at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode) of the result. This
>>> is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
>>> This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
>>> line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?
>> You won't understand what I am talking about until you perform
>> the stub experiments that I previously posted.
>>
>> ---600 ohm line---+---10 deg, 100 ohm line---open-circuit
>>
>> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
>> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>>
>> --5 deg, 100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--5 deg, 100 ohm line--open
>>
>> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
>> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>
> You have said multiple times that the electrical length of a
> quarter wave stub must be 90 electrical degress, so the
> computation is too easy...
>
> 1) x + 10 = 90
> x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
> 2) 5 + x + 5 = 90
> x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
>
> although I suspect others will disagree with your solution.

I have not yet provided a solution. Your's is *wrong*.

The 90 degree physical solution is *wrong* because it results
in more than 90 electrical degrees. Please try again.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2435. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:29:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <QAy5j.69023$RX.29531@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32392

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
> Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and
> explain where the missing degrees went.

I didn't fail to explain them, Roy, you just failed to listen
to reason, ploinked me, and started uttering Big Lies about
me.

In my 75m mobile base-loaded bugcatcher antenna:
1. The coil occupies ~25 degrees of antenna.
2. The impedance discontinuity at the coil to stinger
junction provides a ~44 degree phase shift.
3. The stinger occupies ~11 degrees of antenna.

At resonance the antenna is electrically
25+54+11 = 90 deg long even though it is physically
only ~12 degrees long.

All of the "missing degrees" appear at the impedance
discontinuities but you already know that since I
explained this to you two years ago.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2436. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:37:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5Jy5j.4694$fl7.812@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32293

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
>
> That graph page is beyond simple amusement; it is hilarious.

I'm glad you find it amusing, Gene. Now please explain
why EZNEC came up with that data based on the EZNEC
files that you are free to download and analyze.

All I did was simulate a coil using the helix feature
in EZNEC. For standing-waves, I left the coil un-
terminated. For traveling-waves, I terminated the
coil in close to its characteristic impedance. The
graphs are the exact data reported by EZNEC so
W7EL can be blamed for the results, not I.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2437. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:42:43 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <81dbc0e4-6ad2-4e02-81a4-f5bf3a0912bd@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32294

On Dec 5, 9:14 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 4, 11:13 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> You won't understand what I am talking about until you perform
> >> the stub experiments that I previously posted.
>
> >> ---600 ohm line---+---10 deg, 100 ohm line---open-circuit
>
> >> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
> >> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>
> >> --5 deg, 100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--5 deg, 100 ohm line--open
>
> >> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
> >> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>
> > You have said multiple times that the electrical length of a
> > quarter wave stub must be 90 electrical degress, so the
> > computation is too easy...
>
> > 1) x + 10 = 90
> > x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
> > 2) 5 + x + 5 = 90
> > x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
>
> > although I suspect others will disagree with your solution.
>
> I have not yet provided a solution. Your's is *wrong*.
>
> The 90 degree physical solution is *wrong* because it results
> in more than 90 electrical degrees. Please try again.

I thought that when you specified 5 and 10 degrees in your
problem statement, you meant electrical degrees. That is, the
phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.

Certainly, the answer was in terms of electrical degrees. That is,
the phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.

Or have I misunderstood the meaning of 'electrical degrees'?

Or perhaps 'electrical degrees' do not sum either?

2438. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:45:56 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fj6dj4$1738$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32295

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> A straight wire and a coiled wire both have the property of inductance,

<The rest snipped>

(Hand smacking against my forehead) For this dilettante, that simple statement causes a lot of things to fall into place and make sense.

Thanks much, Roy.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2439. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 14:57:50 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fj6e9e$155o$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32296

Cecil Moore wrote:

> If you would just look at my simple stub example, you would
> understand where those missing degrees are. They are at the
> coil to stinger junction and may represent more than half
> the degrees in the antenna. The coil represents a good portion
> of the rest of the degrees. The stinger is usually about 11
> degrees long.

I don't understand. At the junction between the two?

Does this mean that an extremely short antenna could be built that
consisted of several small coils, and lots of junctions?

typical bad ascii art:

```
| <- top stinger
|
/ <- coil and junction
/
|
/ <- coil and junction
/
|
/ <- coil and junction
/
|
| <- bottom of antenna
```

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2440. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:01:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <63z5j.69027$RX.68990@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32297

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I thought that when you specified 5 and 10 degrees in your
> problem statement, you meant electrical degrees. That is, the
> phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.

That specification is the same for physical and electrical
degrees because we are dealing with a single Z0 piece of
transmission line. The 100 ohm line is indeed 10 degrees
long both physically and electrically.

> Certainly, the answer was in terms of electrical degrees. That is,
> the phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.

You, and others, are going to be surprised to find out the
600 ohm section is only 43 degrees of physical length. How
can 43 degrees of 600 ohm line add to 10 degrees of 100 ohm
line to equal 90 electrical degrees of stub? Hint: Like I
told Roy and Tom years ago, there's a 37 degree phase shift
at the impedance discontinuity between the 600 ohm line and
the 100 ohm line. 43+37+10 = 90 electrical degrees.

Understand that simple stub example and you will understand
loaded mobile antennas. Most of the "experts" here are just
full of you-know-what.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2441. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:09:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <abz5j.69029$RX.3798@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32298

Michael Coslo wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> If you would just look at my simple stub example, you would
>> understand where those missing degrees are. They are at the
>> coil to stinger junction and may represent more than half
>> the degrees in the antenna. The coil represents a good portion
>> of the rest of the degrees. The stinger is usually about 11
>> degrees long.
>
> I don't understand. At the junction between the two?

The loading coil has a Z0 in the thousands of ohms, e.g.
about 4000 ohms for my 75m Texas Bugcatcher coil. The
stinger's Z0 is a few hundred ohms, e.g. 350 ohms. There
will be a phase shift at the 4000 ohm to 350 ohm junction.
It is a free, lossless phase shift from Mother Nature.

> Does this mean that an extremely short antenna could be built that
> consisted of several small coils, and lots of junctions?

No, you gain degrees at the high to low impedance junction.
You *lose degrees* at the low to high impedance junction.
That's why you need more coil for a center-loaded antenna
than you do for a base-loaded antenna.

And remember that the radiation efficiency depends upon
physical length, not electrical length.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2442. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:18:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d67da65e-6d61-4d0a-aa45-bfdea69bbadb@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32299

On Dec 5, 10:01 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > I thought that when you specified 5 and 10 degrees in your
> > problem statement, you meant electrical degrees. That is, the
> > phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.
>
> That specification is the same for physical and electrical
> degrees because we are dealing with a single Z0 piece of
> transmission line. The 100 ohm line is indeed 10 degrees
> long both physically and electrically.
>
> > Certainly, the answer was in terms of electrical degrees. That is,
> > the phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.
>
> You, and others, are going to be surprised to find out the
> 600 ohm section is only 43 degrees of physical length.

Hardly surprised. After all, the same can be achieved with an
inductor and/or capacitor which has essentially
0 physical (or electrical) length.

> How
> can 43 degrees of 600 ohm line add to 10 degrees of 100 ohm
> line to equal 90 electrical degrees of stub? Hint: Like I
> told Roy and Tom years ago, there's a 37 degree phase shift
> at the impedance discontinuity between the 600 ohm line and
> the 100 ohm line. 43+37+10 = 90 electrical degrees.

So the important take-away is that the system phase shift is
NOT equal to the sum of the phase shifts of the components.

This then begs the question, is the physical (or electrical) phase
shift in the components of much interest?

2443. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:32:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4c480537-ea4f-4b93-b266-3d9d8ebab54d@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32300

On 5 Dec, 06:29, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
> > Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and
> > explain where the missing degrees went.
>
> I didn't fail to explain them, Roy, you just failed to listen
> to reason, ploinked me, and started uttering Big Lies about
> me.
>
> In my 75m mobile base-loaded bugcatcher antenna:
> 1. The coil occupies ~25 degrees of antenna.
> 2. The impedance discontinuity at the coil to stinger
> junction provides a ~44 degree phase shift.
> 3. The stinger occupies ~11 degrees of antenna.
>
> At resonance the antenna is electrically
> 25+54+11 = 90 deg long even though it is physically
> only ~12 degrees long.
>
> All of the "missing degrees" appear at the impedance
> discontinuities but you already know that since I
> explained this to you two years ago.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Gentleman.
An update on Gaussian antennas
Guffaws heard

Took apart my helix wound on a garbage can for 160M
which was 1.5 :1 form wound and decided to make it
in horizontal element form.
Wires were 28 feet in length and I wound them tightly on
a 2 inch plastic pipe with pairs of wires,
two wires up and two wires down.
Made three of these assemblies and let the insulated wire "spring"
so I could place them on a 20 foot plastic pipe ,again 2 inches
diameter
and then connected them up with wire nuts.
When near to the ground the resonant impedance was in the
hundreds and changed little in the hunt for a sweet spot.
When placed 70 feet up impedances went to pot so I made
another two assemblies and connected them to the antenna assy.
without changing the overal length. Impedance was less than 2:1

across the 160 metre band. This resonance point I would call a
std resonance, where as, the ground measured a anti resonance.
As you can see the antenna revolves arounda full wave and
thus does not require a ground plain and conforms with
my Gaussian definition for a radiator.(The radiator can be any
size ,shape or elevation as long as the material is diamagnetic
and in a state of equilibrium)
(This, by the way, can be seem as what Einstein was looking for
twenty years but without success)
As you can see proximity to ground upset the equilibrium,but when
raised
to 70 feet the length aproached the 7/4 WL and probably woulD have
finished up around there if I could raise it in excess of a 1/2WL.
Wire used was #18 insulated house wire.
The antenna has multi resonances with the resistive resonances
increasing in value until it was a maximum at 160 M.
Snow has arrived so I will stay with this form until spring
while working on it to make it an ALL FREQUENCY GAUSSIAN
DIRECTIVE ANTENNA.
Covered the element with plastic sheeting because freezing
rain would cling to the windings and make it heavy.

Got any opinions or comments that could add to my understanding
of my present antenna? Don't mind contraversy as any discussion
tends to shed light in unexpected corners.
Best regards
Art

2444. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:36:59 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <cAz5j.31257$K27.1412@bignews6.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32301

J. B. Wood wrote:
> In article <13lbfugmqc18v41@corp.supernews.com>, Roy Lewallen
> <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>
>> All I can say about what antenna publications and commercial antenna
>> manufacturers say is that a very large fraction of it is just plain
>> wrong. Consequently, they're very poor sources of information. Good
>> information can be found in textbooks and professional publications, and
>> very few other places. One exception (that is, one good source not in
>> these categories) is the _ARRL Antenna Book_, since when Jerry Hall
>> overhauled it (15th Edition if I recall correctly). The current editor,
>> Dean Straw, is knowledgeable about antennas and very conscientious about
>> correcting errors and misinformation. So it's become the only reference
>> I know of which is fundamentally accurate while keeping explanations at
>> a level which is easily understood by non-professionals.
>>
>> Hope this helped.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> You got that right, Roy. Do marketing departments ever talk to the
> engineers? At least I haven't seen a dial 1-800 TV commercial such as
> "Call right now and we'll include the matching network and balun free of
> charge. But call right now and we'll also include a CFA free!"
>
> Adding to what you said above how about a little gray box that can save
> you up to 25% on your electric bill (you can Google this one). Sincerely,
> and 73s from N4GGO,
>
> John Wood (Code 5550) e-mail: wood@itd.nrl.navy.mil
> Naval Research Laboratory
> 4555 Overlook Avenue, SW
> Washington, DC 20375-5337

I have quite a few engineering books on antennas (that I use <G>), so I can appreciate the value of good, solid engineering text/sources.

However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is likely that superconductive radiating elements could establish the need for a serious rethinking of antenna theory. After all, superconductive radiating elements did not exist before and the math has not been done. Perhaps, their inclusion, will demand something more than a simple extrapolation of existing antenna theory. I believe this to be the point

of the OP.

I added the other type of radiating element, plasma radiators, as a part of the same discussion with the same reasoning behind it. Can you imagine an antenna ray that only manifests itself physically when needed? Wow!

Ed, NM2K

2445. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:38:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9fhdl3l42r8plj19s6e1ibnib5hf7fuoop@4ax.com>
Source record: 32302

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 07:44:11 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> Equipment was a dual-trace 100 MHz O'Scope.
>
>> What make, model?
>
>Leader LBO-518
Using what probes?

2446. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:40:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MDz5j.23024$4V6.19494@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32303

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Hardly surprised. After all, the same can be achieved with an
> inductor and/or capacitor which has essentially
> 0 physical (or electrical) length.

Only true for a lumped inductor which doesn't exist
in reality. Any large coil, such as the coil tested
by W8JI, has considerable electrical length at 4 MHz.
This electrical length is what some folks have been
denying for years even though they should certainly
know better by now.

> This then begs the question, is the physical (or electrical) phase
> shift in the components of much interest?

It is - when someone tries to convince the world that
there is a 3 ns delay through a 2" dia, 10 TPI,
100 turn coil. The electrical length (phase shift)
through a coil is necessary and sufficient to kill
the old wives tales being supported by some so-called
"experts" on this newsgroup.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2447. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:43:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jGz5j.23026$4V6.21082@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32304

Richard Clark wrote:
> Using what probes?

Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
with the standard voltage probes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2448. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:46:38 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj6h53$b62$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32305

> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
>> Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and explain
>> where the missing degrees went.

"Cecil Moore" wrote

> If you would just look at my simple stub example, you would
> understand where those missing degrees are. They are at the
> coil to stinger junction and may represent more than half
> the degrees in the antenna. The coil represents a good portion
> of the rest of the degrees. The stinger is usually about 11
> degrees long.

The coil provides whatever inductive reactance is needed to make the RADIATOR (the stinger, and mounting stub for the coil+stinger, if used) functionally non-reactive as a system, at its feedpoint.

An 11-degree radiator/stinger doesn't radiate the power that will flow into it any differently whether the system is resonant or not. However a resonant system supplies more of the available source power to the stinger, so that it CAN be radiated.

The fact that adding a coil to an 11-degree radiator produced the system reactance a 90-degree, unloaded, linear radiator does not mean that the coil and its junction to the stinger have supplied the "missing electrical degrees" to the antenna system. The RADIATOR is still only 11 degrees long, and will have same radiation resistance and relative field pattern, regardless of the coil. The coil only supplied a non-reactive condition at the system feedpoint.

Note that unloaded, linear radiators also can be naturally resonant at physical/electrical lengths greater than ~90 degrees. Does that make the same coil that can load an 11-degree stinger to resonance also responsible for those greater "missing degrees?"

The effort spent here in bitter argument about phase shift through a coil, and missing degrees would be better spent on methods of improving the radiation resistance of such systems, and reducing the matching and r-f ground losses that limit their performance.

RF

2449. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 15:49:51 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <20246-4756C89F-36@storefull-3254.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32306

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"However, the side that believes that a coil replaces all of the missing antenna degrees is wrong."

It certainly can!

I worked the summer of 1949 at the KPRC-KXYZ broadcasting plant at Deep Water (Pasadena), Texas. An operator there, J.L. Davis, W5LIT, had a war surplus ART-13 in the trunk of his new 1949 Ford which was powerd by a PE-103 dynamotor, or something of the sort.

Antenna was a cane fishing pole wound from end to end with wire except for some bare pole to bolt on his rear bumper.

It radiated very well without any stinger or mast. Its problem was high Q. When J.L. Cranked up the modulation, he would at times light up the atmosphere with ionization from the tip of his antenna.

I`ll give you another example of a larger diameter but much shorter coil used as the sole antenna. It is the radial mode helix which has a carefully selected diameter and pitch to cause radiatiation at right angles to its axis. It is shown in Fig. 17-5 on page 407 of "The Complete Broadcast Antenna Handbook" by John E. Cunningham. It was once used by TV and FM stations. Horizontally polarized, its popularity has waned.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2450. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 16:16:34 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5f79cc0d-00ec-4709-acbd-672b80016f67@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32307

On Dec 5, 10:40 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Hardly surprised. After all, the same can be achieved with an
> > inductor and/or capacitor which has essentially
> > 0 physical (or electrical) length.
>
> Only true for a lumped inductor which doesn't exist
> in reality. Any large coil, such as the coil tested
> by W8JI, has considerable electrical length at 4 MHz.
> This electrical length is what some folks have been
> denying for years even though they should certainly
> know better by now.
>
> > This then begs the question, is the physical (or electrical) phase
> > shift in the components of much interest?
>
> It is - when someone tries to convince the world that
> there is a 3 ns delay through a 2" dia, 10 TPI,
> 100 turn coil. The electrical length (phase shift)
> through a coil is necessary and sufficient to kill
> the old wives tales being supported by some so-called
> "experts" on this newsgroup.

But again, given that the key message is "that the system phase shift
is NOT equal to the sum of the phase shifts of the components.",
why is the question of delay through the coil important?

Is it just to have a "debate" with some called experts?

Or does it offer some advancement in the solution of antenna
problems? Having computed (or measured) the delay through
the coil, how would this alter the design of the antenna?

...Keith

2451. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 16:25:29 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <3iA5j.4$k53.1@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 32308

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lcl3fcca4au13@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>>
>> Roy, I will definitely be going through those archives. However, we have
>> seen many antennas in which the entire antenna is wound as a spiral with
>> a relatively large pitch in order to shorten it. In this case, the entire
>> antenna could also be considered an "inductor". For that matter, even a
>> straight length of antenna wire could be considered a 1/2 turn
>> "inductor". Ignoring the latter extreme example for now, could not the
>> common spirally wound antenna be considered an inductor that "replaces"
>> the entire antenna? I'm not saying it is a "good" antenna but it could be
>> 90 degrees long and have the same distribution of standing wave current
>> as a straight antenna. Also, I wonder if we are arguing semantics over
>> the definition of "inductor".
>
> Definition is definitely a part of the problem. I don't have so much
> trouble with variations of defining an "inductor" as I do with the concept
> of "replacing" part of an antenna or measuring an inductor in "electrical
> degrees". A straight wire and a coiled wire both have the property of
> inductance, but in general a coiled wire will radiate less than a straight
> one of the same inductance. The coupling to ground or the other half of
> the antenna is also different for straight and coiled wires. So one
> doesn't directly "replace" the other. The concept of "replacement" is
> overly simplistic and, when extrapolated, can lead to erroneous
> conclusions (or in the case of Cecil's and Yuri's theories, multiple and
> contradictory conclusions).
>
> Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
> Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and explain
> where the missing degrees went.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Clouding the issue. "Lost" degrees were not the controversy.

The main argument was (W8JI, W7EL et al) that current along the loading coil in the resonant quarter wave radiator is constant or very close to, while (W9UCW, K3BU, W5DXP et al) found that it diminishes toward the stinger by as much as 40 - 60 %. The rest was nitpicking and drive around the fact trying to "prove" us wrong or inaccurate or making up "our" theories.

The replacement degrees idea was used to demonstrate the behavior or effect of the loading coil on the current distribution along the coil and ANTENNA which is reflective of performance/efficiency of the loaded radiator

(proportional to the area under the current curve distribution).

The "guru" crowd can't seem to swallow this and are harping on this or that, while any turkey ham can see the effect by grabbing the loading coil and feeling the heat, more at the bottom than at the top.

The rest of discussions led to better understanding of what is happening in the loaded element and thanks to Cecil for digging into it and 'splaining the possible effects.

Which brings me to another subject: standing wave vs. traveling wave antennas, but that is another story which I would like to get deeper understanding.

So the argument that missing degrees to fourth decimal point are not there is just to mask the admission of being grossly wrong and admitting to it and perhaps even giving some credit where it's due.

Glad that W8JI does not wear inquisitor mantle, or you would have fried by now Cecil :-)

73 Yuri, K3BU.us

2452. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 16:27:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <806896aa-5ea0-432f-b22b-6f0375e4253e@s36g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32309

On 4 Dec, 23:34, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
>
> > Roy, I will definitely be going through those archives. However, we have
> > seen many antennas in which the entire antenna is wound as a spiral with a
> > relatively large pitch in order to shorten it. In this case, the entire
> > antenna could also be considered an "inductor". For that matter, even a
> > straight length of antenna wire could be considered a 1/2 turn "inductor".
> > Ignoring the latter extreme example for now, could not the common spirally
> > wound antenna be considered an inductor that "replaces" the entire antenna?
> > I'm not saying it is a "good" antenna but it could be 90 degrees long and
> > have the same distribution of standing wave current as a straight antenna.
> > Also, I wonder if we are arguing semantics over the definition of
> > "inductor".
>
> Definition is definitely a part of the problem. I don't have so much
> trouble with variations of defining an "inductor" as I do with the
> concept of "replacing" part of an antenna or measuring an inductor in
> "electrical degrees". A straight wire and a coiled wire both have the
> property of inductance, but in general a coiled wire will radiate less
> than a straight one of the same inductance. The coupling to ground or
> the other half of the antenna is also different for straight and coiled
> wires. So one doesn't directly "replace" the other.

Where on earth did this little gem come from?
W8ti states a similar thing when he says a wire should be as straight
as possible . I suspect that some conditions and definitions are to
be added before such a generalized statement can be made.
Seems like the beginning of an old wives tale that can produce a
thread
by Cecil that could last a decade before it is finally snuffed out
unless the statement is securely bound by a definition where there
can be no misunderstanding especially by those well versed in
relatavistic sciences.Let's face it radiation can be generated
from a point source which can be seen as three dimensional where as
a straight wire is two dimensional
Art KB9MZ

The concept of
> "replacement" is overly simplistic and, when extrapolated, can lead to
> erroneous conclusions (or in the case of Cecil's and Yuri's theories,
> multiple and contradictory conclusions).
>
> Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
> Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and

> explain where the missing degrees went.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2453. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 16:32:53 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <56e251f9-4030-4471-aa6b-79c8ce4b4fb1@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32310

On 5 Dec, 07:49, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
>
> "However, the side that believes that a coil replaces all of the missing
> antenna degrees is wrong."
>
> It certainly can!
>
> I worked the summer of 1949 at the KPRC-KXYZ broadcasting plant at Deep
> Water (Pasadena), Texas. An operator there, J.L. Davis, W5LIT, had a war
> surplus ART-13 in the trunk of his new 1949 Ford which was powerd by a
> PE-103 dynamotor, or something of the sort.
>
> Antenna was a cane fishing pole wound from end to end with wire except
> for some bare pole to bolt on his rear bumper.
>
> It radiated very well without any stinger or mast. Its problem was high
> Q. When J.L. Cranked up the modulation, he would at times light up the
> atmosphere with ionization from the tip of his antenna.
>
> I`ll give you another example of a larger diameter but much shorter coil
> used as the sole antenna. It is the radial mode helix which has a
> carefully selected diameter and pitch to cause radiatiation at right
> angles to its axis. It is shown in Fig. 17-5 on page 407 of "The
> Complete Broadcast Antenna Handbook" by John E. Cunningham. It was once
> used by TV and FM stations. Horizontally polarized, its popularity has
> waned.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can NEVER
be at right angles to the axis of a radiator. PERIOD
Art KB9MZ

2454. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 16:47:09 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <pCA5j.13$_%2.4@newsfe10.lga>
Source record: 32311

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:5f79cc0d-00ec-4709-acbd-672b80016f67@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 5, 10:40 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> > Hardly surprised. After all, the same can be achieved with an
>> > inductor and/or capacitor which has essentially
>> > 0 physical (or electrical) length.
>>
>> Only true for a lumped inductor which doesn't exist
>> in reality. Any large coil, such as the coil tested
>> by W8JI, has considerable electrical length at 4 MHz.
>> This electrical length is what some folks have been
>> denying for years even though they should certainly
>> know better by now.
>>
>> > This then begs the question, is the physical (or electrical) phase
>> > shift in the components of much interest?
>>
>> It is - when someone tries to convince the world that
>> there is a 3 ns delay through a 2" dia, 10 TPI,
>> 100 turn coil. The electrical length (phase shift)
>> through a coil is necessary and sufficient to kill
>> the old wives tales being supported by some so-called
>> "experts" on this newsgroup.
>
> But again, given that the key message is "that the system phase shift
> is NOT equal to the sum of the phase shifts of the components.",
> why is the question of delay through the coil important?
>
> Is it just to have a "debate" with some called experts?
>
> Or does it offer some advancement in the solution of antenna
> problems? Having computed (or measured) the delay through
> the coil, how would this alter the design of the antenna?
>
> ...Keith
>
>
That train of arguments and nitpicking developed from the main argument
about distribution of (standing wave) current along the loading coil and
antenna.
"Gurus" and some literature claimed that current is the SAME at both end of
the coil (Kirchoff "said so"). That would mean that current remains constant
along the coil and then drops drastically towards (almost) zero at the tip.

This makes loaded whip antenna look better than it is.

The reality is that current drops around 40 - 60 % along the loading coil, which makes the distribution along the remaining stinger starting with less and overall efficiency less.

The key to understand the loaded radiator is to trying to maximize the current in the physical "straight wire" - so the higher the coil, larger hat, will stretch the high current portion of the radiator and make it more efficient. Fooling yourself by modeling the loading coil as a lumped inductance and making it look better in modeling program does not help. Again, this effect is magnified in multi element loaded arrays, so while some might consider this not a big deal in a mobile whip, the errors would magnify in multielement designs.

I hope I can get the main "problem" across, the rest was digging into the smaller effects like coil radiates, junction impedance discontinuity, bla, bla....

Now I also understand the small "bump" increase in the current at the bottom of the coil due to some loses that reflected wave encounter on the way "there and back" to the tip of the radiator from the bottom of the coil (?)

73 Yuri, www.K3BU.us

2455. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 17:01:09 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj6lgq$qn0$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32312

"art" wrote
> The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can
> NEVER be at right angles to the axis of a radiator. PERIOD

Are you thinking that your statement above applies to the radiation from the vertical monopoles used by commercial AM broadcast stations ?

Their performance has been accurately and carefully measured going back 70+ years, and the "resultant vector" of their radiation at right angles to the radiator axis certainly is not zero.

RF

2456. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 17:09:43 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <942598c5-e4a0-4aef-a22d-90f708085f05@j20g2000hsi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32313

On 5 Dec, 07:32, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 5 Dec, 06:29, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > > Take a look at my 2005 measurements and see if you can do what Cecil and
> > > Yuri failed to do coherently -- use the "replacement" concept and
> > > explain where the missing degrees went.
>
> > I didn't fail to explain them, Roy, you just failed to listen
> > to reason, ploinked me, and started uttering Big Lies about
> > me.
>
> > In my 75m mobile base-loaded bugcatcher antenna:
> > 1. The coil occupies ~25 degrees of antenna.
> > 2. The impedance discontinuity at the coil to stinger
> > junction provides a ~44 degree phase shift.
> > 3. The stinger occupies ~11 degrees of antenna.
>
> > At resonance the antenna is electrically
> > 25+54+11 = 90 deg long even though it is physically
> > only ~12 degrees long.
>
> > All of the "missing degrees" appear at the impedance
> > discontinuities but you already know that since I
> > explained this to you two years ago.
> > --
> > 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> Gentleman.
> An update on Gaussian antennas
> Guffaws heard
>
> Took apart my helix wound on a garbage can for 160M
> which was 1.5 :1 form wound and decided to make it
> in horizontal element form.
> Wires were 28 feet in length and I wound them tightly on
> a 2 inch plastic pipe with pairs of wires,
> two wires up and two wires down.
> Made three of these assemblies and let the insulated wire "spring"
> so I could place them on a 20 foot plastic pipe ,again 2 inches

> diameter
> and then connected them up with wire nuts.
> When near to the ground the resonant impedance was in the
> hundreds and changed little in the hunt for a sweet spot.
> When placed 70 feet up impedances went to pot so I made
> another two assemblies and connected them to the antenna assy.
> without changing the overal length. Impedance was less than 2:1
> across the 160 metre band. This resonance point I would call a
> std resonance, where as, the ground measured a anti resonance.
> As you can see the antenna revolves arounda full wave and
> thus does not require a ground plain and conforms with
> my Gaussian definition for a radiator.(The radiator can be any
> size ,shape or elevation as long as the material is diamagnetic
> and in a state of equilibrium)
> (This, by the way, can be seem as what Einstein was looking for
> twenty years but without success)
> As you can see proximity to ground upset the equilibrium,but when
> raised
> to 70 feet the length aproached the 7/4 WL and probably woulD have
> finished up around there if I could raise it in excess of a 1/2WL.
> Wire used was #18 insulated house wire.
> The antenna has multi resonances with the resistive resonances
> increasing in value until it was a maximum at 160 M.
> Snow has arrived so I will stay with this form until spring
> while working on it to make it an ALL FREQUENCY GAUSSIAN
> DIRECTIVE ANTENNA.
> Covered the element with plastic sheeting because freezing
> rain would cling to the windings and make it heavy.
>
> Got any opinions or comments that could add to my understanding
> of my present antenna? Don't mind contraversy as any discussion
> tends to shed light in unexpected corners.
> Best regards
> Art- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Whooops
I made an error. The original construction was four(4) units of
windings, not three(3). Each assembly consisted of eight (8)
wires of insulated #18 wire of a length of twenty eight (28)
feet which gave a anti resonance at 160 M.
Two (2)more assemblies were added to get a std resonance at
seventy (70) feet. Note each length of windings is free to
move laterally without entanglement because of contra winding,
tho winding helix angles change somewhat relative to each other .
Thus gain will be a few percent less than optimum.
Sorry to have mislead you if you are comparing coil lengths
and wire lengths.
Best regards

Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg (uk)
Now out in the snow to find the wires for the rotator as they
go underground and connect them together.

2457. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 17:18:21 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8b91bceb-4cc7-4fc2-a6ce-e424e44f1b45@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32314

On 5 Dec, 09:01, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can
> > NEVER be at right angles to the axis of a radiator. PERIOD
>
> __________
>
> Are you thinking that your statement above applies to the radiation from the
> vertical monopoles used by commercial AM broadcast stations ?
>
> Their performance has been accurately and carefully measured going back 70+
> years, and the "resultant vector" of their radiation at right angles to the
> radiator axis certainly is not zero.
>
> RF

So you are back again. Read the posting several times from now on.
I NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT ZERO RADIATION!
I am close to plonking you because of your twisted reading
just wastes my time.

2458. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 17:41:19 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3pB5j.208289$kj1.154679@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32315

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
>>
>> That graph page is beyond simple amusement; it is hilarious.
>
> I'm glad you find it amusing, Gene. Now please explain
> why EZNEC came up with that data based on the EZNEC
> files that you are free to download and analyze.
>
> All I did was simulate a coil using the helix feature
> in EZNEC. For standing-waves, I left the coil un-
> terminated. For traveling-waves, I terminated the
> coil in close to its characteristic impedance. The
> graphs are the exact data reported by EZNEC so
> W7EL can be blamed for the results, not I.

Cecil,

OK, here is what I find amusing.

* EZNEC does not know or care about "standing waves" and "traveling waves". As has been explained many times, the NEC-based simulation tools simply look at the total current, without making any philosophical value judgments about the mobility of the waves. It is clear that you have loaded some sort of conditions into EZNEC that you believe represent standing waves and traveling waves. However, the argument becomes completely circular at that point, as you have loaded the conditions that give exactly the results you desire. If there is a hidden "wave type" parameter in EZNEC, please let us know. I will humbly retract my criticism.

* You show those lovely equations for wave types, and then completely avoid any further mention of the "t" factor. Yes, it is common to omit the e^(jwt) term, but in this case that term is the entire point of the discussion. You show something called "magnitude", although it is not stated just what that means. It appears to be the maximum envelope of the current for all times, but why that is tied to phase is not very clear.

* The comment "No phase information in the phase" is a real classic. Of course there is phase information in the phase. What sort of double-talk are you engaging in? Zero is a real number. The actual issue is one that continues to elude you and many others. Phase needs to be carefully defined for the case at hand. There are many definitions in use. It would appear that you have chosen two different phases for the left and

right sides of your web page. You apparently have plotted the EZNEC results shown on the lower portion of the page, but you have not explained how those results connect to your equations.

In summary, if this page is intended to resolve any serious debate, it does not. This stuff is already fully understood by everyone in the debate.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2459. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 17:44:06 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <GrB5j.208301$kj1.58895@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32316

Cecil Moore wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> ... it is plain and simple "intuitive" once you know that current
>> changes along the electrical "degree length" in an unloaded antenna,
>> the same should happen in the degree length loaded coil.
>
> Unfortunately, both sides cannot be right but both sides
> are still illustrated as fact in the ARRL Antenna Book.
> There's one graphic that shows the drop in amplitude
> through a loading coil and another that shows no change.
> Apparently, the ARRL doesn't know what happens so they
> show both possibilities as technically correct.
>
>> Also, as indicated, the pictures do say 1000 words and it also looks
>> like W8JI ended up agreeing with you after you pointed out the same
>> effect at "ON4UN's Low Band DXing", 3rd Edition, on page 9-34.
>
> Unfortunately, it is rumored that W8JI has talked ON4UN
> into changing that in the latest edition. I emailed ON4UN
> about it but got no reply.

It has been changed. There is no longer any discussion of "degrees",
only "current".

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2460. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 17:49:07 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj6oan$4d5$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32317

"art" wrote
> I NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT ZERO RADIATION!
> I am close to plonking you because of your twisted reading
> just wastes my time.

---

art,

"The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation"
is ONE vector. If it "can NEVER be at right angles to the axis
of a radiator" then how can a monopole have any radiation
in such directions?

RF

2461. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:06:06 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <iMB5j.208390$kj1.86002@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32318

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> Hardly surprised. After all, the same can be achieved with an
>> inductor and/or capacitor which has essentially
>> 0 physical (or electrical) length.
>
> Only true for a lumped inductor which doesn't exist
> in reality. Any large coil, such as the coil tested
> by W8JI, has considerable electrical length at 4 MHz.
> This electrical length is what some folks have been
> denying for years even though they should certainly
> know better by now.
>
>> This then begs the question, is the physical (or electrical) phase
>> shift in the components of much interest?
>
> It is - when someone tries to convince the world that
> there is a 3 ns delay through a 2" dia, 10 TPI,
> 100 turn coil. The electrical length (phase shift)
> through a coil is necessary and sufficient to kill
> the old wives tales being supported by some so-called
> "experts" on this newsgroup.

Cecil,

No one has ever said that there is a 3 ns delay *through* the coil. Ask Richard Harrison if Faraday screens work, even without any conduction path at all. Radiation is real.

You keep trying to change the topic, but the only debate is the relative contributions of "round and round the wire" vs. other coupling. The math is not easy, and the problem is not readily amenable to solution by intuition and word games.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2462. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:10:16 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <pspdl3tnthgdus1lb10n2vce2g2biiem49@4ax.com>
Source record: 32319

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 10:36:59 -0500, Ed Cregger
<ecregger@bellsouff.net> wrote:

>However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is likely
>that superconductive radiating elements could establish the need for a
>serious rethinking of antenna theory.

Hi Ed,

This is uni-dimensional thinking.

"A new breakfast cereal could establish the need for a serious
rethinking of sewing machine theory."

There are probably more things possible ("could establish") than time
to consider them - and probably on file pending patent. In that
sense, patent publishing could establish the need for a serious
rethinking of replacing burning oil for heat.

"Could establish" ...this could establish a new form of gaming
entertainment in this group. [and conforms to the usage of
self-referential claims]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2463. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:13:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4fqdl3ldgpkjst3r2fijos21nm8c25ol0g@4ax.com>
Source record: 32320

On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 07:18:47 -0800 (PST), Keith Dysart
<Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

>This then begs the question, is the physical (or electrical) phase
>shift in the components of much interest?

Hi Keith,

Its consideration is listed by the Department of Commerce as an
important occupation for the home bound and invalid during the Winter
months.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2464. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:37:29 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9urdl39i1tsfgkodqbsftcfq1jmf64p4b1@4ax.com>
Source record: 32321

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 15:43:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Using what probes?
>
>Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
>with the standard voltage probes.

What size 600 ohm non-inductive resistors?

2465. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:38:40 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1ae7d6ec-e4e7-4985-a223-99cd9111df4d@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32322

On 5 Dec, 09:49, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "art" wrote> I NEVER SAID ANYTHING ABOUT ZERO RADIATION!
> > I am close to plonking you because of your twisted reading
> > just wastes my time.
>
> ----------
>
> art,
>
> "The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation"
> is ONE vector. If it "can NEVER be at right angles to the axis
> of a radiator" then how can a monopole have any radiation
> in such directions?
>
> RF

I have had it with you and your senior moments and misquotes.
I asked you to stop so you had fair warning
PLONK. Enough is enough
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

2466. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:39:10 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26516-4756F04E-61@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32323

Art wrote:
The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can NEVER be at right angles to the axis of the radiator. PERIOD."

A radial mode helix can and does work, despite Art`s apparent disputation.

The radial mode helix acts as a stacked horizontal loop antenna. Hams routinely use horizontal loops for more bandwidth with less drivepoint resistance variation in a centerfed half wavelength of wire. When the length of wire goes from 0,5 WL to 0.6 WL the dipole increases its resistance from 70 ohms to 140 ohms. The loop feedpoint increases from 5 ohms to 7 ohms (theat`s less than a double as in the dipole. This information is found in Figs 7-19 and 8-14 of Bailey`s "TV and Other Receiving Antennas".

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2467. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:51:35 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26516-4756F337-62@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32326

Art wrote:
"The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can NEVER be at right angles to the axis of the radiator. PERIOD."

I`ve already defended the radial mode helix, but think of almost any simple antenna. Doesn`t the half-wave dipole dradiate principally at right angles to its axis?

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2468. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:54:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6usdl3hv77p3vqtfnbrqd96a69aob3k0g5@4ax.com>
Source record: 32324

On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 10:38:40 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>PLONK. Enough is enough
Writing PLONK is about as effective as trying to work DX by talking
into the back of a microphone Arthur.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2469. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 18:57:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <j2tdl35khqnkh2te5bbfpfeprsakik31qn@4ax.com>
Source record: 32325

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 15:43:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
>with the standard voltage probes.
What did you load those pickup coils with?
Do you have an URL to the design?

2470. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:08:37 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj6svm$nk6$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32327

Christopher Cox wrote:

>> Actually, a good idea, heck, tear apart two old am radios, use the
>> cores side-by-side, cut down on the turns and allow you to go lower ....
>>
>> JS
>>
> er, you mean add.

No, I meant what I said and said what I meant ...

Two cores will not require as many turns as one ... cut down on the
turns one core would require.

Regards,
JS

2471. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:16:16 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <4OC5j.69089$RX.64056@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32328

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> The same thing can be accomplished, above, using an open stub and
>> measuring the voltage at both ends. All this is just theoretical,
>> though, because line loss will skew the results. Besides, why try to
>> measure current or voltage when all you have to do is measure length
>> and frequency?
>
> Tom, you are not going to understand what I am saying until
> you perform the stub exercise I provided. Just do one at a
> time. Assume ideal lossless conditions with VF=1.0.
>
> ---600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to make the
> above stub look like 1/4 wavelength, i.e. 90 degrees?
>
> Until you perform the exercise, you are just creating
> diversions and avoiding the technical truth.

If you know how to do it, Cecil, don't be coy about it. Just state
your case and be done with it. Since you already stated that
the total electrical length is 90 degrees, you're just asking me
to prove your point. Do it yourself, and then I'll tell you
whether I agree with you or not.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2472. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:18:40 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <kQC5j.69090$RX.44702@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32329

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> On Dec 4, 11:13 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>>> 50 ohm Shorted line 8.5655 meters long. Frequency = 7 Mhz. 2 volt 50
>>>> ohm
>>>> generator. Current at input = 12.361 milliamps. Current at short =
>>>> 40 milliamps. Divide the current at the imput of the line by the
>>>> current
>>>> at the short and take the arc sine (in radian mode) of the result. This
>>>> is 1.2566. Now take Beta = .14671 and multiply it by the length 8.5655.
>>>> This also equals 1.2566, which is the angular length of the shorted
>>>> line. Will someone explain how this works to Cecil?
>>> You won't understand what I am talking about until you perform
>>> the stub experiments that I previously posted.
>>>
>>> ---600 ohm line---+---10 deg, 100 ohm line---open-circuit
>>>
>>> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
>>> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>>>
>>> --5 deg, 100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--5 deg, 100 ohm line--open
>>>
>>> How many degrees of 600 ohm line does it take to resonate
>>> that stub to an electrical 1/4WL?
>>
>> You have said multiple times that the electrical length of a
>> quarter wave stub must be 90 electrical degress, so the
>> computation is too easy...
>>
>> 1) x + 10 = 90
>> x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
>> 2) 5 + x + 5 = 90
>> x = 80 degrees for the 600 Ohm line
>>
>> although I suspect others will disagree with your solution.
>
> I have not yet provided a solution. Your's is *wrong*.
>
> The 90 degree physical solution is *wrong* because it results
> in more than 90 electrical degrees. Please try again.

No, Cecil, it's your theory. You have to provide the method and
then everyone else will decide whether or not they agree with you.
```

You're not chicken are you?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2473. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:24:48 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <4WC5j.23045$4V6.15788@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32330

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> I thought that when you specified 5 and 10 degrees in your
>> problem statement, you meant electrical degrees. That is, the
>> phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.
>
> That specification is the same for physical and electrical
> degrees because we are dealing with a single Z0 piece of
> transmission line. The 100 ohm line is indeed 10 degrees
> long both physically and electrically.
>
>> Certainly, the answer was in terms of electrical degrees. That is,
>> the phase shift encountered by the forward travelling wave.
>
> You, and others, are going to be surprised to find out the
> 600 ohm section is only 43 degrees of physical length. How
> can 43 degrees of 600 ohm line add to 10 degrees of 100 ohm
> line to equal 90 electrical degrees of stub? Hint: Like I
> told Roy and Tom years ago, there's a 37 degree phase shift
> at the impedance discontinuity between the 600 ohm line and
> the 100 ohm line. 43+37+10 = 90 electrical degrees.
>
> Understand that simple stub example and you will understand
> loaded mobile antennas. Most of the "experts" here are just
> full of you-know-what.

Actually, you got it wrong, Cecil. It's -43 degrees, which means
if you wanted to make one it would be about 317 degrees. (Actually,
I got -46.613 degrees.) Maybe you can make a length using negative
degrees, but it's tough for me to do.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2474. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:38:13 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ldvh9p2jrc3ea@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32331

Ed Cregger wrote:
>
> I have quite a few engineering books on antennas (that I use <G>), so I
> can appreciate the value of good, solid engineering text/sources.
>
> However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is likely
> that superconductive radiating elements could establish the need for a
> serious rethinking of antenna theory. After all, superconductive
> radiating elements did not exist before and the math has not been done.
> Perhaps, their inclusion, will demand something more than a simple
> extrapolation of existing antenna theory. I believe this to be the point
> of the OP.
> . . .

And I disagree. The assumption of zero loss is implicit or explicit in nearly all the analyses in your antenna texts and mine. So no new math or "rethinking of antenna theory" is required to deal with lossless conductors. It is, in fact, the simplest case and so underlies virtually all the current theory. What it would do is cause a change in tradeoffs which would be made by engineers in the design of real antennas.

However, superconductors (at least all known conventional and high-temperature superconductors) are lossless only at DC. Superconductor loss increases with frequency and, except at DC, with temperature. The resistivity of copper decreases quite dramatically with temperature, so it's not uncommon to find situations at very high frequencies and very cold temperatures where copper does better than a superconductor. Even high temperature superconductors have to be cooled to cryogenic temperatures to do reasonably well at very high frequencies. But again no new math or "rethinking of antenna theory" is necessary to deal with them -- the same electromagnetic principles apply and they can be treated like any other conductors with finite resistivity.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2475. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:48:26 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e48510a0-b983-4ad4-a31f-dfb51cd1e89c@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32332
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 5, 8:49 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> No answer from KB9RQZ I see?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

and still no answer...

"another uselss post from Mark is expected"

2476. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:51:50 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj6vgtspb1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32333

"art" wrote
>>
>> "The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation"
>> is ONE vector. If it "can NEVER be at right angles to the axis
>> of a radiator" then how can a monopole have any radiation
>> in such directions?
>>
>> RF
>
> I have had it with you and your senior moments and misquotes.
> I asked you to stop so you had fair warning
> PLONK. Enough is enough
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

Art may have plonked me, but if so it was because I DID understand what he wrote -- not that I didn't.

But at least now he won't have to respond to this reality.

RF

2477. why do you brazen your efforts at using your 9 yo gradson as a weapon anaginstan inocetnt man

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 19:54:11 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj6vl9$u5$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32334
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:e48510a0-b983-4ad4-a31f-dfb51cd1e89c@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 5, 8:49 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
> "another uselss post from Mark is expected"

not ussless but the the count will be 3

2478. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:00:15 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dq0el3tvnddbrl0smakc6cg72sofula1il@4ax.com>
Source record: 32336
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2479. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:00:45 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b9748fa2-9b7d-46a0-b921-b18a4b09cb25@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32335

On 5 Dec, 10:39, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can NEVER be
> at right angles to the axis of the radiator. PERIOD."
>
> A radial mode helix can and does work, despite Art`s apparent
> disputation.
>
> The radial mode helix acts as a stacked horizontal loop antenna. Hams
> routinely use horizontal loops for more bandwidth with less drivepoint
> resistance variation in a centerfed half wavelength of wire. When the
> length of wire goes from 0,5 WL to 0.6 WL the dipole increases its
> resistance from 70 ohms to 140 ohms. The loop feedpoint increases from 5
> ohms to 7 ohms (theat`s less than a double as in the dipole. This
> information is found in Figs 7-19 and 8-14 of Bailey`s "TV and Other
> Receiving Antennas".
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Richard, look again at the phrase "resultant vector"
which means it is one vector.
This angle is reflected by the "Pitch" in a
helical antenna.
All the other words are unnessesary and non relavent
with respect to RESULTANT VECTOR.
Art

2480. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:03:22 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <yK2dnQzp2LdknsranZ2dnUVZ_quhnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 32337

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fj6svm$nk6$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
> Christopher Cox wrote:
>
>>> Actually, a good idea, heck, tear apart two old am radios, use the cores
>>> side-by-side, cut down on the turns and allow you to go lower ....
>>>
>>> JS
>>>
>> er, you mean add.
>
> No, I meant what I said and said what I meant ...
>
> Two cores will not require as many turns as one ... cut down on the turns
> one core would require.
>
> Regards,
> JS

Why bother doing this? The AM coil will tune to within 10% of the frequency
as is with about 400 PF. Add another 100 PF or so.

Tam

2481. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:05:03 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13le13jh6d122c9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32338

Gene Fuller wrote:
> . . .
> * EZNEC does not know or care about "standing waves" and "traveling
> waves". As has been explained many times, the NEC-based simulation tools
> simply look at the total current, without making any philosophical value
> judgments about the mobility of the waves. It is clear that you have
> loaded some sort of conditions into EZNEC that you believe represent
> standing waves and traveling waves. However, the argument becomes
> completely circular at that point, as you have loaded the conditions
> that give exactly the results you desire. If there is a hidden "wave
> type" parameter in EZNEC, please let us know. I will humbly retract my
> criticism.
> . . .

You are of course completely right, and I've explained this to Cecil several times. But he seems to have difficulty with the concept of current as being simply the rate of charge flow. EZNEC does not, either in internal calculations or in reporting, split the current into any kind of "traveling wave", "standing wave", or any other kind of wave components.

Anyone interested in the details of EZNEC calculations can find them in the NEC-2 manual which is available on line.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2482. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:18:17 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d5cd7453-3eb1-4fa4-a777-8a4ca611f481@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32339

On 5 Dec, 10:51, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "The resultant vector of all vectors involved with radiation can NEVER
> be at right angles to the axis of the radiator. PERIOD."
>
> I`ve already defended the radial mode helix, but think of almost any
> simple antenna. Doesn`t the half-wave dipole dradiate principally at
> right angles to its axis?
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

It doesw radiate at right angles of the axis but for maximumum
radiation of a particular TYPE then the resultant maximum radiation
vector is between ten and fifteen degrees from the ninety angle.
The total radiation is the same at right angles as to that when tilted
10 degrees or more from that angle.
If you play with the angles on any computor program including EZNEC
I suppose, using a wavelength radiator, this is readily seen
Remember, do not stray from the term "RESULTANT VECTOR" which
is the subject of discussion.End of discussion
Art
Art

2483. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. that being crow or not I am convinced he abused a 7 yo kid

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:28:08 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <9u1el3tf154batg7b964cu88f5ip639krp@4ax.com>
Source record: 32340
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:22 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>>G
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>
>G

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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motezrella

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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2484. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:32:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj71sg$42l$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32341

Tam/WB2TT wrote:

> Why bother doing this? The AM coil will tune to within 10% of the frequency
> as is with about 400 PF. Add another 100 PF or so.
>
> Tam
>
>

Because less conductor results in less conductor resistance and results
in a higher Q.

Regards,
JS

2485. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:35:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <eq2el3pqgk0uj65v9ejjf2adtua5v2f8pq@4ax.com>
Source record: 32342

On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 12:18:17 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>do not stray from the term "RESULTANT VECTOR"

It might help to know the vector units;
it might help to know result of what vector operation.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2486. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 20:45:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj72ls$7gd$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32243

Tam/WB2TT wrote:

>
> Why bother doing this? The AM coil will tune to within 10% of the frequency
> as is with about 400 PF. Add another 100 PF or so.
>
> Tam
>
>

Well, there is also the "thing" about keeping the tuned circuit in the
range of presented impedance you wish ...

Regards,
JS

2487. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:07:28 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj73uk$c7u$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32244

"art" wrote
> It doesw radiate at right angles of the axis but for maximumum
> radiation of a particular TYPE then the resultant maximum radiation
> vector is between ten and fifteen degrees from the ninety angle.
> The total radiation is the same at right angles as to that when tilted
> 10 degrees or more from that angle.
> If you play with the angles on any computor program including
> EZNEC I suppose, using a wavelength radiator, this is readily seen

---

Below is table of free-space field values for the radiation of a vertical, full-wave, center-fed dipole, from the horizontal plane to +/- 60 degrees of elevation, using the "resultant maximum radiation vector."

Note that an elevation angle of zero degrees is at right angles to this radiator.

Please explain how this validates the theory stated in your quote above.

RF

EZNEC Demo ver. 4.0

Art's Tilt Theory of Radiation 12/5/2007 2:56:18 PM

--------------- FAR FIELD PATTERN DATA ---------------

Frequency = 1 MHz

Field in mV/m for 1 kW at 1 km

Elevation Pattern Azimuth angle = 0 deg.
Deg V Fld
0 - 270.51
5 - 266.37
10 - 254.31
15 - 235.32
20 - 210.94
25 - 182.99
30 - 153.43
35 - 124.07
40 - 96.47
45 - 71.82
50 - 50.87
55 - 34.00
60 - 21.24

2488. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:30:46 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <47571886.5030403@bellsouff.net>
Source record: 32245

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ed Cregger wrote:
>>
>> I have quite a few engineering books on antennas (that I use <G>), so
>> I can appreciate the value of good, solid engineering text/sources.
>>
>> However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is
>> likely that superconductive radiating elements could establish the
>> need for a serious rethinking of antenna theory. After all,
>> superconductive radiating elements did not exist before and the math
>> has not been done. Perhaps, their inclusion, will demand something
>> more than a simple extrapolation of existing antenna theory. I believe
>> this to be the point of the OP.
>> . . .
>
> And I disagree. The assumption of zero loss is implicit or explicit in
> nearly all the analyses in your antenna texts and mine. So no new math
> or "rethinking of antenna theory" is required to deal with lossless
> conductors. It is, in fact, the simplest case and so underlies virtually
> all the current theory. What it would do is cause a change in tradeoffs
> which would be made by engineers in the design of real antennas.
>
> However, superconductors (at least all known conventional and
> high-temperature superconductors) are lossless only at DC.
> Superconductor loss increases with frequency and, except at DC, with
> temperature. The resistivity of copper decreases quite dramatically with
> temperature, so it's not uncommon to find situations at very high
> frequencies and very cold temperatures where copper does better than a
> superconductor. Even high temperature superconductors have to be cooled
> to cryogenic temperatures to do reasonably well at very high
> frequencies. But again no new math or "rethinking of antenna theory" is
> necessary to deal with them -- the same electromagnetic principles apply
> and they can be treated like any other conductors with finite resistivity.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

All excellent points.

I'm thinking - I'm thinking...<G>

Ed Cregger

2489. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:30:57 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <kME5j.21532$mb.9913@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32246

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ed Cregger wrote:
>>
>> I have quite a few engineering books on antennas (that I use <G>), so
>> I can appreciate the value of good, solid engineering text/sources.
>>
>> However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is
>> likely that superconductive radiating elements could establish the
>> need for a serious rethinking of antenna theory. After all,
>> superconductive radiating elements did not exist before and the math
>> has not been done. Perhaps, their inclusion, will demand something
>> more than a simple extrapolation of existing antenna theory. I believe
>> this to be the point of the OP.
>> . . .
>
> And I disagree. The assumption of zero loss is implicit or explicit in
> nearly all the analyses in your antenna texts and mine. So no new math
> or "rethinking of antenna theory" is required to deal with lossless
> conductors. It is, in fact, the simplest case and so underlies virtually
> all the current theory. What it would do is cause a change in tradeoffs
> which would be made by engineers in the design of real antennas.
>
> However, superconductors (at least all known conventional and
> high-temperature superconductors) are lossless only at DC.
> Superconductor loss increases with frequency and, except at DC, with
> temperature. The resistivity of copper decreases quite dramatically with
> temperature, so it's not uncommon to find situations at very high
> frequencies and very cold temperatures where copper does better than a
> superconductor. Even high temperature superconductors have to be cooled
> to cryogenic temperatures to do reasonably well at very high
> frequencies. But again no new math or "rethinking of antenna theory" is
> necessary to deal with them -- the same electromagnetic principles apply
> and they can be treated like any other conductors with finite resistivity.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

All excellent points.

I'm thinking - I'm thinking...<G>

Ed Cregger

2490. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:34:50 UTC
From: Ed Cregger <ecregger@bellsouff.net>
Message-ID: <%PE5j.21535$mb.16297@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 32247

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 10:36:59 -0500, Ed Cregger
> <ecregger@bellsouff.net> wrote:
>
>> However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is likely
>> that superconductive radiating elements could establish the need for a
>> serious rethinking of antenna theory.
>
> Hi Ed,
>
> This is uni-dimensional thinking.
>
> "A new breakfast cereal could establish the need for a serious
> rethinking of sewing machine theory."
>
> There are probably more things possible ("could establish") than time
> to consider them - and probably on file pending patent. In that
> sense, patent publishing could establish the need for a serious
> rethinking of replacing burning oil for heat.
>
> "Could establish" ...this could establish a new form of gaming
> entertainment in this group. [and conforms to the usage of
> self-referential claims]
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

So, rather than talk about the subject at hand, you would rather argue
about the technically poor writing style I employed. No thanks. G>

Ed, NM2K

2491. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:42:33 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d0aeddfa-c00e-4999-9a0d-f0ef1c293b9f@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32248

On 5 Dec, 12:35, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 12:18:17 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >do not stray from the term "RESULTANT VECTOR"
>
> It might help to know the vector units;
> it might help to know result of what vector operation.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2492. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:51:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <3f7eb409-dc78-436a-8c17-dfe3a2c1e472@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32249

On 5 Dec, 12:35, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 12:18:17 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >do not stray from the term "RESULTANT VECTOR"
>
> It might help to know the vector units;
> it might help to know result of what vector operation.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard
You surely know that there are magnetic vectors, electric vectors
and ofcourse curl. You don't need to know the vector units
to see that the resultant vector cannot be on the same axis
as the radiator!
Ofcourse the total amount of radiation does not change with tipping
the radiator a few degrees, but what type of radiation with
respect to polarisation that make up total radiation surely DOES.
Now Terman did not mention that as he surely would have if
it were true!
Hoping you do not have a relapse with respect to my postings
Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ

2493. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:55:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6p6el3dl15giksl710aojb98mkjc33fuk3@4ax.com>
Source record: 32250

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 16:34:50 -0500, Ed Cregger
<ecregger@bellsouff.net> wrote:

>So, rather than talk about the subject at hand, you would rather argue
>about the technically poor writing style I employed. No thanks. G>

Hi Ed,

Talking already sputtered to the usual banal offerings so common with
the glazed-eye "what if we could only reach that golden city on the
hill," when I turned to commenting on the only thing left: the quality
of entertainment.

And going further with plasma antennas indeed! I remember plasma
speakers. We've had reports of burning water that would rescue us
from our dependence on Oil, -sigh- if only it didn't take more power
lighting up a bottle of Evian than you got out of it. But even
struggling through this doomed topic finds the cliff crumbling from
beneath its heels and its only hope is that the inventors are making a
living as scabs writing for daytime TV.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2494. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 21:57:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kl7el3tlgnteiiagt0s57rh2ih8j1aj589@4ax.com>
Source record: 32251

On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 13:51:57 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>You surely know that there are magnetic vectors, electric vectors
>and ofcourse curl. You don't need to know the vector units
>to see that the resultant vector cannot be on the same axis
>as the radiator!

Still and all, what is the unit for the Resultant Vector?

What operation did you perform that it is the result of?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2495. GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 22:37:59 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32252

Guy's
You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
gyrating towards
relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
based
around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
do not
but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
are
unified.
Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
group
of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
ie.
Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
electromagnetic
arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
equilibrium
being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
where if the
radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
a magnetic field
which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
programs built around
Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
respect to shape
and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
required.
Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
radiator that is
at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor
programs but I have
messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
portion
placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
you to ask
your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces
the maximum
horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have

helped himself
and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
incorporated it into his own?
Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
if you are
not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
failed to provide.
The holy grail is no more!
Best regards
Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)

2496. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-05 22:56:16 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26516-47572C90-87@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32253

Richard Fry wrote:
"Field in mV/m for 1 kW at 1 km Elevation pattern----"

Richard`s field strengths are consistent with Terman`s formula for field strength on page 864 of his 1955 opus, equation (23-1):

E = 60pi/d (length/lambda) I cos theta (cos omega) (t-d/c)

Theta is the vertical elevation angle and, of course, at zero degrees (the horizontal) cos theta =1, and at 90 degrees, cos theta = zero. This gives the field strength from an elementary vertical doublet as diagrammed on the next page. Omega is the angular frequency. I is the uniform current through the element.

Terman says: "The laws governing such radiation are obtained by using Maxwell`s equations to express the fields associated with the wire; when this is done there is found to be a component, termed the radiated field, having a strength rhat varies inversely with distance."

The 1/4-wave vertical along with its image in a perfect ground is shown on page 887 to have the same elevation pattern.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2497. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 00:19:15 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj7f69$gp5$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32254

Ignoring for now the unsupported claims art made earlier in
this same post of his, here are some comments relating to this
incomplete and curious sentence fragment he posted...

>"So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
> programs built around Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce
> radiator dimensions with respect to shape and elevation positions
> when maximum horizontal polarisation is required."

and

> "Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
> radiator that is at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees."

---

art,

Theoretical physics, many decades of accurate field measurements,
and the free-field NEC data I posted earlier in this thread do not support
your intuition / belief about this.

With all due respect, art, you need to educate yourself further on such
topics
if you wish to avoid the criticism of your views such as haunt you here.

RF

2498. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 00:21:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8e0a87ea-fb00-47a8-96a3-01ae757c65dc@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32255

On 5 Dec, 12:35, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 12:18:17 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >do not stray from the term "RESULTANT VECTOR"
>
> It might help to know the vector units;
> it might help to know result of what vector operation.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard,
You are obviously behind in physics with this succession of questions
like a prosecutor adressing the accused.
You start off with a vector along the axis
of the radiator and by adding a couple more vectors which you feel is
in order with the circumstaces and you come up with the resultant
vector.
Can you think of a appropiate situation where the resultant follows
the
same direction of the initial starting vector? One of the remaining
vectors is at right angles to the axis and the other vector
represents
"curl"
Regards
Art

2499. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 00:37:41 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <e176448c-109b-463b-80a4-16f6a591c62e@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32256

On Dec 6, 9:19 am, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:

Hi Richard

Art has given the "key" try turning it in the lock before making
comments as to whether it works or not, then wipe the egg off your
face

Derek

2500. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 00:50:29 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fj7h0q$m9p$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32257

"Derek" wrote
> Art has given the "key" try turning it in the lock before making
> comments as to whether it works or not, then wipe the egg off your
> face

Derek,

Not to be abrasive -- the technically accurate content of your post is noted.

No doubt the readers of your post who believe as you do will be happy, never mind the science here.

RF

2501. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 00:57:57 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <b00d9d33-7db7-404e-aa0f-e12357df542e@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32258

On Dec 6, 9:50 am, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "Derek" wrote> Art has given the "key" try turning it in the lock before making
> > comments as to whether it works or not, then wipe the egg off your
> > face
>
> ------------
>
> Derek,
>
> Not to be abrasive -- the technically accurate content of your post is
> noted.
>
> No doubt the readers of your post who believe as you do will be happy,
> never mind the science here.
>
> RF

2502. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 00:59:02 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <543ce49d-38f6-4b00-9ee5-fefa8902299d@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32259

On 5 Dec, 14:56, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Richard Fry wrote:
>
> "Field in mV/m for 1 kW at 1 km Elevation pattern----"
>
> Richard`s field strengths are consistent with Terman`s formula for
> field strength on page 864 of his 1955 opus, equation (23-1):
>
> E = 60pi/d (length/lambda) I cos theta (cos omega) (t-d/c)
>
> Theta is the vertical elevation angle and, of course, at zero degrees
> (the horizontal) cos theta =1, and at 90 degrees, cos theta = zero.
> This gives the field strength from an elementary vertical doublet as
> diagrammed on the next page. Omega is the angular frequency. I is the
> uniform current through the element.
>
> Terman says: "The laws governing such radiation are obtained by using
> Maxwell`s equations to express the fields associated with the wire; when
> this is done there is found to be a component, termed the radiated
> field, having a strength rhat varies inversely with distance."
>
> The 1/4-wave vertical along with its image in a perfect ground is shown
> on page 887 to have the same elevation pattern.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Richard,
For goodness sake read the operative word of this side thread.
It is RESULTANT VECTORreferring to the summation of all vectors of a
radiator.
Every thing you are saying has no relavence to this term what so ever.
Prove to the world yourself that maximum horizontal polarised
radiation occurs when the radiator is parallel to the earths surface
and be done with it. You surely are aware of antenna computor
programs,
use them or enquire.
You are surely aware that physics have moved on in the last fifty
years
and you can't bury yourself or bring the past into the present because
of your reluctance to change because of your work years experiences.
You have a antenna computor program expert in this group whose
program
which is based on Maxwellian laws confirm that for maximum horizontal
polarization the radiator is tipped away from the earth's surface with

respect to parallism.
These are not my laws, they are Maxwells.
It is not my program design, it is Roy's.
If you want to disagree with his programs findings take it up with
him,
(he stands by on this newsgroup solely to support EZNEC and welcomes
questions) or any author of NEC2,NEC4 or mininec computor programs,
all of which show the same results.
Put away your Terman bible which represents the past and address
the subject at hand today and throw away your resume of the past.
Remember the subject key word " resultant vector" It is clear,
it means what it says. It is not open to substitutions like
substituting total gain for total horizontally polarized gain.
Why O why do participants such as yourself want to elongate all
threads
by imposing deliberate deviations that reflect the decline of an aged
brain and respective reading skills
Regards
Art
Art

2503. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 01:00:48 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <8bb3c001-cdb0-4524-8bf2-58d19403ec8c@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32260

On Dec 6, 9:50 am, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> "Derek" wrote> Art has given the "key" try turning it in the lock before making
> > comments as to whether it works or not, then wipe the egg off your
> > face
>
> ----------
>
> Derek,
>
> Not to be abrasive -- the technically accurate content of your post is
> noted.
>
> No doubt the readers of your post who believe as you do will be happy,
> never mind the science here.
>
> RF

Hi Richard
I say again try the key in the lock, you may be
surprised.

Derek

2504. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 01:47:24 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475754ad$0$9826$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32261

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:tQx5j.4678$fl7.3937@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> ... it is plain and simple "intuitive" once you know that current changes
>> along the electrical "degree length" in an unloaded antenna, the same
>> should happen in the degree length loaded coil.
>
> Unfortunately, both sides cannot be right but both sides
> are still illustrated as fact in the ARRL Antenna Book.
> There's one graphic that shows the drop in amplitude
> through a loading coil and another that shows no change.
> Apparently, the ARRL doesn't know what happens so they
> show both possibilities as technically correct.

And I was making a big mistake considering it as a lumped component (like the 1950's concept) until I was brought up to date here so I should not badmouth ARRL. That photo using a thermocouple type ammeter on both ends of the coil, where they even turned the coil upside down and repeated the measurement was pretty convincing although there is enough controversy by the people in this ng that it needs to be verified more. Going further, I am still trying to consider how the extra angle can also be absorbed "into" an impedance discontinuity. You are saying that 44 degrees phase shift is equal to 44 degrees electrical length? Thus, using "phase shift", provided (resistance free) by nature, it is possible to have electrical length over zero physical length? I still have some considering to do on that one but it is immensly interesting to say the least.

2505. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 02:03:35 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47575879$0$9924$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32262

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:475754ad$0$9826$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:tQx5j.4678$fl7.3937@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net...
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> ... it is plain and simple "intuitive" once you know that current
>>> changes along the electrical "degree length" in an unloaded antenna, the
>>> same should happen in the degree length loaded coil.
>>
>> Unfortunately, both sides cannot be right but both sides
>> are still illustrated as fact in the ARRL Antenna Book.
>> There's one graphic that shows the drop in amplitude
>> through a loading coil and another that shows no change.
>> Apparently, the ARRL doesn't know what happens so they
>> show both possibilities as technically correct.
>
> And I was making a big mistake considering it as a lumped component (like
> the 1950's concept) until I was brought up to date here so I should not
> badmouth ARRL. That photo using a thermocouple type ammeter on both ends
> of the coil, where they even turned the coil upside down and repeated the
> measurement was pretty convincing although there is enough controversy by
> the people in this ng that it needs to be verified more. Going further, I
> am still trying to consider how the extra angle can also be absorbed
> "into" an impedance discontinuity. You are saying that 44 degrees phase
> shift is equal to 44 degrees electrical length? Thus, using "phase shift",
> provided (resistance free) by nature, it is possible to have electrical
> length over zero physical length? I still have some considering to do on
> that one but it is immensly interesting to say the least.

I mean, 54 degrees.

2506. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 02:20:26 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47575c6b$0$9831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32263

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> Guy's
> You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
> gyrating towards
> relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
> based
> around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
> do not
> but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
> are
> unified.
> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
> group
> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
> ie.
> Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
> electromagnetic
> arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
> equilibrium
> being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
> We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
> type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
> where if the
> radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
> We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
> a magnetic field
> which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
> So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
> programs built around
> Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
> respect to shape
> and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
> required.
> Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
> radiator that is
> at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
> Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor
> programs but I have
> messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
> portion
> placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
> you to ask
> your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces

> the maximum
> horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have
> helped himself
> and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
> incorporated it into his own?
> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
> if you are
> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
> failed to provide.
> The holy grail is no more!
> Best regards
> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)

Adding a time variant (dt) to Gause's static law turns "charge" (coulombs) into "current" (amperes). I think Maxwell's equations already cover that concept and goes on to decribe the effects of changing voltages and currents on electric and magnetic fields. I don't see any new concepts being added here.

With regard to unification theory, I sure would like to see that in my lifetime but probably will not. There may simply be no direct correlation between gravitational, electrical and the strong and weak nuclear forces. Why MUST there be a unifier? No unification may have been intended ;-)

2507. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 02:43:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13leoeigiemkteb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32264

Derek wrote:
> On Dec 6, 9:19 am, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
>
>
> Hi Richard
>
> Art has given the "key" try turning it in the lock before making
> comments as to whether it works or not, then wipe the egg off your
> face
>
> Derek

Art is giving away LSD? Or mushrooms?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2508. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 02:50:46 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <Upydna_DrulN_sranZ2dnUVZ8vWdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 32265

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:47575c6b$0$9831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>> Guy's
>> You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
>> gyrating towards
>> relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
>> based
>> around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
>> do not
>> but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
>> are
>> unified.
>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
>> group
>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>> ie.
>> Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
>> electromagnetic
>> arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
>> equilibrium
>> being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
>> We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
>> type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
>> where if the
>> radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
>> We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
>> a magnetic field
>> which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
>> So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
>> programs built around
>> Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
>> respect to shape
>> and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
>> required.
>> Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
>> radiator that is
>> at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
>> Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor
>> programs but I have
>> messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
>> portion

>> placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
>> you to ask
>> your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces
>> the maximum
>> horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have
>> helped himself
>> and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
>> incorporated it into his own?
>> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
>> if you are
>> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
>> failed to provide.
>> The holy grail is no more!
>> Best regards
>> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)
>
> Adding a time variant (dt) to Gause's static law turns "charge" (coulombs)
> into "current" (amperes). I think Maxwell's equations already cover that
> concept and goes on to decribe the effects of changing voltages and
> currents on electric and magnetic fields. I don't see any new concepts
> being added here.
>
> With regard to unification theory, I sure would like to see that in my
> lifetime but probably will not. There may simply be no direct correlation
> between gravitational, electrical and the strong and weak nuclear forces.
> Why MUST there be a unifier? No unification may have been intended ;-)
>
Light is distorted by gravity
Light is propagated by photons
Photons are characterised as an oscillating packet of electrical and
magnetic fields
Photons are emitted and absorbed by electrons which encircle an atomic
neucleus
Atomic nucleii are held together by the strong and weak nuclear forces
Atomic nucleii have mass which gives rise to gravity (which distorts light)

How much more unification is needed?

Simplistic, but does it really have to be much more complicated than this at
a practical (everyday) level?

Proving this mathematically is a real nightmare, which probably goes to show
that it is our understanding of mathematics that is lacking rather than some
inherent error in the way the universe works.

Mike G0ULI

2509. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 02:56:23 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <rxJ5j.5592$gi7.489@trnddc04>
Source record: 32266

> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
> if you are
> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
> failed to provide.
> The holy grail is no more!
> Best regards
> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)

Does this effect my HF arrays?

W4OP

2510. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:12:15 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <7437a21d-524e-43c8-95b1-d10f7cbf8509@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32267

On Dec 6, 11:43 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:

Hi Roy
You have the program, do as Art say's and tell us what it
comes up with.

Derek

2511. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:14:03 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <%NJ5j.51790$eY.7719@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32268

AI4QJ wrote:
> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>> Guy's
>> You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
>> gyrating towards
>> relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
>> based
>> around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
>> do not
>> but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
>> are
>> unified.
>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
>> group
>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>> ie.
>> Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
>> electromagnetic
>> arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
>> equilibrium
>> being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
>> We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
>> type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
>> where if the
>> radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
>> We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
>> a magnetic field
>> which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
>> So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
>> programs built around
>> Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
>> respect to shape
>> and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
>> required.
>> Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
>> radiator that is
>> at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
>> Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor
>> programs but I have
>> messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
>> portion
>> placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
>> you to ask

>> your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces
>> the maximum
>> horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have
>> helped himself
>> and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
>> incorporated it into his own?
>> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
>> if you are
>> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
>> failed to provide.
>> The holy grail is no more!
>> Best regards
>> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)
>
> Adding a time variant (dt) to Gause's static law turns "charge" (coulombs)
> into "current" (amperes). I think Maxwell's equations already cover that
> concept and goes on to decribe the effects of changing voltages and currents
> on electric and magnetic fields. I don't see any new concepts being added
> here.
>
> With regard to unification theory, I sure would like to see that in my
> lifetime but probably will not. There may simply be no direct correlation
> between gravitational, electrical and the strong and weak nuclear forces.
> Why MUST there be a unifier? No unification may have been intended ;-)
>
>

By whom?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2512. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:19:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5TJ5j.30623$Pv2.25783@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32269

Richard Fry wrote:
> The fact that adding a coil to an 11-degree radiator produced the system
> reactance a 90-degree, unloaded, linear radiator does not mean that the
> coil and its junction to the stinger have supplied the "missing
> electrical degrees" to the antenna system. The RADIATOR is still only 11
> degrees long, and will have same radiation resistance and relative field
> pattern, regardless of the coil. The coil only supplied a non-reactive
> condition at the system feedpoint.

I don't know how many times I've said this discussion
about current distribution in a loading coil doesn't
have anything at all to do with the radiation pattern.

> The effort spent here in bitter argument about phase shift through a
> coil, and missing degrees would be better spent on methods of improving
>the radiation resistance of such systems, and reducing the matching and
>r-f ground losses that limit their performance.

That may well be true. Please feel to start a thread
with that subject matter.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2513. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:22:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <TVJ5j.30625$Pv2.25435@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32270

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
> "However, the side that believes that a coil replaces all of the missing
> antenna degrees is wrong."
>
> It certainly can!
> It radiated very well without any stinger or mast.

My statement assumed a stinger attached to the coil.
Of course, at the self-resonant frequency a coil is
100% antenna and vice versa.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2514. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:23:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aXJ5j.30626$Pv2.20896@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32271

Keith Dysart wrote:
> But again, given that the key message is "that the system phase shift
> is NOT equal to the sum of the phase shifts of the components.",
> why is the question of delay through the coil important?
>
> Is it just to have a "debate" with some called experts?

That's as good a reason as any. :-)

> Or does it offer some advancement in the solution of antenna
> problems? Having computed (or measured) the delay through
> the coil, how would this alter the design of the antenna?

I don't know.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2515. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:26:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sZJ5j.30627$Pv2.21210@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32272

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> Glad that W8JI does not wear inquisitor mantle, or you would have fried by
> now Cecil :-)

Does it make you want to storm his Bastille? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2516. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:26:30 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2636-47576BE6-24@storefull-3256.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32274

Art wrote:
"These are not my laws, they are Maxwell`s"
Yes. They are old butthey still work. Art`s discovery of Gaus has not replaced Maxwell`s equations.

The origin of Maxwell`s equations may be of interest.

Faraday found that voltage induced in a loop is directly proportional to the rate of change of the magnetic flux which passes through a loop. Voltage arises more or less all along the contour of the loop.

Faraday`s law is: V = -dphi/dt

Flux passing through the contour is the integral of the flux density.

The rate of change of the total flux is thus the tate of change of the integral.

In the years 1856-1873, Maxwell rewrote Faraday`s law by substiturions to equate the electric field with the changing magnetic flux. The contour of the magnetic field does not require a current carrying wire around it.

An electric field is present in space so long as a changing magnetic field is present.

Another discovery was that the magnetomotive force around a current is 4 pi I. It does not depend on shape or distance in the contour.

Displacement flux is created in a dielectric whenever an electric field is applied. Electric charges can create it, so it is expressed in coulombs per square meter. Displacement current is proportional to the rate of change of the dielectric displacement.

Maxwell knew about displacement current and speculated it would poduce magnetic flux the same as conduction current does. That was the key to electromagnetic radiation. If an alternating current flows in a wire, an alternating magnetic field will be produced in the space around the wire. The alternating magnetic field creates an alternating electric field in the surrounding space. This alternating electric field creates an alternating displacement "current" in the dielectric (maybe it should be called a displacement stress since the dielectric is an insulator) of space which gives rise to another alternating magnetic field. This expanding succession of fields continues ad infinitum. Heinrich Hertz proved in 1888 that Mexwell`s speculations were correct.

The preceding is presented much more elegantly by B. Whitfield Griffith, Jr. in "Radio-Electronic Transmission Fundamentals" from which it was

lifted.

2517. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:31:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <62K5j.79456$Um6.47880@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32273

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> Now I also understand the small "bump" increase in the current at the bottom
> of the coil due to some loses that reflected wave encounter on the way
> "there and back" to the tip of the radiator from the bottom of the coil (?)

I suspect that current bump is caused by magnetic linkage
between the central windings while the end windings would
not experience it to such a degree. It is the thing that
increases the velocity factor over the purely helical
path.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2518. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:36:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <i7K5j.30631$Pv2.22162@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32275

Gene Fuller wrote:
> * EZNEC does not know or care about "standing waves" and "traveling
> waves".

Exactly!!! That's why it is a good tool for such. EZNEC is
not biased. EZNEC reports standing-wave current when only it
exists. EZNEC reports traveling-wave current when only it
exists.

> Phase needs to be carefully defined for the case at hand.

In this case, phase is defined by EZNEC. It is the phase of
the total current referenced to the reference phase of the
source.

> In summary, if this page is intended to resolve any serious debate, it
> does not. This stuff is already fully understood by everyone in the debate.

Of course, you knew all of this all the time and there's
nothing new here. That's why we have been arguing for
three years about it. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2519. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:37:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <a8K5j.30633$Pv2.25250@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32276

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Unfortunately, it is rumored that W8JI has talked ON4UN
>> into changing that in the latest edition. I emailed ON4UN
>> about it but got no reply.
>
> It has been changed. There is no longer any discussion of "degrees",
> only "current".

It is too bad that W8JI has that much political power.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2520. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:46:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZfK5j.30637$Pv2.12647@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32277

Gene Fuller wrote:
> No one has ever said that there is a 3 ns delay *through* the coil.

That's simply a false statement. Here's W8JI exact words:

"On 80-meters ... time delay is about 3nS. How does the
current travel through the inductor so fast?

Gene, "through the inductor" is through the coil. W8JI
said there is a 3 ns delay *through* the coil. W7EL
seems to agree.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2521. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:47:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EhK5j.30638$Pv2.17795@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32278

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 15:43:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>> Using what probes?
>> Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
>> with the standard voltage probes.
>
> What size 600 ohm non-inductive resistors?

50 watt devices removed from a military surplus
antenna tuner. I have a number of these devices
if anyone needs them.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2522. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:51:39 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lesedkf9vsa3d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32279

Derek wrote:
>
> Hi Roy
> You have the program, do as Art say's and tell us what it
> comes up with.
>
> Derek

Sorry, I haven't taken orders since I became a civilian again nearly 40 years ago. Why don't you?

I don't have the right kind of program, anyway. EZNEC doesn't have checkboxes to select "Gaussian", "equilibrium" and photon velocity. I think Art must use a special version of MN which takes all those factors into account.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2523. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:54:24 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47577270$0$27917$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32280

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:Upydna_DrulN_sranZ2dnUVZ8vWdnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:47575c6b$0$9831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>> news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>>> Guy's
>>> You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
>>> gyrating towards
>>> relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
>>> based
>>> around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
>>> do not
>>> but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
>>> are
>>> unified.
>>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
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>>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>>> ie.
>>> Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
>>> electromagnetic
>>> arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
>>> equilibrium
>>> being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
>>> We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
>>> type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
>>> where if the
>>> radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
>>> We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
>>> a magnetic field
>>> which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
>>> So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
>>> programs built around
>>> Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
>>> respect to shape
>>> and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
>>> required.
>>> Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
>>> radiator that is
>>> at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
>>> Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor

>>> programs but I have
>>> messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
>>> portion
>>> placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
>>> you to ask
>>> your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces
>>> the maximum
>>> horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have
>>> helped himself
>>> and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
>>> incorporated it into his own?
>>> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
>>> if you are
>>> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
>>> failed to provide.
>>> The holy grail is no more!
>>> Best regards
>>> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)
>>
>> Adding a time variant (dt) to Gause's static law turns "charge"
>> (coulombs) into "current" (amperes). I think Maxwell's equations already
>> cover that concept and goes on to decribe the effects of changing
>> voltages and currents on electric and magnetic fields. I don't see any
>> new concepts being added here.
>>
>> With regard to unification theory, I sure would like to see that in my
>> lifetime but probably will not. There may simply be no direct
>> correlation between gravitational, electrical and the strong and weak
>> nuclear forces. Why MUST there be a unifier? No unification may have been
>> intended ;-)
>>
> Light is distorted by gravity
> Light is propagated by photons
> Photons are characterised as an oscillating packet of electrical and
> magnetic fields
> Photons are emitted and absorbed by electrons which encircle an atomic
> neucleus
> Atomic nucleii are held together by the strong and weak nuclear forces
> Atomic nucleii have mass which gives rise to gravity (which distorts
> light)
>
> How much more unification is needed?
>
> Simplistic, but does it really have to be much more complicated than this
> at a practical (everyday) level?
>
> Proving this mathematically is a real nightmare, which probably goes to
> show that it is our understanding of mathematics that is lacking rather
> than some inherent error in the way the universe works.

Agree completely. But I don't think it has anything to do with diamagnetic materials and loose electrons being levitated due to a relationship between electric and gravitational forces whose relationship maxwell missed somewhere along the way.

2524. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 03:55:20 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475772ac$0$27969$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32281

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:%NJ5j.51790$eY.7719@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>> news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>>> Guy's
>>> You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
>>> gyrating towards
>>> relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
>>> based
>>> around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
>>> do not
>>> but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
>>> are
>>> unified.
>>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
>>> group
>>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>>> ie.
>>> Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
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>>> arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
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>>> being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
>>> We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
>>> type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
>>> where if the
>>> radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
>>> We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
>>> a magnetic field
>>> which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
>>> So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
>>> programs built around
>>> Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
>>> respect to shape
>>> and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
>>> required.
>>> Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
>>> radiator that is
>>> at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
>>> Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor
>>> programs but I have
>>> messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
>>> portion

>>> placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
>>> you to ask
>>> your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces
>>> the maximum
>>> horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have
>>> helped himself
>>> and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
>>> incorporated it into his own?
>>> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
>>> if you are
>>> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
>>> failed to provide.
>>> The holy grail is no more!
>>> Best regards
>>> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)
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>> Adding a time variant (dt) to Gause's static law turns "charge"
>> (coulombs) into "current" (amperes). I think Maxwell's equations already
>> cover that concept and goes on to decribe the effects of changing
>> voltages and currents on electric and magnetic fields. I don't see any
>> new concepts being added here.
>>
>> With regard to unification theory, I sure would like to see that in my
>> lifetime but probably will not. There may simply be no direct
>> correlation between gravitational, electrical and the strong and weak
>> nuclear forces. Why MUST there be a unifier? No unification may have been
>> intended ;-)
>
> By whom?

Nature?

2525. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:02:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IvK5j.30640$Pv2.9170@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32282

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 15:43:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>> Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
>> with the standard voltage probes.

> What did you load those pickup coils with?
> Do you have an URL to the design?

It was in an article by Roy, W7EL, but I can't
lay my hands on it at the moment.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2526. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:12:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <FEK5j.30641$Pv2.17680@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32283

Tom Donaly wrote:
> If you know how to do it, Cecil, don't be coy about it. Just state
> your case and be done with it. Since you already stated that
> the total electrical length is 90 degrees, you're just asking me
> to prove your point. Do it yourself, and then I'll tell you
> whether I agree with you or not.

Does that mean you don't know how to do it?

I already did it on another thread, Tom. Adding 43 degrees
of Z0=600 ohm feedline to the 10 degrees of Z0=100 ohm
feedline will turn the stub into an electrical 1/4
wavelength (90 degree) open stub. And that's exactly
how base-loaded mobile antennas work.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2527. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:13:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JFK5j.30643$Pv2.21672@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32284

Tom Donaly wrote:
> No, Cecil, it's your theory. You have to provide the method and
> then everyone else will decide whether or not they agree with you.
> You're not chicken are you?

Actually, I wanted to see if anyone besides me could
solve the problem - no one else has.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2528. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:15:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sHK5j.30645$Pv2.5559@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32285

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Actually, you got it wrong, Cecil. It's -43 degrees, which means
> if you wanted to make one it would be about 317 degrees.

Tom, you are just showing your ignorance. 43 degrees
of 600 ohm line attached to 10 degrees of 100 ohm
line makes a dandy 1/4WL stub. Why are you so totally
ignorant of that fact of physics?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2529. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:20:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2MK5j.79461$Um6.54106@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32286

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> EZNEC does not, either
> in internal calculations or in reporting, split the current into any
> kind of "traveling wave", "standing wave", or any other kind of wave
> components.

Sorry, you are wrong, Roy. EZNEC faithfully reports
traveling wave current when reflected wave current
is not present. If you had looked at the file I
sent to you instead of threatening to refund my
money, you would know that.

Model a rhombic antenna. EZNEC reports the traveling
wave amplitude and phase.

Model a lossless stub. EZNEC reports the standing
wave amplitude and phase.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2530. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:21:50 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <9e65edb8-8fd1-4aa5-a03a-c6142d4882fc@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32287

On 5 Dec, 19:26, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "These are not my laws, they are Maxwell`s"
> Yes. They are old butthey still work. Art`s discovery of Gaus has not
> replaced Maxwell`s equations.
>
> The origin of Maxwell`s equations may be of interest.
>
> Faraday found that voltage induced in a loop is directly proportional to
> the rate of change of the magnetic flux which passes through a loop.
> Voltage arises more or less all along the contour of the loop.
>
> Faraday`s law is: V = -dphi/dt
>
> Flux passing through the contour is the integral of the flux density.
>
> The rate of change of the total flux is thus the tate of change of the
> integral.
>
> In the years 1856-1873, Maxwell rewrote Faraday`s law by substiturions
> to equate the electric field with the changing magnetic flux. The
> contour of the magnetic field does not require a current carrying wire
> around it.
>
> An electric field is present in space so long as a changing magnetic
> field is present.
>
> Another discovery was that the magnetomotive force around a current is 4
> pi I. It does not depend on shape or distance in the contour.
>
> Displacement flux is created in a dielectric whenever an electric field
> is applied. Electric charges can create it, so it is expressed in
> coulombs per square meter. Displacement current is proportional to the
> rate of change of the dielectric displacement.
>
> Maxwell knew about displacement current and speculated it would poduce
> magnetic flux the same as conduction current does. That was the key to
> electromagnetic radiation. If an alternating current flows in a wire, an
> alternating magnetic field will be produced in the space around the
> wire. The alternating magnetic field creates an alternating electric
> field in the surrounding space. This alternating electric field creates
> an alternating displacement "current" in the dielectric (maybe it should
> be called a displacement stress since the dielectric is an insulator) of

> space which gives rise to another alternating magnetic field. This
> expanding succession of fields continues ad infinitum. Heinrich Hertz
> proved in 1888 that Mexwell`s speculations were correct.
>
> The preceding is presented much more elegantly by B. Whitfield Griffith,
> Jr. in "Radio-Electronic Transmission Fundamentals" from which it was
> lifted.

Now you are being silly Richard.Try reading what the discussion is
about
before you pick up a book to quote. Maxwells laws are NOT in
contention.
I have no idea where you got that from, maybe another thread.
What we are talking about is the trail from Newton to Maxwellian laws
which will allow for a full understanding. We have the laws which
we all can agree on but the present trail has a lot of gaps.
Why do you think that Einstein and many others spent so much time
trying to fill in the gaps especially with respect to particles?
Or was it in a book that was held from distribution?
Richard hold off for 24 hours before you post, you mind is not
as agile as it once was.
Art

2531. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:30:06 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <iVK5j.21657$MJ6.10263@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32288

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> No one has ever said that there is a 3 ns delay *through* the coil.
>
> That's simply a false statement. Here's W8JI exact words:
>
> "On 80-meters ... time delay is about 3nS. How does the
> current travel through the inductor so fast?
>
> Gene, "through the inductor" is through the coil. W8JI
> said there is a 3 ns delay *through* the coil. W7EL
> seems to agree.

Cecil,

You're losing your touch. That isn't exactly a subtle selective quote.

Here are the rest of the words following the question, "How does the current travel through the inductor so fast?"

"At first this seems impossible, but the answer is actually quite obvious. Time-varying current gives rise to time-varying magnetic flux. This magnetic flux, since conductor spacing is close and the distance very small, links the starting turn very tightly to the next turn. The rapidly changing magnetic flux causes charges to move in the next conductor, and the changing magnetic field couples through all the close spaced turns with very little time delay. It is this magnetic flux coupling that provides the primary mechanism for energy transfer through the inductor, and the path is much shorter than the circuitous and much longer path along the conductor."

But you already knew that . .

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2532. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:33:23 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <26516-47577B93-125@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32290

Art wrote:
"Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength radiator that is at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees."

In the real world we try to get maximum results with minimum investmennt in effort and materials. An unbalanced 1/4-wave or a balanced 1/2-wave seems appropriate.

As far as angles go, polarization is the direction of the electric field, usually horizontal or vertical for mechanical as well as electrical purposes.

You can take Kraus to the bank. Check his index for "Mutual Impedance" of paralleled dipoles or echelon antennas. Better yet, you likely have experience with trials of cross-polarization of VHF or UHF antennas. You have seen the havoc cross-polarization causes. Now, is there any angle between fully aligned and completely misaligned where we discover a magic peak? Of course not.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2533. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:35:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8_K5j.30646$Pv2.15132@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32289

AI4QJ wrote:
> Going further, I am
> still trying to consider how the extra angle can also be absorbed "into" an
> impedance discontinuity.

I have started a phasor diagram of it but it is not
finished yet. Maybe a Smith Chart explanation will
work. All lines are lossless.

On a Smith Chart normalized to 100 ohms, lay out the
10 degrees of 100 ohm line from the infinity point,
i.e. the open-circuit point. The reactance value
is tan(90-10) = 5.67. That means the reactance value
is 5.67*100 = -j567 ohms which has to be the value
at the impedance discontinuity.

Now on a Smith Chart normalized to 600 ohms, lay out
the x degrees of 600 ohm line from the zero point
to the point where -j567/600 is located. Read the
number of degrees required. It is Arctan(567/600)
which is equal to ~43 degrees.

The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity is
therefore 90-10-43 = 37 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2534. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 04:45:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <I7L5j.30648$Pv2.17487@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32291

Gene Fuller wrote:
> But you already knew that . .

Of course I did. "Through the coil" does NOT mean "through
the coil wire". It means "through the coil". You still uttered
a falsehood but I doubt that you will ever admit it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2535. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:04:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <95aafc28-852e-431d-b270-17adfd638b40@o6g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32292

On 5 Dec, 20:33, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
> radiator that is at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees."
>
> In the real world we try to get maximum results with minimum investmennt
> in effort and materials. An unbalanced 1/4-wave or a balanced 1/2-wave
> seems appropriate.
>
> As far as angles go, polarization is the direction of the electric
> field, usually horizontal or vertical for mechanical as well as
> electrical purposes.
>
> You can take Kraus to the bank. Check his index for "Mutual Impedance"
> of paralleled dipoles or echelon antennas. Better yet, you likely have
> experience with trials of cross-polarization of VHF or UHF antennas. You
> have seen the havoc cross-polarization causes. Now, is there any angle
> between fully aligned and completely misaligned where we discover a
> magic peak? Of course not.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

O.K. you WIN Richard. You run so many different routes that
I can't keep up with you. You deny the validity of computor programs
and Roy sulks because none of his programs have the optimiser feature
which is the easiest way of solving the question.
You can place the radiator where ever you want to get the results
that you would like to see.So you don't trust computor programs,
programmers or you just never tried to use them?
You can now get back to argueing with Cecil on coil currents
which will allow some more disconnecting reading from Terman
of yesteryear. There is nothing more to be said regarding
the resultant vector of a radiator's active vectors which is
the basic issue that I was discussing in the first place.
Hopefully you will recover by morning and look on life
in a different manner.
Art

2536. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:28:28 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <0ML5j.75942$YL5.58997@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32193

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> No, Cecil, it's your theory. You have to provide the method and
>> then everyone else will decide whether or not they agree with you.
>> You're not chicken are you?
>
> Actually, I wanted to see if anyone besides me could
> solve the problem - no one else has.

You're chicken.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2537. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:34:04 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <sRL5j.4808$fl7.1937@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32194

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Actually, you got it wrong, Cecil. It's -43 degrees, which means
>> if you wanted to make one it would be about 317 degrees.
>
> Tom, you are just showing your ignorance. 43 degrees
> of 600 ohm line attached to 10 degrees of 100 ohm
> line makes a dandy 1/4WL stub. Why are you so totally
> ignorant of that fact of physics?

O.k., now prove it using standard transmission line theory.
You can say it over and over again, but if you can't give anyone
a reason to believe it, you're just blowing hot air.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2538. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:35:08 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d3927f81-4ae7-4714-9d6b-2c66eee56de3@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32195

On 5 Dec, 19:54, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote in message
>
> news:Upydna_DrulN_sranZ2dnUVZ8vWdnZ2d@bt.com...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> >news:47575c6b$0$9831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> >> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> >>news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> >>> Guy's
> >>> You must know that the holy grail of physics is GUT which is now
> >>> gyrating towards
> >>> relatavistic theory out of delusionment with Newton. Newtons laws are
> >>> based
> >>> around equilibrium with respect to gravitational forces. Maxwells laws
> >>> do not
> >>> but we are in the same universe so it is reasonable that both sciences
> >>> are
> >>> unified.
> >>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
> >>> group
> >>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
> >>> ie.
> >>> Newtons terminology.Adding a time varient brings the stage to a
> >>> electromagnetic
> >>> arrangement with respect to Maxwell. On the way we learn about
> >>> equilibrium
> >>> being maintained by adding full wave length radiators to Gaussian law.
> >>> We then see that the resultant of the transition from Gauss to Maxwell
> >>> type radiation formula becomes the equivalent of a "tank" circuit
> >>> where if the
> >>> radiator is diamagnetic the static particals can rest on its surface.
> >>> We also know that levitation is created when current flows followed by
> >>> a magnetic field
> >>> which ejects the particles outside the immediate gravitational field.
> >>> So with science being what it is, today where we have computor
> >>> programs built around

> >>> Maxwell's laws that can be used to deduce radiator dimensions with
> >>> respect to shape
> >>> and elevation positions when maximum horizontal polarisation is
> >>> required.
> >>> Thus modern day computors provide the answer as a full wavelength
> >>> radiator that is
> >>> at an angle to the earth of just under 80 degrees.
> >>> Now I had no input with resect to the design of Maxwellian computor
> >>> programs but I have
> >>> messed with some jigsaw puzzles where it is well known that the first
> >>> portion
> >>> placed on the table determines the speed of the process. So I invite
> >>> you to ask
> >>> your computor program to deduce the style of a radiator that produces
> >>> the maximum
> >>> horizontal polarization and then determine if Maxwell would have
> >>> helped himself
> >>> and all science by adding a time variant to Gaussian law and
> >>> incorporated it into his own?
> >>> Put the request into your Maxwellian based radiation computor program
> >>> if you are
> >>> not to lazy, where you will learn details of the GUT that Maxwell
> >>> failed to provide.
> >>> The holy grail is no more!
> >>> Best regards
> >>> Art Unwin...KB9MZ...xg (uk)
>
> >> Adding a time variant (dt) to Gause's static law turns "charge"
> >> (coulombs) into "current" (amperes). I think Maxwell's equations already
> >> cover that concept and goes on to decribe the effects of changing
> >> voltages and currents on electric and magnetic fields. I don't see any
> >> new concepts being added here.
>
> >> With regard to unification theory, I sure would like to see that in my
> >> lifetime but probably will not. There may simply be no direct
> >> correlation between gravitational, electrical and the strong and weak
> >> nuclear forces. Why MUST there be a unifier? No unification may have been
> >> intended ;-)
>
> > Light is distorted by gravity
> > Light is propagated by photons
> > Photons are characterised as an oscillating packet of electrical and
> > magnetic fields
> > Photons are emitted and absorbed by electrons which encircle an atomic
> > neucleus
> > Atomic nucleii are held together by the strong and weak nuclear forces
> > Atomic nucleii have mass which gives rise to gravity (which distorts
> > light)
>
> > How much more unification is needed?

>
> > Simplistic, but does it really have to be much more complicated than this
> > at a practical (everyday) level?
>
> > Proving this mathematically is a real nightmare, which probably goes to
> > show that it is our understanding of mathematics that is lacking rather
> > than some inherent error in the way the universe works.
>
> Agree completely. But I don't think it has anything to do with diamagnetic
> materials and loose electrons being levitated due to a relationship between
> electric and gravitational forces whose relationship maxwell missed
> somewhere along the way.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

I know you are a newby to physics and you stated "but I don't think"
But I want you to think about the materials that are selected for
radiation.
Are they all of a specific type? Which has this levitation effect
connection
on all or some of these materials ? What is the connection with
respect to
tank circuits and oscillation? Where do oxide particles come into the
picture?
Where does the equilibrium or gravitational factors of Newton blend
in
with the electromagnetic phenomina. Where does the particulates come
from that
for a external layer that is called a "skin". Why do some decay and
others do not.What does it mean when a particle escapes from the
immediate
gravitational borders as alluded to by Gauss e.t.c
None of this is mentioned by Maxwell other than the basic law created
by intuition but without the associated facts.So to answer the
questions
about which you "don't think" you now have to be a detective yourself
to
provide any possible direction as an alternate.Suggestion, look up
the
definitions of equilibrium and gravitation to see exactly how those
words
became interactive in the minds of the masters in the 18th century and
mull
in your mind the implications that they have with respect to the
universe
or nature, which ever you prefer. Also look up G.U.T. to see why
physics
attach so much importance to the subject and again mull in your mind
why
there is so much research and time in the subject of which you

"don't
think" about. But then I am asking to much of you to try to
understand
radiation or even antenna computor programs.
Art

2539. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:42:40 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <nZL5j.4809$fl7.466@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32196

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> If you know how to do it, Cecil, don't be coy about it. Just state
>> your case and be done with it. Since you already stated that
>> the total electrical length is 90 degrees, you're just asking me
>> to prove your point. Do it yourself, and then I'll tell you
>> whether I agree with you or not.
>
> Does that mean you don't know how to do it?
>
> I already did it on another thread, Tom. Adding 43 degrees
> of Z0=600 ohm feedline to the 10 degrees of Z0=100 ohm
> feedline will turn the stub into an electrical 1/4
> wavelength (90 degree) open stub. And that's exactly
> how base-loaded mobile antennas work.

It will, will it? I'm waiting for you to prove it. Do you
really expect it to be resonant at the right frequency?
This is getting tiresome, Cecil. I guess you think that
stating things over and over again will make them come
true. Oh, well, it's my fault. I shouldn't waste my time
trying to get blood out of a turnip.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2540. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:48:17 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <883fl3lei4jjb5ju1bdmhj2dsoqh5mp2op@4ax.com>
Source record: 32197

On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 16:21:39 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>On 5 Dec, 12:35, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Wed, 5 Dec 2007 12:18:17 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >do not stray from the term "RESULTANT VECTOR"
>>
>> It might help to know the vector units;
>> it might help to know result of what vector operation.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>Richard,
>You are obviously behind in physics with this succession of questions
>like a prosecutor adressing the accused.
>You start off with a vector along the axis

What is the vector's unit?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2541. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:50:25 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj82j2$l74$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32198

Tom Donaly wrote:

>> ...
> It will, will it? I'm waiting for you to prove it. Do you
> really expect it to be resonant at the right frequency?
> This is getting tiresome, Cecil. I guess you think that
> stating things over and over again will make them come
> true. Oh, well, it's my fault. I shouldn't waste my time
> trying to get blood out of a turnip.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

You mean at the frequency where the 600 line length is 53 degrees and the 100 line 10 degrees length ... well, I guess that already answers your own question, doesn't it?--but then, you should have already knew that ...

JS

2542. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:53:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <th3fl3d0itu4riu0uo4uekm5d2jusk9aa7@4ax.com>
Source record: 32199

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 22:02:50 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 15:43:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
>>> with the standard voltage probes.
>
>> What did you load those pickup coils with?
>> Do you have an URL to the design?
>
>It was in an article by Roy, W7EL, but I can't
>lay my hands on it at the moment.
What did you load those pickup coils with?

2543. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 05:54:10 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9j3fl3prci390p6t5q8t3hroukgna7g950@4ax.com>
Source record: 32200

On Wed, 05 Dec 2007 15:43:11 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Using what probes?
>
>Toroidal current pickup coils designed by W7EL
>with the standard voltage probes.
What voltages did they present to the O'scope?

2544. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 06:13:59 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <HqM5j.79464$Um6.15690@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32201

Cecil Moore wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> Going further, I am still trying to consider how the extra angle can
>> also be absorbed "into" an impedance discontinuity.
>
> I have started a phasor diagram of it but it is not
> finished yet. Maybe a Smith Chart explanation will
> work. All lines are lossless.
>
> On a Smith Chart normalized to 100 ohms, lay out the
> 10 degrees of 100 ohm line from the infinity point,
> i.e. the open-circuit point. The reactance value
> is tan(90-10) = 5.67. That means the reactance value
> is 5.67*100 = -j567 ohms which has to be the value
> at the impedance discontinuity.
>
> Now on a Smith Chart normalized to 600 ohms, lay out
> the x degrees of 600 ohm line from the zero point
> to the point where -j567/600 is located. Read the
> number of degrees required. It is Arctan(567/600)
> which is equal to ~43 degrees.
>
> The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity is
> therefore 90-10-43 = 37 degrees.

Wrong. In the first place, you obviously don't know the criterion for
resonance. In the second place you just assume the number
90 without any reason. In the third place, the number 37
has only your assumption for the necessity of a 90 degree
phase shift to justify its existence. As I wrote before, this
is pretty poor shooting for a professional symbol slinger.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2545. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 06:27:08 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <18205-4757963C-196@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32202

Art wrote:
"O.K. you win Richard."

It isn`t a competition. It`s a discussion. Art is aware that the electric field vector is at right angles to the magnetic field vector and that both are at right angles with the direction of propagation.

When the receiver`s electric vector is aligned with the transmitter`s, their magnetic vectors are in alignment too. Communications couldn`t be better to the best of my knowledge. With circular or elliptical polarization, we worry about right hand or left hand polarizations, but I`m assuming linear polarizations. There is a wave tilt associated with propagation along a lossy surface, but I`ll be darned if I can grasp Art`s tilt factor.

Best regards, RRichard Harrison, KB5WZI

2546. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 08:55:07 UTC
From: Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7zzt@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj8dcq$6ok$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 32204

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:
>> John Smith wrote:
>>
>>> Hey, isn't there ANY active techs here?
>>>
>>> Just thought about it, but seems to be a real lack of people "in the
>>> industry", I hope I am wrong!
>>>
>>> JS
>
> There are several very capable and experienced professional engineers
> who frequently post on this newsgroup, but most don't seem to want to
> waste time arguing about unsupported musings and theories. I plonked
> "John Smith" some time ago, and perhaps some of the other professionals
> have also, for the same reason. This prevents us from even seeing his
> postings unless quoted by someone else. Those who do see his postings
> very likely don't bother responding.
>
> I presume, but don't know for sure, that there are also some skilled
> technicians who participate in the newsgroup.
>
> Roy Lewallen, P.E., W7EL

yeah.
I am one of those (on a part time basis anyway).

my [articular forte isn't radio anymore. its computer sciences (specifically
network and systems administration).

Still, I do rather enjoy being able to use radio with computers (in this
case, direct demodulation of rf by a soundcard microphone input). its
interesting what you can do with a 96Khz DSP. :)

2547. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 09:35:51 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <aoP5j.4279$Dt4.1461@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32205

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> No, Cecil, it's your theory. You have to provide the method and
>> then everyone else will decide whether or not they agree with you.
>> You're not chicken are you?
>
> Actually, I wanted to see if anyone besides me could
> solve the problem - no one else has.

O.K., Cecil, I finally figured out what you want to do. You want a zero ohm input impedance, just like a 1/4 wave open stub. In that case, you're absolutely right, the 600 ohm line should be 43.387 degrees long. If you call the 100 ohm line, line 1, and the 600 ohm line, line 2, then the criterion for what you want is: tan(Bl1)*tan(Bl2)= Z01/Z02. This behaves sort of like a backwards, transmission-line, Helmholtz resonator. I still don't know where you come up with the 90 degree stuff. It isn't necessary to explain the phenomenon, but if it waters your lawn, go for it.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

(P.S. Check my math. Bl2 = atan((Zo1/Zo2)/tan(10)) = atan(.166667/.17633) = 43.387.)

2548. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 09:39:43 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <ArP5j.4280$Dt4.2660@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32206

John Smith wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> It will, will it? I'm waiting for you to prove it. Do you
>> really expect it to be resonant at the right frequency?
>> This is getting tiresome, Cecil. I guess you think that
>> stating things over and over again will make them come
>> true. Oh, well, it's my fault. I shouldn't waste my time
>> trying to get blood out of a turnip.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
> You mean at the frequency where the 600 line length is 53 degrees and
> the 100 line 10 degrees length ... well, I guess that already answers
> your own question, doesn't it?--but then, you should have already knew
> that ...
>
> JS

I'm beginning to see why Roy plonked you, Smith, or whatever your
present pseudonym is. It looks as if you've been taking opacity
lessons from Art.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2549. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:21:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oPR5j.51818$eY.15816@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32207

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Actually, you got it wrong, Cecil. It's -43 degrees, which means
> if you wanted to make one it would be about 317 degrees. (Actually,
> I got -46.613 degrees.) Maybe you can make a length using negative
> degrees, but it's tough for me to do.

What you apparently don't realize is the negative sign
simply indicates the direction on the Smith Chart of
"toward the source". This is absolutely reasonable since
we are indeed going in the direction away from the open
end of the stub toward the mouth of the stub, i.e. from
right to left if the source side is on the left.

From -j567.128 ohms to zero ohms "toward the source" is about
43.4 degrees. From -j567.128 ohms to zero ohms "toward the load"
is 316.6 degrees. Your signs are correct - you just didn't
understand what they mean.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2550. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:24:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IRR5j.51819$eY.45552@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32208

Tom Donaly wrote:
> No, Cecil, it's your theory. You have to provide the method and
> then everyone else will decide whether or not they agree with you.

I appreciate your crediting me with a transmission
line theory, Tom, but after hundreds of years of
established theory, I seriously doubt that I have
discovered anything new. It is much more likely
that you slept through a few days of Fields and
Waves 301.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2551. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:50:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ceS5j.3040$Vq.62@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32209

Tom Donaly wrote:
> O.k., now prove it using standard transmission line theory.
> You can say it over and over again, but if you can't give anyone
> a reason to believe it, you're just blowing hot air.

Does that imply that you are incapable of verifying
it for yourself? - incapable of proving it wrong? I
went through the math in a reply to Dan and I have
verified it using MicroSmith. IMO, these dual-Z0
shortened stubs are best understood using the Smith
Chart.

Let's see how much you have learned. If we make the
600 ohm section equal in length to the 100 ohm
section, how many physical degrees of length will each
section have to be to achieve 1/4 wavelength resonance?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2552. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:53:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zhS5j.79473$Um6.8741@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32210

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I already did it on another thread, Tom. Adding 43 degrees
>> of Z0=600 ohm feedline to the 10 degrees of Z0=100 ohm
>> feedline will turn the stub into an electrical 1/4
>> wavelength (90 degree) open stub. And that's exactly
>> how base-loaded mobile antennas work.
>
> It will, will it? I'm waiting for you to prove it. Do you
> really expect it to be resonant at the right frequency?

I have proved it in a reply to Dan and verified it
with MicroSmith. I don't know what else you are
asking for. Yes, it will resonate at the design
frequency. Are you incapable of those simple
calculations? Note that everything is rounded
off to the nearest degree.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2553. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:55:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OiS5j.79474$Um6.8101@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32211

John Smith wrote:
> You mean at the frequency where the 600 line length is 53 degrees and
> the 100 line 10 degrees length ... well, I guess that already answers
> your own question, doesn't it?--but then, you should have already knew
> that ...

Make that 43 degrees instead of 53 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2554. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:58:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ulS5j.79475$Um6.49159@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32213

Richard Clark wrote:
> What did you load those pickup coils with?

Sorry, I don't remember. I just copied what
W7EL suggested. It may have been a 50 ohm
carbon resistor at the end of a length of
50 ohm coax.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2555. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 12:58:35 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <26660a2a-17cd-437a-9be3-6e1c6d1e1072@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32212

On Dec 5, 8:47 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> And I was making a big mistake considering it as a lumped component (like
> the 1950's concept) until I was brought up to date here so I should not
> badmouth ARRL. That photo using a thermocouple type ammeter on both ends of
> the coil, where they even turned the coil upside down and repeated the
> measurement was pretty convincing although there is enough controversy by
> the people in this ng that it needs to be verified more. Going further, I am
> still trying to consider how the extra angle can also be absorbed "into" an
> impedance discontinuity. You are saying that 44 degrees phase shift is equal
> to 44 degrees electrical length? Thus, using "phase shift", provided
> (resistance free) by nature, it is possible to have electrical length over
> zero physical length? I still have some considering to do on that one but it
> is immensly interesting to say the least.

In your deliberations, do consider the case where the impedance
matching is obtained using lumped components. All of the "phase
shift" will then be occurring over 0 length.

I am reminded of the small joke:
Three people need to rent a room for the night. The each give the
clerk
$10 for a total of $30. The clerk realizes the price is $25 and gives
the
valet 5 one dollar bills to refund to the people. But it is hard to
split
$5 three ways, so they each take $1 and tip the valet $2.
So 3 people each paid $9 and the valet got $2 for a total of $29.
But the original was $30. Where did the extra $1 go?

Perhaps there is just no reason why the "phase shifts" should add
to 90. That would make the problem go away.

...Keith

2556. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 13:00:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qnS5j.79476$Um6.54943@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32214

Richard Clark wrote:
> What voltages did they present to the O'scope?

Sorry, I don't remember and can't find my
lab notebook at the moment.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2557. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 13:07:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kuS5j.79477$Um6.16757@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32215

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Wrong. In the first place, you obviously don't know the criterion for
> resonance. In the second place you just assume the number
> 90 without any reason. In the third place, the number 37
> has only your assumption for the necessity of a 90 degree
> phase shift to justify its existence. As I wrote before, this
> is pretty poor shooting for a professional symbol slinger.

Tom, you obviously don't know what you are talking
about or how to do the analysis and are now just waving
your hands in emotional frustration.

The criterion for resonance is a 90 degree phase shift
end-to-end in the stub. MicroSmith and antenna analyzer
measurements verify the shortened stub is resonant at
the design frequency with the 100 ohm section of 10
degrees and the 600 ohm section a tad longer than 43
degrees. I have been designing these shortened dual-Z0
stubs for at least 20 years.

The larger question is: Why don't you know how to
verify or disprove my figures? Is this subject beyond
your engineering comprehension level?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2558. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 13:47:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <T3T5j.4818$fl7.1983@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32216

Tom Donaly wrote:
> O.K., Cecil, I finally figured out what you want to do. You want
> a zero ohm input impedance, just like a 1/4 wave open stub. In that
> case, you're absolutely right, the 600 ohm line should be 43.387
> degrees long. If you call the 100 ohm line, line 1, and the 600
> ohm line, line 2, then the criterion for what you want is:
> tan(Bl1)*tan(Bl2)= Z01/Z02. This behaves sort of like a backwards,
> transmission-line, Helmholtz resonator. I still don't know where you
> come up with the 90 degree stuff.

For an open stub to exhibit a zero ohm input impedance,
it must be electrically 90 degrees long (or 270 ...).
That's where the 90 degrees comes from. The example
stub is electrically 90 degrees long while being 53
degrees long physically.

Good for you, Tom, now you have it - "just like a 1/4WL
open stub" from 53 degrees of transmission line. Here's
another tidbit for you.

Using 600 ohm line and 100 ohms line, if you make the two
sections equal length, the dual-Z0 stub will be very close
to 1/2 the physical length of a single-Z0 stub, i.e. physically
45 degrees long for an electrical 1/4WL (90 deg) stub. On 75m,
that cuts the 1/4 stub physical length from ~66 feet to ~33
feet, a much more manageable length.

Here's a useful equation. For a 1/4WL stub with equal length
sections, the physical length in degrees of each section is:

ARCTAN[SQRT(Z0Low/Z0High)]
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2559. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 13:59:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bfT5j.4819$fl7.1713@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32217

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Perhaps there is just no reason why the "phase shifts" should add
> to 90. That would make the problem go away.

But there is every reason why the phase shifts *must*
add up to 90 degrees (or 270 or 450 or ...).

The only way you can get zero ohms looking into an
open stub is if the phase shift end-to-end is 90
degrees (or 270 or 450 or ...). The reflected current
must arrive back at the feedpoint in phase with
the forward current for the stub to be 1/4WL resonant.

In a typical loaded mobile antenna, the only way
to get a resistive feedpoint impedance is if the
antenna is electrically 90 degrees long.

Take a 1/4WL straight monopole wire. It is
electrically 90 degrees long. Put one turn of
loading in it. Is it still electrically 90 degrees
long or not? Proceed until the antenna is all
coil, i.e. self-resonant. Is it still electrically
90 degrees long or not?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2560. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 14:17:35 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <475803da$0$2282$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32218

John Smith wrote:
> Christopher Cox wrote:
>
>>> Actually, a good idea, heck, tear apart two old am radios, use the
>>> cores side-by-side, cut down on the turns and allow you to go lower ....
>>>
>>> JS
>>>
>> er, you mean add.
>
>
> No, I meant what I said and said what I meant ...
>
> Two cores will not require as many turns as one ... cut down on the
> turns one core would require.
>
> Regards,
> JS

er...whoops. Somehow I missed the using TWO cores wired together in series.

Chris

2561. Re: RF transformer help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 14:30:56 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <95a28d01-7a2b-4e7f-8166-f7a88885c3ef@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32219

On Dec 3, 11:49 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Do a web search for articles and papers by Helge Granberg (quite a few
> also appear when the name is misspelled as Granburg). He wrote app notes
> for Motorola for many years, some of which dealt with this topic in some
> depth.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
>
>
> Jimmie D wrote:
> > I am trying to make an output transformer for a six meter 100 watt amp
> > project. The project is an extreme modification of an old CB amp. I have
> > tested the old cores and found they do not play well at 50Mhz, they get warm
> > and VSWR is nearly full scale. This is my first time trying a project like
> > this, from hat I have read so far I need to try 67 type core material. Sad
> > thing is not too long ago I tossed a binocular core out of aVHF-low PA that
> > probably would have been perfect for this project.
>
> > Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Following a search on Granberg I found
http://www.advancedpower.com/TechSupp/App_Notes/APT9702/

Lots of good info here.

Jimmie

2562. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 14:38:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <75fe846e-666a-4760-8006-bb0605909bd3@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32220

On 4 Dec, 10:10, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:
>
> >> ...
>
> > this and some of the "old professionals" are retiring (thus falling out of
> > circulation).
>
> > it could be any number of other reasons, but these appear to be uppermost.
>
> I am afraid you are all too correct. I wonder if the bear share of new
> techs are not being hired off shore in other companies also--I know this
> has taken a devatating toll on my industry ... Getting to the point you
> have to go to india or china to get a position!
>
> I hope this trend ends soon, while we are all still eating! :-(
>
> Regards,
> JS

Companies are not interested in America per se, they are interested
in the bottom line and growth for the company. We have indians
comming to town to work for State Farm in droves who feel that
for future growth graduates from ofshore are the best bet.
Doesn't mean that there are no clever americans left just
that american degrees are dumbed down in the name of diversity
and large entry fees.When my son got his degree I told him it
is not enough as it stands now so he took his masters.
Frankly that aproach doesn't work anymore because companies
want expertise not degrees. Look how this newsgroup is motivated
in discussion. Would it have the same tenor if to get entry the
examination was a worth while achievement or it was populated
with todays achievers who accept change instead of an education
level that is 50 years out of dateand where change is not accepted??
I see the hiring of offshore graduates to increase even more for
companies who have eyes on the business future where success
is mandated since it cannot be achieved with the present
american crop
Best regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

2563. Re: RF transformer help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 14:54:36 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4318ae85-a665-4235-8351-b074f6cf88db@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32221

On Dec 6, 9:30 am, JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> On Dec 3, 11:49 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Do a web search for articles and papers by Helge Granberg (quite a few
> > also appear when the name is misspelled as Granburg). He wrote app notes
> > for Motorola for many years, some of which dealt with this topic in some
> > depth.
>
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> > Jimmie D wrote:
> > > I am trying to make an output transformer for a six meter 100 watt amp
> > > project. The project is an extreme modification of an old CB amp. I have
> > > tested the old cores and found they do not play well at 50Mhz, they get warm
> > > and VSWR is nearly full scale. This is my first time trying a project like
> > > this, from hat I have read so far I need to try 67 type core material. Sad
> > > thing is not too long ago I tossed a binocular core out of aVHF-low PA that
> > > probably would have been perfect for this project.
>
> > > Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Following a search on Granberg I
foundhttp://www.advancedpower.com/TechSupp/App_Notes/APT9702/
>
> Lots of good info here.
>
> Jimmie- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Sorry but you cant get there from here

http://www.advancedpower.com/

then select support and app notes.

Jimmie

2564. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 15:14:46 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5d3fe6d6-b17f-4ef0-b938-812710013bc3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32222

On Dec 6, 8:59 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Perhaps there is just no reason why the "phase shifts" should add
> > to 90. That would make the problem go away.
>
> But there is every reason why the phase shifts *must*
> add up to 90 degrees (or 270 or 450 or ...).
>
> The only way you can get zero ohms looking into an
> open stub is if the phase shift end-to-end is 90
> degrees (or 270 or 450 or ...). The reflected current
> must arrive back at the feedpoint in phase with
> the forward current for the stub to be 1/4WL resonant.
>
> In a typical loaded mobile antenna, the only way
> to get a resistive feedpoint impedance is if the
> antenna is electrically 90 degrees long.
>
> Take a 1/4WL straight monopole wire. It is
> electrically 90 degrees long. Put one turn of
> loading in it. Is it still electrically 90 degrees
> long or not? Proceed until the antenna is all
> coil, i.e. self-resonant. Is it still electrically
> 90 degrees long or not?

You are good at building scenarios that align with
your hypotheseses. To test your hypothesis for
correctness you need to examine the scenarios
that may not align rather than those that do.

And you already have one. You have needed to
invent a phase shift occuring at an impedance
discontinuity to explain the missing "electrical
length".

You should also consider a shortened monopole
where lumped elements are used to tune out
the reactance.

Also consider a lengthened monople where
either distributed or lumped elements are used
to tune it.

You should consider a pure lumped element
circuit that presents the same impedance.
Identify the locations that sum to a 90 degree

"electrical length".

Lastly, for real fun, find the 90 degree
"electrical length" in a crystal.

...Keith

2565. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 15:35:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <qk5gl3ht2poid0mosdfpv0ul6doorlk1vd@4ax.com>
Source record: 32223

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 13:00:06 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> What voltages did they present to the O'scope?
>
>Sorry, I don't remember and can't find my
>lab notebook at the moment.
What was used as the phase reference?

2566. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 15:36:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <sm5gl3dmmji0lisd2mvbt157f7os2btfbh@4ax.com>
Source record: 32224

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 13:00:06 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> What voltages did they present to the O'scope?
>
>Sorry, I don't remember and can't find my
>lab notebook at the moment.
How much power was applied to the network?

2567. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 15:46:16 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ce024e52-3a9d-480f-9f0f-400d1ced4ac0@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32225

On 5 Dec, 22:27, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "O.K. you win Richard."
>
> It isn`t a competition. It`s a discussion. Art is aware that the
> electric field vector is at right angles to the magnetic field vector
> and that both are at right angles with the direction of propagation.
>
> When the receiver`s electric vector is aligned with the transmitter`s,
> their magnetic vectors are in alignment too. Communications couldn`t be
> better to the best of my knowledge. With circular or elliptical
> polarization, we worry about right hand or left hand polarizations, but
> I`m assuming linear polarizations. There is a wave tilt associated with
> propagation along a lossy surface, but I`ll be darned if I can grasp
> Art`s tilt factor.
>
> Best regards, RRichard Harrison, KB5WZI

That is because you quote outdated technology and have lost the means
of deduction for yourself. You are not alone. Apparently the group
itself are in the same boat. Somehow it seems a bit rediculous that
we have a group for discussing antennas where NONE can deduce the
most efficient angle of a radiator with respect to ground when
desiring maximum horizontal polarisation gain with the majority
having possesion of an "american" degree!
It seems rediculous that a argument on just a coil can go on for years
with nothing to show for it other than talking about it forever
and displaying their ever growing testerone level in a fashion that
pushes aside all other discussion. If you were willing to accept
computor
aids in your life and learn how to use them you could leapfrog
into the present age. But you are to lazy and to old and unwilling to
change
thus relying on a education that is over fifty years old.
You just cannot have reasonable communication on antennas or
anything else by disregarding present science and substitute insults
in the place of knoweledge ,or for that matter, quoting a books
writings
not pertinant to the subject at hand.It makes no sense for anybody
that
is interested in antennas is not interested or care about any radiator
other than those that are planar . That also goes for the naval
academy in

Washington and NASA and other institutions.
Art

2568. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 16:02:50 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <K2V5j.8341$RB.3621@trnddc03>
Source record: 32226

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:T3T5j.4818$fl7.1983@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net...
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> O.K., Cecil, I finally figured out what you want to do. You want
<snip>
>
> Using 600 ohm line and 100 ohms line, if you make the two
> sections equal length, the dual-Z0 stub will be very close
> to 1/2 the physical length of a single-Z0 stub, i.e. physically
> 45 degrees long for an electrical 1/4WL (90 deg) stub. On 75m,
> that cuts the 1/4 stub physical length from ~66 feet to ~33
> feet, a much more manageable length.
>
> Here's a useful equation. For a 1/4WL stub with equal length
> sections, the physical length in degrees of each section is:
>
> ARCTAN[SQRT(Z0Low/Z0High)]
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

<lurking off>

NEAT

<lurking back on>

2569. Estate Item FS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 16:39:18 UTC
From: Sonny Hood <wrhood@cox.net>
Message-ID: <6b9gl3t0j20039vcj5js0dv4h39bsdo0gf@4ax.com>
Source record: 32227

Midland SWR & Field Strength Meter #23-126, Estate as-is $10 plus
shipping & handling from 23323. <k4wys@cox.net>

2570. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 16:41:40 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <xJqdnfn029UNu8XanZ2dnUVZ8sKlnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 32228

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:75fe846e-666a-4760-8006-bb0605909bd3@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On 4 Dec, 10:10, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:
>>
>> >> ...
>>
>> > this and some of the "old professionals" are retiring (thus falling out
>> > of
>> > circulation).
>>
>> > it could be any number of other reasons, but these appear to be
>> > uppermost.
>>
>> I am afraid you are all too correct. I wonder if the bear share of new
>> techs are not being hired off shore in other companies also--I know this
>> has taken a devatating toll on my industry ... Getting to the point you
>> have to go to india or china to get a position!
>>
>> I hope this trend ends soon, while we are all still eating! :-(
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> Companies are not interested in America per se, they are interested
> in the bottom line and growth for the company. We have indians
> comming to town to work for State Farm in droves who feel that
> for future growth graduates from ofshore are the best bet.
> Doesn't mean that there are no clever americans left just
> that american degrees are dumbed down in the name of diversity
> and large entry fees.When my son got his degree I told him it
> is not enough as it stands now so he took his masters.
> Frankly that aproach doesn't work anymore because companies
> want expertise not degrees. Look how this newsgroup is motivated
> in discussion. Would it have the same tenor if to get entry the
> examination was a worth while achievement or it was populated
> with todays achievers who accept change instead of an education
> level that is 50 years out of dateand where change is not accepted??
> I see the hiring of offshore graduates to increase even more for
> companies who have eyes on the business future where success
> is mandated since it cannot be achieved with the present
> american crop
> Best regards
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

Interesting viewpoint Art. I recall that the same argument was used by the Americans about Europe. Only the USA had the talent and drive to succeed in the modern world, because Europe was hidebound and moribund in attitudes towards new ideas. Now that the Asian economic tiger has awoken, it is the USA that is now perceived to be behind the times. And so the cycle continues...

It is probably more a case that technological development reaches a peak and then becomes a plateau in every developing country because the existing machinery satisfies whatever the curent need is. Other developing nations then leapfrog in development because they have no existing infrastructure set in place. So nominally third world countries often have a better more flexible communications infrastructure because everything is carried out using the latest mobile radio technologies rather than fixed wire landlines. They have cheap land and labour so factories are built and the necessary expertise imported or developed in situ. The trick is not so much as to identify where the next giant technological leap forward will take place, but where it will be exploited.

History has shown that new ideas arise at similar times in several different places once a certain level of knowledge and technical achievement is reached. Those ideas will only be developed and become useful if various other factors are conducive to the invention. It is often claimed that the Egyptian and Mayan civilisations were held back because they didn't develop the use of heavy wheeled vehicles. A sled is much better for supporting a heavy load on sand, and wheeled vehicles are a liability in mountainous terrain. Both civilisations knew of the wheel but did not see any need to develop it into the forms used elsewhere with flat and firm terrain.

The USA has billions invested in ageing manufacturing plants which while still capable of turning out perfectly serviceable goods will become perceived as 'second best'. With short term financial investment and planning aimed at skimming off maximum profits instead of reinvesting in new plant and research, I fear the USA is doomed to fall into a general economic decline. Farewell to the Capitalist dream.

Antenna theory which worked well for frequencies from 100 kHz to 500 MHz does not necessarily apply in the same way at centimetre and millimetre wavelengths. Since it is the tiger nations that are at the forefront of exploiting these new technologies, it is only logical to expect any really new developments to arise there. Whether you agree or not with Art's claims, the one sure thing is that they are unlikely to ever be exploited in the USA, which is a pity.

Mike G0ULI

2571. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 16:48:15 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj9982$93g$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32230

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Keith Dysart wrote:
>
>> Perhaps there is just no reason why the "phase shifts" should add
>> to 90. That would make the problem go away.
>
>
> But there is every reason why the phase shifts *must*
> add up to 90 degrees (or 270 or 450 or ...).

That's true only if you assume the desired feedpoint impedance must be the lowest possible value. And I think, as you have pointed out on more than one occasion, the current maximum is not usually located at the feedpoint, where it would otherwise be if the current minimum is located 90 degrees away.

73 jk

2572. Re: ferrite antenna design...plz help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 16:54:03 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj99fa$ji0$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32229

Christopher Cox wrote:

>> ...
> er...whoops. Somehow I missed the using TWO cores wired together in series.
>
> Chris

I have seen the lowfers use cores placed end to end, (sometimes
superglued and placed in a plastic tube), however, two cores laid side
by side with the turns surrounding both will, most likely, be suitable
here ...

Regards,
JS

2573. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 17:04:59 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9a3rlph1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32231

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> Make that 43 degrees instead of 53 degrees.

Sorry, don't know if that is brain atrophy from age or the 20mg hydrocodone the doc has me on for the fractured bone and arthritis in the spine--laying down a bike at ~60mph is something better left for the younger generation.

Can't seem to find my glasses after I lay 'em down--wife claims she has already given me something, I claim no, then find 'em in my pocket.

By the way, one week in the hospital cost: Hospital $80,000, emergency room $1,900, ambulance $1

2574. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 17:06:47 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9a75lph2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32232

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Make that 43 degrees instead of 53 degrees.
>
> Sorry, don't know if that is brain atrophy from age or the 20mg
> hydrocodone the doc has me on for the fractured bone and arthritis in
> the spine--laying down a bike at ~60mph is something better left for the
> younger generation.
>
> Can't seem to find my glasses after I lay 'em down--wife claims she has
> already given me something, I claim no, then find 'em in my pocket.
>
> By the way, one week in the hospital cost: Hospital $80,000, emergency
> room $1,900, ambulance $1,500, etc.

Oh yeah, and then there is constantly hitting the wrong key and sending
email early ...

Sorry guys/gals ... keep your medical PAID UP!

Regards,
JS

2575. Re: Estate Item FS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 17:07:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9a98lph3@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32233

Sonny Hood wrote:
> Midland SWR & Field Strength Meter #23-126, Estate as-is $10 plus
> shipping & handling from 23323. <k4wys@cox.net>

Sounds like old CB equip., probably useful for QRP ...

JS

2576. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 17:14:47 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9am7$n5d$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32234

art wrote:

>> ...
> Washington and NASA and other institutions.
> Art

My mother 78+ has trouble with her cell phone ... I shudder at teaching her the ins-and-outs of a programmable calculator ... long hand calculations take time.

Some are stuck with antenna modeling programs ... indeed, a tribute to them for mastering those. The world will not change at a snap of your fingers.

I have a smith chart program, that is enough for me--Cecil does it by hand!

Regards,
JS

2577. Re: opinions on an antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 17:15:53 UTC
From: Alan Peake <adpeake@killspam.internode.on.net>
Message-ID: <47582E49.7030108@killspam.internode.on.net>
Source record: 32203

Ed Cregger wrote:

>
> However, the point that the OP was trying to make was that it is likely
> that superconductive radiating elements could establish the need for a
> serious rethinking of antenna theory.

Actually, the only reason I mentioned superconductors (and thanks to Roy for putting me straight on that point!) was to examine a vanishingly short dipole without worrying about losses. I was not trying to alter existing antenna theory.

Alan

2578. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:06:11 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <21deee4b-81c4-424e-8b24-d1619d997082@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32235

On 6 Dec, 08:41, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:75fe846e-666a-4760-8006-bb0605909bd3@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On 4 Dec, 10:10, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >> N7ZZT - Eric Oyen wrote:
>
> >> >> ...
>
> >> > this and some of the "old professionals" are retiring (thus falling out
> >> > of
> >> > circulation).
>
> >> > it could be any number of other reasons, but these appear to be
> >> > uppermost.
>
> >> I am afraid you are all too correct. I wonder if the bear share of new
> >> techs are not being hired off shore in other companies also--I know this
> >> has taken a devatating toll on my industry ... Getting to the point you
> >> have to go to india or china to get a position!
>
> >> I hope this trend ends soon, while we are all still eating! :-(
>
> >> Regards,
> >> JS
>
> > Companies are not interested in America per se, they are interested
> > in the bottom line and growth for the company. We have indians
> > comming to town to work for State Farm in droves who feel that
> > for future growth graduates from ofshore are the best bet.
> > Doesn't mean that there are no clever americans left just
> > that american degrees are dumbed down in the name of diversity
> > and large entry fees.When my son got his degree I told him it
> > is not enough as it stands now so he took his masters.
> > Frankly that aproach doesn't work anymore because companies
> > want expertise not degrees. Look how this newsgroup is motivated
> > in discussion. Would it have the same tenor if to get entry the
> > examination was a worth while achievement or it was populated
> > with todays achievers who accept change instead of an education

> > level that is 50 years out of dateand where change is not accepted??
> > I see the hiring of offshore graduates to increase even more for
> > companies who have eyes on the business future where success
> > is mandated since it cannot be achieved with the present
> > american crop
> > Best regards
> > Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)
>
> Interesting viewpoint Art. I recall that the same argument was used by the
> Americans about Europe. Only the USA had the talent and drive to succeed in
> the modern world, because Europe was hidebound and moribund in attitudes
> towards new ideas. Now that the Asian economic tiger has awoken, it is the
> USA that is now perceived to be behind the times. And so the cycle
> continues...
>
> It is probably more a case that technological development reaches a peak and
> then becomes a plateau in every developing country because the existing
> machinery satisfies whatever the curent need is. Other developing nations
> then leapfrog in development because they have no existing infrastructure
> set in place. So nominally third world countries often have a better more
> flexible communications infrastructure because everything is carried out
> using the latest mobile radio technologies rather than fixed wire landlines.
> They have cheap land and labour so factories are built and the necessary
> expertise imported or developed in situ. The trick is not so much as to
> identify where the next giant technological leap forward will take place,
> but where it will be exploited.
>
> History has shown that new ideas arise at similar times in several different
> places once a certain level of knowledge and technical achievement is
> reached. Those ideas will only be developed and become useful if various
> other factors are conducive to the invention. It is often claimed that the
> Egyptian and Mayan civilisations were held back because they didn't develop
> the use of heavy wheeled vehicles. A sled is much better for supporting a
> heavy load on sand, and wheeled vehicles are a liability in mountainous
> terrain. Both civilisations knew of the wheel but did not see any need to
> develop it into the forms used elsewhere with flat and firm terrain.
>
> The USA has billions invested in ageing manufacturing plants which while
> still capable of turning out perfectly serviceable goods will become
> perceived as 'second best'. With short term financial investment and
> planning aimed at skimming off maximum profits instead of reinvesting in new
> plant and research, I fear the USA is doomed to fall into a general economic
> decline. Farewell to the Capitalist dream.
>
> Antenna theory which worked well for frequencies from 100 kHz to 500 MHz
> does not necessarily apply in the same way at centimetre and millimetre
> wavelengths. Since it is the tiger nations that are at the forefront of
> exploiting these new technologies, it is only logical to expect any really
> new developments to arise there. Whether you agree or not with Art's claims,
> the one sure thing is that they are unlikely to ever be exploited in the

> USA, which is a pity.
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Mike,
It is not all that bad. with the dollar being just a piece of paper.
Seems odd that the world is comming to America to buy goods that came
from outside of the U.S.Non natives are buying up farmland at such a
pace
they are trying to apply laws against it. I live in the rust belt and
it is awefull to see the number of manufacturing units going under
and
up for auction in the Chicago Tribune every sunday
I welcome dividends that are paid in sterling or a Euro that allow me
to still live the good life. And to see mexicans better themselves
competing
for jobs as education standards decline to their levels. In the past
we have used
war to pump up the economy but this time it is dragging us down such
that our toll roads and transport systems are now in the hands of non
natives, that also includes our ports. Our superstructure badly needs
money
no matter if we sell the country away.
Hopefully these will benefit from the infusions from the technical
advances of the other countries. As far as mypersonal work is
concerned if
there is any benefits to be had they will come from Asia or even
Australia
where they have a penchant for education and industry and not
insurance plans
provided by the government which itself is bankrupt.Ideas that
languish in
America bring no satisfaction or joy to me.
Art

2579. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:12:47 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <zYW5j.28280$JD.10048@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32236

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Wrong. In the first place, you obviously don't know the criterion for
>> resonance. In the second place you just assume the number
>> 90 without any reason. In the third place, the number 37
>> has only your assumption for the necessity of a 90 degree
>> phase shift to justify its existence. As I wrote before, this
>> is pretty poor shooting for a professional symbol slinger.
>
> Tom, you obviously don't know what you are talking
> about or how to do the analysis and are now just waving
> your hands in emotional frustration.
>
> The criterion for resonance is a 90 degree phase shift
> end-to-end in the stub. MicroSmith and antenna analyzer
> measurements verify the shortened stub is resonant at
> the design frequency with the 100 ohm section of 10
> degrees and the 600 ohm section a tad longer than 43
> degrees. I have been designing these shortened dual-Z0
> stubs for at least 20 years.
>
> The larger question is: Why don't you know how to
> verify or disprove my figures? Is this subject beyond
> your engineering comprehension level?

I'm not an engineer, so I don't have an engineering
comprehension level. Secondly, you must have figured
this out with the aid of a Smith chart or you'd know
exactly how many degrees you need for your 600 ohm line.
Finally, if you don't know how to prove your own figures,
how do you expect me to be able to do it?
Do you know how to figure the other zeros in this line? Are
they the same as they would be in a quarter wave line with
identical Zo's?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2580. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:23:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <P6X5j.23193$4V6.858@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32237

Keith Dysart wrote:
> You should also consider a shortened monopole
> where lumped elements are used to tune out
> the reactance.

Please feel free to pursue that line of
development if you are so inclined.

Since lumped elements do not exist in reality,
they are outside of the scope of real-world
75m mobile loading coils that I am trying to
cover here. I am not proposing a theory of
everything nor do I intend to waste my time
with such. But be my guest.

The ARRL Antenna Book equations for a small loop
are "wrong" for a large loop. Moral: Recognize
the limitations of the model being used.

> Lastly, for real fun, find the 90 degree
> "electrical length" in a crystal.

Even Einstein's theory of relativity has its
limitations. It is a diversion to try to
require every model to cover every real and
imagined possibility.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2581. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:27:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_9X5j.23194$4V6.553@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32238

Richard Clark wrote:
> What was used as the phase reference?

Channel 1 was used for the phase reference for
Channel 2. The time-phase difference between the
two signals at zero-crossing was the the delay
through the coil measured using traveling-wave
current.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2582. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:27:56 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <q3fgl3ltjsqabi3hfosofourm7qae7mb1i@4ax.com>
Source record: 32239

On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 16:41:40 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>Antenna theory which worked well for frequencies from 100 kHz to 500 MHz
>does not necessarily apply in the same way at centimetre and millimetre
>wavelengths. Since it is the tiger nations that are at the forefront of
>exploiting these new technologies, it is only logical to expect any really
>new developments to arise there. Whether you agree or not with Art's claims,
>the one sure thing is that they are unlikely to ever be exploited in the
>USA, which is a pity.

Hi Mike,

I really enjoyed the part about how Europe slipped beneath the waves
as America emerged in the world. What was more fascinating is how a
poster from that submerged world has the clarity of sight of these new
vistas generally reserved to those who live in the Condos of the
Golden City on the Hill.

However, when we return to the "realities" you describe above, that is
where this fantasy kicks into high gear. Centimetre and millimetre
(really, the tigers do NOT spell this way!) wavelengths are as
decrepit as any fossils in comparison to the advancing technologies.
You sound like some stiff shirt from the turn of the 1900's pondering
on the emergence of lighter than air travel being all about balloons!

If America is the doddering fool of the world, then we are hobbling
along to water the flowers over Europe's grave. [I don't really
believe my trash anymore than yours, but one-upmanship, a game
invented by the Brits, is fun to indulge in, and I also enjoy
dopeslapping the sneer of European decadence.]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2583. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:29:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dcX5j.23195$4V6.5795@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32240

Richard Clark wrote:
> How much power was applied to the network?

The minimum that my IC-756PRO would deliver,
probably around five watts. The exact power
did not need to be known in order to obtain
the phase measurements.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2584. It's almost tax time again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:41:17 UTC
From: Kathy Lee <KL@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32241
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.

2585. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:42:19 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <foX5j.23196$4V6.3585@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32242

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> O.K., Cecil, I finally figured out what you want to do. You want
>> a zero ohm input impedance, just like a 1/4 wave open stub. In that
>> case, you're absolutely right, the 600 ohm line should be 43.387
>> degrees long. If you call the 100 ohm line, line 1, and the 600
>> ohm line, line 2, then the criterion for what you want is:
>> tan(Bl1)*tan(Bl2)= Z01/Z02. This behaves sort of like a backwards,
>> transmission-line, Helmholtz resonator. I still don't know where you
>> come up with the 90 degree stuff.
>
> For an open stub to exhibit a zero ohm input impedance,
> it must be electrically 90 degrees long (or 270 ...).
> That's where the 90 degrees comes from. The example
> stub is electrically 90 degrees long while being 53
> degrees long physically.
>
(The rest deleted.)
O.k., Cecil, you said it, now prove it. There's no requirement
for a 90 degree phase shift when you do the math. Don't expect me
to do it for you this time. Since I did some math for you, you can
do some for me: Given the above formula, if you know l1, l2, and
Z01, and Z02, what's the formula for B? It should be easy, right?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2586. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:43:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9fst$43s$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32143

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> You mean at the frequency where the 600 line length is 53 degrees and
>> the 100 line 10 degrees length ... well, I guess that already answers
>> your own question, doesn't it?--but then, you should have already knew
>> that ...
>
> Make that 43 degrees instead of 53 degrees.

Some, like me, might like to review some info like this, easily
digest-able ...:

http://courses.ece.uiuc.edu/ece450/Notes/TransmissionLines2.pdf

Regards,
JS

2587. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:45:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <2pggl3p29qd7kriogtvqcdrjqehjcguacj@4ax.com>
Source record: 32144

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:29:29 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> How much power was applied to the network?
>
>The minimum that my IC-756PRO would deliver,
>probably around five watts. The exact power
>did not need to be known in order to obtain
>the phase measurements.
1W? 5W? 10W?

2588. n8wwm ate all the surplus government cheese again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:46:33 UTC
From: Kathy Lee <KL@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32145
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I wish he would find a job already.

2589. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:46:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6rggl3lp4k7cspt7fi7ce9a4svo2g47rpa@4ax.com>
Source record: 32146

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:27:06 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> What was used as the phase reference?
>
>Channel 1 was used for the phase reference for
What was the load for Channel 1 input?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2590. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:47:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4tggl39f61b68gt2a2onbmp75tqcpo3f0b@4ax.com>
Source record: 32147

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:29:29 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>The minimum that my IC-756PRO would deliver
What load did the source drive?

2591. Re: n8wwm ate all the surplus government cheese again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:50:21 UTC
From: Doug Adair <n8@nojob.com>
Message-ID: <475838a6$0$26013$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 32148
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>I wish he would find a job already.
>
Wink at me
And I'll slurp up your pee pee
I am duggie

I'll do gayboy things
If you want me to
I am duggie

They are yours
My mouth and anal hole
Hammies, you've got full control
I am duggie

Pull another string
And I'll suck your ding a ling
I am duggie

Snap your fingers
And I'll turn gay sex tricks for you
I am duggie

Your wish for some head is my command
I'm the biggest fag
On the CB band
I am duggie

I'm just a queen
A fag-assed little queen
Why are you hammies so mean?

You have control
I do what I'm told
I'll do just anything for you
I am duggie

I am duggie

Just pull down your zipper
And I'll deep throat your dong
I am duggie

Make me get butt fucked
Or make me your gay slut
I am duggie

Use me hard
I love those hard gay tricks
Im a big faggot
And I love to suck on dicks
I am duggie

I'm your sukkin, fukkin
Jizz eatin' little faggot
I'm dyin for some cock
I'll blow the Anti flock

Blow you
Rim you
Triiiiiiiick foooor youuuuu
I am N8 DUGGIE

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2592. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:50:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YvX5j.4849$fl7.2928@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32149

Jim Kelley wrote:
> That's true only if you assume the desired feedpoint impedance must be
> the lowest possible value. And I think, as you have pointed out on more
> than one occasion, the current maximum is not usually located at the
> feedpoint, where it would otherwise be if the current minimum is located
> 90 degrees away.

The standing-wave current envelope on an ideal
transmission line is sinusoidal and the "current
maximum" is the current anti-node in the sinusoidal
envelope at which point the voltage is in phase
with the current. A loading coil is not an ideal
transmission line and its "current maximum" is not
caused by standing waves. The "current maximum" in
the coil is caused by adjacent coupling between the
coils and does not occur at a purely resistive point.

The current envelope at:

http://www.k6mhe.com/n7ws/LoadedAntennaImages/image003.gif

Is clearly not sinusoidal. Although not shown, the
voltage at the current maximum in the coil is not
in phase with the current so in this case, the
"current maximum" is not a pure resistance, is
not the current anti-node point, and is not the
resonant point. The current at the bottom of the
antenna is in phase with the voltage and the feedpoint
impedance is purely resistive.

The coil puts a hump in the current which causes
the current envelope to deviate from sinusoidal.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2593. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:51:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cxX5j.4850$fl7.4121@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32150

John Smith wrote:
> By the way, one week in the hospital cost: Hospital $80,000, emergency
> room $1,900, ambulance $1

I'm sorry that happened. Get well quick.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2594. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 18:54:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2AX5j.4851$fl7.1567@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32151

John Smith wrote:
> I have a smith chart program, that is enough for me--Cecil does it by hand!

Are you talking about the Smith Chart or sex?
I have MicroSmith and use it often. Unfortunately,
I cannot do a MicroSmith screen capture with
Windows XP so I am handicapped in passing on
the results.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2595. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:00:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8FX5j.28300$JD.26970@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32153

Tom Donaly wrote:
> I'm not an engineer, so I don't have an engineering
> comprehension level.

Tom, you probably read this posting and replied
before you read my posting saying, "Way to go, Tom".
You are the only person on the newsgroup who came
up with a valid result and I salute you for that.

Now replace the 600 ohm line with a bugcatcher coil
with Z0=4000 ohms and a VF of 0.02, add a Z0=350 ohm
10 degree stinger and you will understand how base-
loaded mobile antennas work.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2596. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:00:50 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <CFX5j.51876$eY.26113@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32152

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 16:41:40 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>> Antenna theory which worked well for frequencies from 100 kHz to 500 MHz
>> does not necessarily apply in the same way at centimetre and millimetre
>> wavelengths. Since it is the tiger nations that are at the forefront of
>> exploiting these new technologies, it is only logical to expect any really
>> new developments to arise there. Whether you agree or not with Art's claims,
>> the one sure thing is that they are unlikely to ever be exploited in the
>> USA, which is a pity.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> I really enjoyed the part about how Europe slipped beneath the waves
> as America emerged in the world. What was more fascinating is how a
> poster from that submerged world has the clarity of sight of these new
> vistas generally reserved to those who live in the Condos of the
> Golden City on the Hill.
>
> However, when we return to the "realities" you describe above, that is
> where this fantasy kicks into high gear. Centimetre and millimetre
> (really, the tigers do NOT spell this way!) wavelengths are as
> decrepit as any fossils in comparison to the advancing technologies.
> You sound like some stiff shirt from the turn of the 1900's pondering
> on the emergence of lighter than air travel being all about balloons!
>
> If America is the doddering fool of the world, then we are hobbling
> along to water the flowers over Europe's grave. [I don't really
> believe my trash anymore than yours, but one-upmanship, a game
> invented by the Brits, is fun to indulge in, and I also enjoy
> dopeslapping the sneer of European decadence.]
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

"Dopeslapping the sneer of European decadence" is a good one, Richard,
although I've always been fond of decadence if it's done right.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2597. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:05:01 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <673117f5-1f70-4a09-b3b7-ce205f9f3855@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32154

On 6 Dec, 10:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 16:41:40 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
>
> <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >Antenna theory which worked well for frequencies from 100 kHz to 500 MHz
> >does not necessarily apply in the same way at centimetre and millimetre
> >wavelengths. Since it is the tiger nations that are at the forefront of
> >exploiting these new technologies, it is only logical to expect any really
> >new developments to arise there. Whether you agree or not with Art's claims,
> >the one sure thing is that they are unlikely to ever be exploited in the
> >USA, which is a pity.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> I really enjoyed the part about how Europe slipped beneath the waves
> as America emerged in the world. What was more fascinating is how a
> poster from that submerged world has the clarity of sight of these new
> vistas generally reserved to those who live in the Condos of the
> Golden City on the Hill.
>
> However, when we return to the "realities" you describe above, that is
> where this fantasy kicks into high gear. Centimetre and millimetre
> (really, the tigers do NOT spell this way!) wavelengths are as
> decrepit as any fossils in comparison to the advancing technologies.
> You sound like some stiff shirt from the turn of the 1900's pondering
> on the emergence of lighter than air travel being all about balloons!
>
> If America is the doddering fool of the world, then we are hobbling
> along to water the flowers over Europe's grave. [I don't really
> believe my trash anymore than yours, but one-upmanship, a game
> invented by the Brits, is fun to indulge in, and I also enjoy
> dopeslapping the sneer of European decadence.]
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

But Richard you are at the front in this newsgroup bemoaning
the education levels. Who goes to college in other countries
is determined by the prior achievments where as in the U.S.
admission is determined by who has the money.
There is absolutely no doubt that America is in decline.
We still have Nobel prize winners but they are increasingly
in the form of non natives. When america sells the land that the
country that was founded upon as well as the roads and port

facilities we have lost the ability to repay the huge debt
that we are accumulating with China. There is no evidence
that america is increasing with respect to academic achievement
so even if there was a will in the future we are not equipted
to save ourselves in the face of competition. Richard, if you
think the education level of this newsgroup is abismal where
will you rank future members when we will not constitute a
small piece of memory? The level of the dollar is in direct
relationship where a downward plunge fortells of a future demise
on the world scene. Our generation is O.K. since we got
the dividends by morgaging the country leaving future
generations with nothing to build upon.
Oh how greedy we have become.
Art

2598. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:16:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GUX5j.28314$JD.15187@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32155

Tom Donaly wrote:
> O.k., Cecil, you said it, now prove it. There's no requirement
> for a 90 degree phase shift when you do the math.

Are you using the equation for forward and reflected
current? If not, you need to do so. The phase shift
is not in the standing-wave current. Standing-wave
current phase is fixed with respect to the source.
Absolutely *nothing* happens to the standing-wave
current at the impedance discontinuity.

The reflected current is known to be in phase with
the forward current at the feedpoint. The forward
current is reflected at the tip of the antenna and
undergoes a 180 degree phase shift. Something must
account for the other 180 degrees or else the
feedpoint impedance would not be resistive. I am
working on a graphic that illustrates what happens
at the impedance discontinuity.

Please enlighten us on how the reflected current
gets back in phase with the forward current without
undergoing a phase shift of 180 degrees in its
round-trip path. It is my understanding that the
forward phasor rotates in one direction while the
reflected phasor rotates in the opposite direction.
The key concept there is that a phasor is always
rotating.

I have waded through the math before but I cannot
locate my notes after moving. If you can figure
out a reasonable answer to the above question, I
will certainly consider it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2599. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:18:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eWX5j.28317$JD.17634@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32156

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:29:29 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>> How much power was applied to the network?
>> The minimum that my IC-756PRO would deliver,
>> probably around five watts. The exact power
>> did not need to be known in order to obtain
>> the phase measurements.
> 1W? 5W? 10W?

Sorry, your 20 questions are up.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2600. Midland Full Band T 734

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:29:38 UTC
From: jarekts <jarekts@wp.pl>
Message-ID: <fj9isdpfe1@mx1.internetia.pl>
Source record: 32157

Does anyone have any experience with the Midland Full Band T 734 antenna or similar? The question is, is it necessary to tune its SWR for receiving only, or that doesn't matter? When I had typical 5/8 antenna, it was extremely important to cut it to the correct size, it had a huge influence on receiving. But I don't know if it's the same for Discone antennas, so that's why I'm asking.

2601. PISS ON THE CHICKEN BANDERS!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:33:15 UTC
From: QRP radio <"QRP radio"@QRP>
Message-ID: <4758431c$0$26006$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 32158
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.usenet.kooks

"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>I wish he would find a job already.
>

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2602. MOPY SLURPIE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:34:30 UTC
From: QRP radio <"QRP radio"@QRP>
Message-ID: <47584365$0$26027$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 32159
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini,rec.radio.cb

"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
> RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
> GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
> CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
> BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.
>
>

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2603. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:39:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <o7igl35ffj5b6bo1a9na642gu40k63r0ad@4ax.com>
Source record: 32160

On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 11:05:01 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>But Richard you are at the front in this newsgroup bemoaning
>the education levels.

Hi Arthur,

You are mistaking my complaints of individuals, with that being
indicative of a generality.

>Who goes to college in other countries
>is determined by the prior achievments where as in the U.S.
>admission is determined by who has the money.

You've got that inverted to. Most of sub-Sahara is education limited
because they cannot pay the school fees, not because they are stupid.
The cost is all of maybe $10 a month. Other parts of the world suffer
similarly. Student loans are now a commonplace here, where in the
past (like antediluvian) it was rare.

>There is absolutely no doubt that America is in decline.

Art, you would grease the skids to prove it.

>We still have Nobel prize winners but they are increasingly
>in the form of non natives.

I can't think of one Cherokee, Chippewa, or Shoshone who's won one
myself, so it would seem non-natives have always won them. If I were
so bold as to imagine stepping up to the podium for that medal,
someone in the crowd (a European) would undoubtedly credit it with my
being Scot by your logic.

>When america sells the land that the
>country that was founded upon as well as the roads and port
>facilities we have lost the ability to repay the huge debt
>that we are accumulating with China.

I don't hear China grumbling about our freeloading.

>There is no evidence
>that america is increasing with respect to academic achievement

You aren't going to school, are you? I'm finishing off two graduate
level courses this week. One is nanotechnology (going on 7 years in
that program for me); and the other is in nuclear non-proliferation.
No slackers there. The University (of Washington) that I attend,

ranks in the top 10 for research. Certainly, there are some rather thinly credentialed Community Colleges that populate the fringes, but I help some of those students take off their training wheels before they venture on to the U.

>so even if there was a will in the future we are not equipted
>to save ourselves in the face of competition.

The US of A still is the most productive nation in the world. The economy of China is roughly that of Arkansas.

>Richard, if you
>think the education level of this newsgroup is abismal where
>will you rank future members when we will not constitute a
>small piece of memory?

There will always be fools, but that doesn't make them stupid.

>The level of the dollar is in direct
>relationship where a downward plunge fortells of a future demise
>on the world scene.

This is a cyclic, political choice of the bankrupt Republican theology of self-indulgence and government handouts disguised as tax breaks. We were all trembling against Japan and the Yen during the last Republican plunge into debt 20 years ago. At night, who looks under the bed for them anymore?

>Our generation is O.K. since we got
>the dividends by morgaging the country leaving future
>generations with nothing to build upon.
>Oh how greedy we have become.

Every generation since Plato has said that. Other than that, almost all of your complaints arrive through political choices made by a plurality (most of the world doesn't even get to punch a bus transfer, much less a working ballot).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2604. : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:40:07 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9j6v$3a2$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32161
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
> RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
> GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
> CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
> BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.
>
>

2605. : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:40:22 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9j7g$3i1$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32162
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>I wish he would find a job already.
>

2606. Re: It's almost tax time again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:50:31 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <6kkgl39qt3g7lqvhvcg9rlml7tpjdanni7@4ax.com>
Source record: 32163
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:41:17 -0500, "Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote:

>I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
>RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
>GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
>CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
>BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2607. : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:50:40 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <bkkgl3dh4v3jjnktaj7ighlmoq0kpd3tld@4ax.com>
Source record: 32165
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.usenet.kooks

On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:33:15 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
wrote:

>
>"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
>news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>I wish he would find a job already.
>>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2608. : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:50:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <jkkgl39g7e47g3gipg8a6do0jhttuivp8i@4ax.com>
Source record: 32164
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini,rec.radio.cb

On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:34:30 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
wrote:

>
>"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
>news:fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
>> RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
>> GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
>> CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
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"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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motezrella

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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2609. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 19:54:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <64kgl31653opn5cdukfh3mgbma0l17j6kl@4ax.com>
Source record: 32166

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 19:18:34 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:29:29 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>>> How much power was applied to the network?
>>> The minimum that my IC-756PRO would deliver,
>>> probably around five watts. The exact power
>>> did not need to be known in order to obtain
>>> the phase measurements.
>> 1W? 5W? 10W?
>
>Sorry, your 20 questions are up.

OK, so you will not adequately support your claim for measurement. On
the basis of what has been revealed, however, it shows absolutely no
evidence of transmission line behavior.

Surprising enough, the sum of those details disclosed comes close to
validating Tom's measurement! Sort of a win-win outcome. ;-)

I can see how your "plausible deniability" could be part of the
Administration's white paper on the Iranian threat.

Interviewer:
"Do you really see World War 3 and mushroom clouds Mr. President?"
the Texan responds:
>Sorry, your 20 questions are up.

Should we try again to see if you, like that other Texan, has a second
chance at a legacy?

1W? 5W? 10W?

2610. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 20:11:43 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3IY5j.23533$MJ6.5785@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 32167

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> But you already knew that . .
>
> Of course I did. "Through the coil" does NOT mean "through
> the coil wire". It means "through the coil". You still uttered
> a falsehood but I doubt that you will ever admit it.

Cecil,

You got me. I omitted the word "wire".

Of course your time delay "impossibility" complaint makes absolutely no sense at all if you accept that W8JI was not talking about a wave traveling through 50 feet of wire in 3 ns. He was talking about a wave traveling 10 inches in 3 ns. I mistakenly assumed that no one in this discussion even remotely considered superluminal wave propagation.

Please accept my humble apology for an utter lack of fine craftsmanship in word games.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2611. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 20:13:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <j1lgl3h1htsjcivgsa3tcuuti5s8q5jnga@4ax.com>
Source record: 32168

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 11:54:38 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>Should we try again to see if you, like that other Texan, has a second
>chance at a legacy?
>
>1W? 5W? 10W?

Let's just skip this last, 5W is enough, and suggest you proceed to
the other lingering question. It may seem tedious, but it is the work
of measurement and validation. If you are not interested in valid
data, there was no point in buying that scope, much less plugging a
circuit into it. One has to imagine that you probably haven't had it
calibrated - but even there I would accept it conformed to spec and
you would still be treading water.

The risk you run in answering these questions is in your responses
revealing failure. We have already passed that milepost sometime ago,
all that remains is to find out if you drove through the sign saying
the bridge was washed out.

It would be intriguing to discover how your rig drove 5W through the
coil to a 48:1 mismatch. I can well imagine that the insane load
detector limited you to 5W, but the detected levels must have been in
the microvolts (hard to measure phase shift in the trace bloom).

However, these details are lost in the mist of memory, or perhaps you
would pull on our heart-strings about crippling arthritis with
dragging those "notebooks" open to that page only to suffer through
the tears of your poor vision. You might consider digitizing
everything so it is searchable, and enjoy the benefits of browsers
that are tailored for the impaired.

2612. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 20:26:07 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <zVY5j.28338$JD.12038@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32169

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> O.k., Cecil, you said it, now prove it. There's no requirement
>> for a 90 degree phase shift when you do the math.
>
> Are you using the equation for forward and reflected
> current? If not, you need to do so. The phase shift
> is not in the standing-wave current. Standing-wave
> current phase is fixed with respect to the source.
> Absolutely *nothing* happens to the standing-wave
> current at the impedance discontinuity.
>
> The reflected current is known to be in phase with
> the forward current at the feedpoint. The forward
> current is reflected at the tip of the antenna and
> undergoes a 180 degree phase shift. Something must
> account for the other 180 degrees or else the
> feedpoint impedance would not be resistive. I am
> working on a graphic that illustrates what happens
> at the impedance discontinuity.
>
> Please enlighten us on how the reflected current
> gets back in phase with the forward current without
> undergoing a phase shift of 180 degrees in its
> round-trip path. It is my understanding that the
> forward phasor rotates in one direction while the
> reflected phasor rotates in the opposite direction.
> The key concept there is that a phasor is always
> rotating.
>
> I have waded through the math before but I cannot
> locate my notes after moving. If you can figure
> out a reasonable answer to the above question, I
> will certainly consider it.

How about answering the other part of my post, Cecil.
I didn't use reflection mechanics to reach my conclusion.
I did use two port ABCD parameters (the hard way) which can
be derived from reflection mechanics. Anyway, you're being too
simple. If you're going to use reflection mechanics, you have to
account for all the reflections, and you have to explain yourself
each step of the way. Anyway, destroy a few brain cells
thinking about the other part of my post and get back to me.
73,

Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2613. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 20:32:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9m89$im0$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32170

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> By the way, one week in the hospital cost: Hospital $80,000,
>> emergency room $1,900, ambulance $1
>
> I'm sorry that happened. Get well quick.

Off topic, I know you have a harley though ...

Had putts since I was 16, never had an accident out of the dirt, nothing ever serious, etc.

Be careful on that monster of yours--wishing ya all the luck--and, oh yeah, TAKE CARE on that road! They ARE out to get ya ... ;-)

Regards,
JS

2614. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 20:52:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9ne8$m20$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32171

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> Are you talking about the Smith Chart or sex?
> I have MicroSmith and use it often. Unfortunately,
> I cannot do a MicroSmith screen capture with
> Windows XP so I am handicapped in passing on
> the results.

Should be able to hit "print screen" button, open paint and paste the
image in, then save the file and attach it to an email/post ...
sometimes the print screen button is used in conjunction with a
"function button", especially on laptops.

If all that fails, a good utility for screen capture is mwsnap, you can
find it here:

http://www.mirekw.com/winfreeware/mwsnap.html

Regards,
JS

2615. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:15:37 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <hYKdnb9rk6lb-8XanZ2dnUVZ8sCknZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 32173

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:o7igl35ffj5b6bo1a9na642gu40k63r0ad@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 11:05:01 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
>>But Richard you are at the front in this newsgroup bemoaning
>>the education levels.
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> You are mistaking my complaints of individuals, with that being
> indicative of a generality.
>
>>Who goes to college in other countries
>>is determined by the prior achievments where as in the U.S.
>>admissision is determined by who has the money.
>
> You've got that inverted to. Most of sub-Sahara is education limited
> because they cannot pay the school fees, not because they are stupid.
> The cost is all of maybe $10 a month. Other parts of the world suffer
> similarly. Student loans are now a commonplace here, where in the
> past (like antediluvian) it was rare.
>
>>There is absolutely no doubt that America is in decline.
>
> Art, you would grease the skids to prove it.
>
>>We still have Nobel prize winners but they are increasingly
>>in the form of non natives.
>
> I can't think of one Cherokee, Chippewa, or Shoshone who's won one
> myself, so it would seem non-natives have always won them. If I were
> so bold as to imagine stepping up to the podium for that medal,
> someone in the crowd (a European) would undoubtedly credit it with my
> being Scot by your logic.
>
>>When america sells the land that the
>>country that was founded upon as well as the roads and port
>>facilities we have lost the ability to repay the huge debt
>>that we are accumulating with China.
>
> I don't hear China grumbling about our freeloading.
>
>>There is no evidence

>>that america is increasing with respect to academic achievement
>
> You aren't going to school, are you? I'm finishing off two graduate
> level courses this week. One is nanotechnology (going on 7 years in
> that program for me); and the other is in nuclear non-proliferation.
> No slackers there. The University (of Washington) that I attend,
> ranks in the top 10 for research. Certainly, there are some rather
> thinly credentialed Community Colleges that populate the fringes, but
> I help some of those students take off their training wheels before
> they venture on to the U.
>
>>so even if there was a will in the future we are not equipted
>>to save ourselves in the face of competition.
>
> The US of A still is the most productive nation in the world. The
> economy of China is roughly that of Arkansas.
>
>>Richard, if you
>>think the education level of this newsgroup is abismal where
>>will you rank future members when we will not constitute a
>>small piece of memory?
>
> There will always be fools, but that doesn't make them stupid.
>
>>The level of the dollar is in direct
>>relationship where a downward plunge fortells of a future demise
>>on the world scene.
>
> This is a cyclic, political choice of the bankrupt Republican theology
> of self-indulgence and government handouts disguised as tax breaks. We
> were all trembling against Japan and the Yen during the last
> Republican plunge into debt 20 years ago. At night, who looks under
> the bed for them anymore?
>
>>Our generation is O.K. since we got
>>the dividends by morgaging the country leaving future
>>generations with nothing to build upon.
>>Oh how greedy we have become.
>
> Every generation since Plato has said that. Other than that, almost
> all of your complaints arrive through political choices made by a
> plurality (most of the world doesn't even get to punch a bus transfer,
> much less a working ballot).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

LOL

Thank you for your comments gentlemen. Perhaps all is not lost. Only 1% of
the world's population have a college level education, so we may yet keep

our heads above the water a little while longer. Especially since most of the developing nations will disappear if you believe the predictions for global warming.

Oh so that's the plan. Now I understand why the USA doesn't care to reduce carbon emissions. It's a win-win situation whatever happens.

Sorry I forgot to amend the spelling on my earlier posting from British to American.

Mike G0ULI

2616. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:16:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <199b26a9-ea51-463d-9648-e865f492cd9a@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32172

On 6 Dec, 11:39, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 11:05:01 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >But Richard you are at the front in this newsgroup bemoaning
> >the education levels.
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> You are mistaking my complaints of individuals, with that being
> indicative of a generality.
>
> >Who goes to college in other countries
> >is determined by the prior achievments where as in the U.S.
> >admissision is determined by who has the money.
>
> You've got that inverted to. Most of sub-Sahara is education limited
> because they cannot pay the school fees, not because they are stupid.
> The cost is all of maybe $10 a month. Other parts of the world suffer
> similarly. Student loans are now a commonplace here, where in the
> past (like antediluvian) it was rare.
>
> >There is absolutely no doubt that America is in decline.
>
> Art, you would grease the skids to prove it.
>
> >We still have Nobel prize winners but they are increasingly
> >in the form of non natives.
>
> I can't think of one Cherokee, Chippewa, or Shoshone who's won one
> myself, so it would seem non-natives have always won them. If I were
> so bold as to imagine stepping up to the podium for that medal,
> someone in the crowd (a European) would undoubtedly credit it with my
> being Scot by your logic.
>
> >When america sells the land that the
> >country that was founded upon as well as the roads and port
> >facilities we have lost the ability to repay the huge debt
> >that we are accumulating with China.
>
> I don't hear China grumbling about our freeloading.
>
> >There is no evidence
> >that america is increasing with respect to academic achievement

>
> You aren't going to school, are you? I'm finishing off two graduate
> level courses this week. One is nanotechnology (going on 7 years in
> that program for me); and the other is in nuclear non-proliferation.
> No slackers there. The University (of Washington) that I attend,
> ranks in the top 10 for research. Certainly, there are some rather
> thinly credentialed Community Colleges that populate the fringes, but
> I help some of those students take off their training wheels before
> they venture on to the U.
>
> >so even if there was a will in the future we are not equipted
> >to save ourselves in the face of competition.
>
> The US of A still is the most productive nation in the world. The
> economy of China is roughly that of Arkansas.
>
> >Richard, if you
> >think the education level of this newsgroup is abismal where
> >will you rank future members when we will not constitute a
> >small piece of memory?
>
> There will always be fools, but that doesn't make them stupid.
>
> >The level of the dollar is in direct
> >relationship where a downward plunge fortells of a future demise
> >on the world scene.
>
> This is a cyclic, political choice of the bankrupt Republican theology
> of self-indulgence and government handouts disguised as tax breaks. We
> were all trembling against Japan and the Yen during the last
> Republican plunge into debt 20 years ago. At night, who looks under
> the bed for them anymore?
>
> >Our generation is O.K. since we got
> >the dividends by morgaging the country leaving future
> >generations with nothing to build upon.
> >Oh how greedy we have become.
>
> Every generation since Plato has said that. Other than that, almost
> all of your complaints arrive through political choices made by a
> plurality (most of the world doesn't even get to punch a bus transfer,
> much less a working ballot).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Well you seem to be optomistic about America's future so why isn't
that reflected
in your daily tone?. Both you and Roy appear to be so unhappy with
those around you

as well as being sarcastic to all as we enjoy the hobby. It would be really great
if you shared your knoweledge of radiation in a way that would help those who
request it. You certainly have the knoweledge yet you seem to abhore the
pleasure that one obtains from giving to others. I know that you do not desire
the accumulation of money as does Roy so I feel you should re examine what your present
agender serves. Just think, you could provide insights on radiation that would dwarf
the never ending subjects of standing waves, current distribution on coils and yes
even discussion around the laws of the universe that would demand attention from
the inquisitive and draw them away from subjects that have already turned on their
twentyive circuit of arguments where people have forgotten their initial positions
and are now argueing against the same without challenge. Talk to us about the
trend towards short antennas or why radiation does not come from the end of a radiator,
or the difference between systems and antennas or comments with respect to old wives tails.
Frankly most of us are more interested in what is correct and right and you are
well placed in that area. Cheer up, have a life and enjoy it and savor the delights
of the hobby and of giving. We already have Roy as a self styled upper guru
so the last thing we need is a clone that dwells on the errors of others.
Have a happy holiday
Art

2617. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:22:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5KZ5j.29131$ID6.17741@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32174

Richard Clark wrote:
>> Sorry, your 20 questions are up.
>
> OK, so you will not adequately support your claim for measurement. On
> the basis of what has been revealed, however, it shows absolutely no
> evidence of transmission line behavior.

If you want evidence of transmission line behavior
look at the EZNEC files for:

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif

One file is a coil terminated in its characteristic
impedance. The other is the same coil unterminated.

Based on your questions, an ordinary prudent man would
assume that you are just wasting my time. Next thing
is that you will be ragging on me for the number of
postings I had to make in answering your questions.

If you want transmission line behavior evidence in
coils, look at Corum's Figure 2 in section III of
his paper.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2618. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:24:37 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fj9pedpdu1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32176

Cecil Moore wrote:

> A loading coil is not an ideal
> transmission line and its "current maximum" is not
> caused by standing waves.

It's probably true that ideal transmission lines don't exist in any
form. The standing wave in question has both a minimum AND a maximum,
whose locations are determined by the relative phase and amplitude of
the forward and reflected waves at each position.

> The "current maximum" in
> the coil is caused by adjacent coupling between the
> coils and does not occur at a purely resistive point.

How do you propose that this occurs without having an effect on the
forward and reflected waves which comprise the standing wave?

> Although not shown, the
> voltage at the current maximum in the coil is not
> in phase with the current so in this case, the
> "current maximum" is not a pure resistance, is
> not the current anti-node point, and is not the
> resonant point. The current at the bottom of the
> antenna is in phase with the voltage and the feedpoint
> impedance is purely resistive.

It would be better if you provided some sort of demarcation between
the well known facts and the pensive speculation in your posts. :-)

> The coil puts a hump in the current which causes
> the current envelope to deviate from sinusoidal.

What does the IEEE dictionary have to say about 'current humps' I wonder.

73, ac6xg

2619. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:27:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sPZ5j.3447$NY.1119@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32175

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> "Through the coil" does NOT mean "through
>> the coil wire". It means "through the coil". You still uttered
>> a falsehood but I doubt that you will ever admit it.

> You got me. I omitted the word "wire".

In that case, I apologize for jumping on you. The VF of
the coil is approximately double what it would be if
the current followed the wire. That's because of the
inter-winding interaction. But the magnetic fields
from coil#1 do not magically jump 10 inches to coil#100
as W8JI implies they do. His measurements are off by
a magnitude because he used standing-wave current for
his measurements. I suspect he actually measured less
than 3 ns "delay" but knew he couldn't afford to post
a faster-than-light measurement.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2620. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:33:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <AUZ5j.29136$lD6.16504@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32177

Richard Clark wrote:
> It would be intriguing to discover how your rig drove 5W through the
> coil to a 48:1 mismatch.

I already reported more than a year ago that it was
through an autotransformer. I matched the coil Z0
on both the source end and the load end.

I have no doubt that if you catch me in a misspelled
word, you will pounce on it and say it proves my
measurements were invalid. That's what nonsense
we have come to expect from you.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2621. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:40:00 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <18205-47586C30-240@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 32179

Art wrote:
"That is because you quote outdated technology and have lost the means of deduction for yourself."

O.K, Not much technical content in that posting, nor hint of what Art hopes to do with an 80 degree tilt. Maximizing horizontal polarisation is another mystery. Vertical polarization is the way to launch groundwaves and it will be so 100 years from today. Modern technology is unlikely to improve the FCC approved antenna and grounding systems used in AM broadcasting, thanks to RCA`s B., L., & E. (1927).

The coil argument has persisted a long time but it has provoked some searching into the behavior of inductance. W8JI may be on to something but he may not have it exactly right. Terman and Lenkurt have the TWT down, as invented in England (1943) but its coil is stretched out so that a foot long coil only has a dozen turns and lacks tight coupling which might work as W8JI describes.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2622. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:40:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%_Z5j.3448$NY.2293@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32178

Tom Donaly wrote:
> If you're going to use reflection mechanics, you have to
> account for all the reflections, and you have to explain yourself
> each step of the way.

I can do that, Tom, but I am standing by for an emergency
trip to New York which involves my daughter's life.

In the meantime, let's see if we can agree if 43.4 degrees
of 600 ohm line is terminated in -j567 ohms, the forward
current will be in phase with the reflected current, i.e.
the impedance looking into the line will be zero ohms. Have
you used any current reflection coefficients recently? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2623. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:45:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <F3_5j.3449$NY.1229@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32180

John Smith wrote:
> Should be able to hit "print screen" button, open paint and paste the
> image in, then save the file and attach it to an email/post ...
> sometimes the print screen button is used in conjunction with a
> "function button", especially on laptops.

That worked with Windows 98 and SE. Doesn't work
with XP. When I go to paste into paint, there is
nothing there to paste. The problem is that XP
won't allow me to display MicroSmith in a window.

> If all that fails, a good utility for screen capture is mwsnap, you can
> find it here:
>
> http://www.mirekw.com/winfreeware/mwsnap.html

I wonder if it will work with a Quickbasic DOS
program running under XP that will not display
in a window?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2624. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 21:50:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <z8_5j.29137$ID6.20236@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32181

Jim Kelley wrote:
> How do you propose that this occurs without having an effect on the
> forward and reflected waves which comprise the standing wave?

It obviously has an effect on the standing wave. In no
way can Wes's current waveform be called a cosine function.
However, we know that the current and voltage are in
phase at the feedpoint and at the tip of the antenna.
It is impossible for them to be in phase anywhere else.

> It would be better if you provided some sort of demarcation between the
> well known facts and the pensive speculation in your posts. :-)

It's all simple physics, Jim, aided by a measured IQ of 168.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2625. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 22:00:08 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fj9rd7$v7c$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32182

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> I wonder if it will work with a Quickbasic DOS
> program running under XP that will not display
> in a window?

OK, I was too quick to dismiss the REAL problem ... if I come across
anything--I'll let ya know ... I stand corrected.

Ever think about an updated freeware/shareware smith program?

Regards,
JS

2626. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 22:24:30 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <d0a9c596-9b38-4e79-a8bc-26fdbfad5c1e@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32183

On 6 Dec, 13:50, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
> > How do you propose that this occurs without having an effect on the
> > forward and reflected waves which comprise the standing wave?
>
> It obviously has an effect on the standing wave. In no
> way can Wes's current waveform be called a cosine function.
> However, we know that the current and voltage are in
> phase at the feedpoint and at the tip of the antenna.
> It is impossible for them to be in phase anywhere else.
>
> > It would be better if you provided some sort of demarcation between the
> > well known facts and the pensive speculation in your posts. :-)
>
> It's all simple physics, Jim, aided by a measured IQ of 168.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Ouch Cecil, I think you need to come down a bit!
We are not prehistoric mammals when compared to what you
perceive your self to be. Do you really want to be a clone of Roy
where you can flout yourself as superior to all?
You have had your fun with all those wave things that
you have foisted upon others but rubbing it in regarding
how clever you are compared to other mortals will not
allow anger that has festered to decline.
Art

2627. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 22:32:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DL_5j.69257$RX.17977@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32184

art wrote:
> Ouch Cecil, I think you need to come down a bit!

My nephew, who is also a member of MENSA, recently
went to a job interview. On his resume, he listed
his MENSA membership. The interviewer, who would
have been his future boss said, "You're a member
of MENSA? You want my job, don't you?" My nephew
took the MENSA line off his resume. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2628. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 23:19:38 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fja064$2qg$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32186

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> How do you propose that this occurs without having an effect on the
>> forward and reflected waves which comprise the standing wave?
>
>
> It obviously has an effect on the standing wave.

Obviously. The question is, how to reconcile that fact with your
statement:

> "A loading coil is not an ideal
> transmission line and its "current maximum" is not
> caused by standing waves."

A current maximum would obviously be a prominent feature of standing
waves resulting from the superposition of forward and reflected currents.

> In no
> way can Wes's current waveform be called a cosine function.

Wes who?

> However, we know that the current and voltage are in
> phase at the feedpoint and at the tip of the antenna.

Assuming it's a resistive antenna, assuming we're talking about
forward current. What other assumptions are we missing?

> It's all simple physics, Jim, aided by a measured IQ of 168.

;-) There.
Among the things evidently manifested by an alleged "IQ of 168" are a
narcisitic overestimate of ones own abilities and a compulsive need to
demonstrate same.

What does "its current maximum is not caused by standing waves" mean
to someone with an "IQ of 168"?

ac6xg

2629. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 23:24:02 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fja0ec$336$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32185

Cecil Moore wrote:

> My nephew, who is also a member of MENSA, recently
> went to a job interview. On his resume, he listed
> his MENSA membership. The interviewer, who would
> have been his future boss said, "You're a member
> of MENSA? You want my job, don't you?" My nephew
> took the MENSA line off his resume. :-)

Let him know that Star Trek Fan Club membership isn't something to
brag about either. :-)

ac6xg

2630. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 23:32:49 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <OE%5j.5950$4q5.3885@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32187

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> If you're going to use reflection mechanics, you have to
>> account for all the reflections, and you have to explain yourself
>> each step of the way.
>
> I can do that, Tom, but I am standing by for an emergency
> trip to New York which involves my daughter's life.
>
> In the meantime, let's see if we can agree if 43.4 degrees
> of 600 ohm line is terminated in -j567 ohms, the forward
> current will be in phase with the reflected current, i.e.
> the impedance looking into the line will be zero ohms. Have
> you used any current reflection coefficients recently? :-)

Actually, I have. They're built into the formulas for transmission line voltages and currents on my calculator. My calculator is a Cecil disciple.
I hope your daughter comes through in good shape. I understand the worry, believe me.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2631. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 23:38:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fja158dgi1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32188

Cecil Moore wrote:
> ... I am standing by for an emergency
> trip to New York which involves my daughter's life.
> ...

Prayers and best wishes ... God protect and speed.

Warmest regards,
JS

2632. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-06 23:44:41 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fja1hbeau1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32189

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> My nephew, who is also a member of MENSA, recently
> went to a job interview. On his resume, he listed
> his MENSA membership. The interviewer, who would
> have been his future boss said, "You're a member
> of MENSA? You want my job, don't you?" My nephew
> took the MENSA line off his resume. :-)

Yes, I have seen it time and time again ... people are fired for proficiency, IQ, skills, warm personalities, etc. I have seen gifted individuals sabotaged, setup, conspired against, etc. Has made me very slow to react on job performance evaluations given by others on an individual(s.)

The idiots of the world have a mission and a lot at stake, they will "kill" competition on sight! This is used as a strong "survival skill" by them ... convince the nephew that there is a lot to be had by "dummying up" at the correct times and places.

Sometimes you wonder if this is not the major force at work in large corporations?

Regards,
JS

2633. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 00:07:52 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <46e6d1d0-4fc6-4a51-be2c-586d5bedacc5@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32190

On Dec 6, 5:19 pm, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
>Among the things evidently manifested by an alleged "IQ of 168" are a
>narcisitic overestimate of ones own abilities and a compulsive need to
>demonstrate same.
>
> What does "its current maximum is not caused by standing waves" mean
> to someone with an "IQ of 168"?
>
> ac6xg

IQ doesn't mean a whole lot to me.. I've also been tested in
the same appx 160+ range.. Big deal.. I'm still basically a redneck
dumbass because I never applied myself much in school.
I hated school actually, and snuck away every chance I got... :/
I sure never had any interest in trying to join Mensa.
What do Mensa groups do anyway? I'm fairly sure whatever they
do would be boring to me... :(
MK

2634. Re: Midland Full Band T 734

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 00:09:20 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnflh3pg.488.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 32191

On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 20:29:38 +0100, jarekts wrote:
> Does anyone have any experience with the Midland Full Band T 734 antenna or
> similar? The question is, is it necessary to tune its SWR for receiving
> only, or that doesn't matter? When I had typical 5/8 antenna, it was
> extremely important to cut it to the correct size, it had a huge influence
> on receiving. But I don't know if it's the same for Discone antennas, so
> that's why I'm asking.

I don't know the Midland Full Band T 734 antenna.
But, if it's a discone, any cutting you might due will only affect its
minimum low frequency spec. It'll be 'good', then, from that freq on up
for several octaves -- for slelected definitions of 'good'.

Jonesy
--
Marvin L Jones | jonz | W3DHJ | linux
38.24N 104.55W | @ config.com | Jonesy | OS/2
*** Killfiling google posts: <http://jonz.net/ng.htm>

2635. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 00:48:14 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <bf8f837d-5dd2-42b1-bf98-10f16f0a2fc3@l16g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32192

On 6 Dec, 13:40, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "That is because you quote outdated technology and have lost the means
> of deduction for yourself."
>
> O.K, Not much technical content in that posting, nor hint of what Art
> hopes to do with an 80 degree tilt. Maximizing horizontal polarisation
> is another mystery.

Hmm You put a stake in the ground when you stated that you can take
Kraus to the bank. Have you changed your mind regarding a tilt angle?
Why do you state that maximising horizontal polarisation is a mystery
if you are now finally aware of antenna tilt?
As far as maximising specific polarisation apparently airports need
to devise such a system to find wind shear systems. I suspect that
medical systems would appreciate a clearer focus. But describing
this effect to fill a hole that is present in industry it is just
something that was revealed when adding time varient and radiators
to Gaussian law. It forced me to consider the equilibrium effects
within the arbitary gravitational field which thus demanded a full
wave length radiator and not to accept fractional lengths.
The same trail also showed me that an array in equilibrium provides
stacked gain tho using a single feed and again the tilt angle comes
into play. These determinations along the path of the trail showed
that the helix angle that Kraus found by experimentation was a
reflection of the radiator tilt revealed while on the trail.
This tilt angle is given by all computor programs some thing I
was unaware of and where all people on this group are in denial.
The same trail leads to helix antennas that are in equilibrium
which by following the trail provides me with a rotatable
directive antenna which also provides a path to a near point
radiation system predicted by a russian scientist as being
possible. What I intend to do with the radiator tilt is of no
concern to me or that the trail's final destination is
Maxwell's law which is thus now described in deeper detail.
This emphasises that old chinese saying It is n ot the
destination that counts but the journey taken to get there.
You can mock the idea of a tilt and any program that portrays
it but for the young and inquisitive it is quite exciting.
When we are gone and forgotten new wheels will roll on
this same trail and there will be an understanding as how the
Japanese did not have a yagi antenna during the last war.
This was the unwillingnes to change despite the obvious.

If you haven't got a computor or unwilling to address
computor programs then ask a friend to check it out for you.
Adding this to Terman could possibly allow you to leapfrog
the world with respect to radiation.Or you can ignore it and
pass on restfully and without concern to your final destiny.
Your choice
Art
Art

Vertical polarization is the way to launch
> groundwaves and it will be so 100 years from today. Modern technology is
> unlikely to improve the FCC approved antenna and grounding systems used
> in AM broadcasting, thanks to RCA`s B., L., & E. (1927).
>
> The coil argument has persisted a long time but it has provoked some
> searching into the behavior of inductance. W8JI may be on to something
> but he may not have it exactly right. Terman and Lenkurt have the TWT
> down, as invented in England (1943) but its coil is stretched out so
> that a foot long coil only has a dozen turns and lacks tight coupling
> which might work as W8JI describes.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

2636. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 01:13:56 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@youknow.comcast.net>
Message-ID: <Xns99FECE20B5FC9mcoslocomcastnet@216.196.97.136>
Source record: 32093

Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au> wrote in news:7437a21d-524e-43c8-95b1-d10f7cbf8509@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com:

> On Dec 6, 11:43 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>
>
> Hi Roy
> You have the program, do as Art say's and tell us what it
> comes up with.

Doesn't work that way, sir.

If I say that antennas work by shooting little turds off the ends of the wires, it isn't Roy's job to prove it, it's mine.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2637. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 01:35:44 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4758a370$0$15403$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32094

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:d3927f81-4ae7-4714-9d6b-2c66eee56de3@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...

> I know you are a newby to physics and you stated "but I don't think"
> But I want you to think about the materials that are selected for
> radiation.

Materials do not radiate electromagnetically. Dynamic fields cause
radiation. It does not take an experienced physicist such as yourself to
know that.

> Are they all of a specific type?

A plastic ping pong ball can be used to radiate a TEM as long as you apply a
static electricity charge to it and apply kinetic energy by moving it up and
down at 1 cycle/sec.

Ping pong balls are not conductors or constructed of diamagnetic materials.

>Which has this levitation effect

Gravity does not have a repulsive force that can be observed, therefore
there can be no levitation effects that can be observed. Please do not bring
up dark matter.

> connection
> on all or some of these materials ? What is the connection with
> respect to
> tank circuits and oscillation?

Tank circuits cannot cause repulsive gravitational forces.

We cannot construct gravity amplifiers.

Such is the mythology of Area 51.

> Where do oxide particles come into the
> picture?
> Where does the equilibrium or gravitational factors of Newton blend
> in
> with the electromagnetic phenomina.
>Where does the particulates come
> from that
> for a external layer that is called a "skin".
> Why do some decay and
> others do not.
> What does it mean when a particle escapes from the
> immediate

> gravitational borders as alluded to by Gauss e.t.c
> None of this is mentioned by Maxwell other than the basic law created
> by intuition but without the associated facts.So to answer the
> questions
> about which you "don't think" you now have to be a detective yourself
> to
> provide any possible direction as an alternate.Suggestion, look up
> the
> definitions of equilibrium and gravitation to see exactly how those
> words
> became interactive in the minds of the masters in the 18th century and
> mull
> in your mind the implications that they have with respect to the
> universe
> or nature, which ever you prefer. Also look up G.U.T. to see why
> physics
> attach so much importance to the subject and again mull in your mind
> why
> there is so much research and time in the subject of which you
> "don't
> think" about. But then I am asking to much of you to try to
> understand
> radiation or even antenna computor programs.
> Art

What is the half life of an electron?

What is the mass of 1.0 Volt/meter?

2638. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 01:41:50 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4758a4de$0$15336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32095

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...

> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
> group
> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force

What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?

2639. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 01:42:55 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <a4b5d83b-86dd-4d09-8ada-0ebd0aec6734@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32096

On Dec 6, 7:13 pm, Mike Coslo <mco...@youknow.comcast.net> wrote:
> Derek <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in news:7437a21d-524e-43c8-95b1-
> d10f7cbf8...@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com:
>
> > On Dec 6, 11:43 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>
> > Hi Roy
> > You have the program, do as Art say's and tell us what it
> > comes up with.
>
> Doesn't work that way, sir.
>
> If I say that antennas work by shooting little turds off the ends of the
> wires, it isn't Roy's job to prove it, it's mine.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -

Post of the week. You win a free Britney Spears oven mitt!
MK

2640. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 01:45:11 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <LY2dnQog-rVuOMXanZ2dnUVZ8tSdnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 32097

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:46e6d1d0-4fc6-4a51-be2c-586d5bedacc5@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 6, 5:19 pm, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
>>Among the things evidently manifested by an alleged "IQ of 168" are a
>>narcisitic overestimate of ones own abilities and a compulsive need to
>>demonstrate same.
>>
>> What does "its current maximum is not caused by standing waves" mean
>> to someone with an "IQ of 168"?
>>
>> ac6xg
>
> IQ doesn't mean a whole lot to me.. I've also been tested in
> the same appx 160+ range.. Big deal.. I'm still basically a redneck
> dumbass because I never applied myself much in school.
> I hated school actually, and snuck away every chance I got... :/
> I sure never had any interest in trying to join Mensa.
> What do Mensa groups do anyway? I'm fairly sure whatever they
> do would be boring to me... :(
> MK
>

I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.

You can coast along with a high enough IQ without having to work too hard, but it takes hard work and dedication to achieve anything worthwhile. The top people anywhere in the world are not the smartest, but they learned to use what they have to the maximum and put the hours in. If you expect a high IQ to grant you a short cut to the top, it won't and there are a whole lot of only slightly less intelligent people who know just enough and have a vested interest to stop you from getting there.

Mensa is merely a self congratulatory society for smart people who lack the drive to succeed. But don't let that stop you from joining so long as all you expect is the chance of some (reasonably) intelligent conversation at social functions.

Well it didn't match up to my standards (or the intelligence that is displayed on r.r.a.a.) so I didn't bother renewing my subscription when it expired.

Cheers all,

Mike GOULI

2641. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 01:50:20 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <wF16j.8260$gs.7635@trndny08>
Source record: 32098

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4758a4de$0$15336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
>> group
>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>
> What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?
>
>
>

art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got in
his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!

2642. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:07:39 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <03035993-e9f8-436d-bc42-538cb7a5dbd2@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32099

On Dec 7, 10:13 am, Mike Coslo <mco...@youknow.comcast.net> wrote
>
> Doesn't work that way, sir.
>
> If I say that antennas work by shooting little turds off the ends of the
> wires, it isn't Roy's job to prove it, it's mine.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -

Hi Mike
What you say is very true, but, Art is not looking for
confirmation
he has already stated that he is not going to hand his findings to
this group on a plate.
What he is trying to do is guide others to find for themselves what
he already knows.

Derek

2643. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:22:34 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4758ae6b$0$15419$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32100

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:26660a2a-17cd-437a-9be3-6e1c6d1e1072@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 5, 8:47 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> And I was making a big mistake considering it as a lumped component (like
>> the 1950's concept) until I was brought up to date here so I should not
>> badmouth ARRL. That photo using a thermocouple type ammeter on both ends
>> of
>> the coil, where they even turned the coil upside down and repeated the
>> measurement was pretty convincing although there is enough controversy by
>> the people in this ng that it needs to be verified more. Going further, I
>> am
>> still trying to consider how the extra angle can also be absorbed "into"
>> an
>> impedance discontinuity. You are saying that 44 degrees phase shift is
>> equal
>> to 44 degrees electrical length? Thus, using "phase shift", provided
>> (resistance free) by nature, it is possible to have electrical length
>> over
>> zero physical length? I still have some considering to do on that one but
>> it
>> is immensly interesting to say the least.
>
> In your deliberations, do consider the case where the impedance
> matching is obtained using lumped components. All of the "phase
> shift" will then be occurring over 0 length.
>
> I am reminded of the small joke:
> Three people need to rent a room for the night. The each give the
> clerk
> $10 for a total of $30. The clerk realizes the price is $25 and gives
> the
> valet 5 one dollar bills to refund to the people. But it is hard to
> split
> $5 three ways, so they each take $1 and tip the valet $2.
> So 3 people each paid $9 and the valet got $2 for a total of $29.
> But the original was $30. Where did the extra $1 go?
>
> Perhaps there is just no reason why the "phase shifts" should add
> to 90. That would make the problem go away.

That is just a mis-statement of the case. You just have to keep track of the
money:

When the men come in, they have $30

When they have paid for their rooms, they have $0 and the hotel has $30

When the bellboy takes the money to give back to them, they have $0, the bellboy has $5 and the hotel has $25

When the bellboy gives them the money back, they have $3, the bellboy has $2, the hotel has $25

The fallacy here is to think you can "add" the bellboy's $2 to the $27 they have paid for the room. It's already part of that $27, as it's $25+$2

2644. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:24:35 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <3b10357d-43e0-4273-b6bc-d376d34026b3@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32101

On 6 Dec, 17:50, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> news:4758a4de$0$15336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> >news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
> >> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
> >> group
> >> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>
> > > What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?
>
> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got in
> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!

David
Go to your books and read the basics on Gauss with respect
to a arbitary field.
I am beginning to belief that you have lost everything
that you learned in college. Have you had a heart attack or
a stroke sometime in the past which would explane that?
Art

2645. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:31:32 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4758b083$0$15369$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32102

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:wF16j.8260$gs.7635@trndny08...
>
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:4758a4de$0$15336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>> news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>>
>>> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
>>> group
>>> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>>
>> What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?
>>
>>
>>
>
> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got
> in his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!

The solution to the tilt angle is follows:

Assume the earth is curved.

Observe that the radio horizon is actually 15 degrees below the visible
horizon.

Now assume the Earth is flat.

In that case, you must tilt the propagation angle 15 degrees from horizontal
for maximum propagation.

2646. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:37:38 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <44470d44-a77b-404a-81ad-f571acd2ec85@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32103

On 6 Dec, 18:07, Derek <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote:
> On Dec 7, 10:13 am, Mike Coslo <mco...@youknow.comcast.net> wrote
>
>
>
> > Doesn't work that way, sir.
>
> > If I say that antennas work by shooting little turds off the ends of the
> > wires, it isn't Roy's job to prove it, it's mine.
>
> > - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
> Hi Mike
> What you say is very true, but, Art is not looking for
> confirmation
> he has already stated that he is not going to hand his findings to
> this group on a plate.
> What he is trying to do is guide others to find for themselves what
> he already knows.
>
> Derek

Impossible to do that if they don't understand the basics of physics!
I was hoping an inquisitive educated person would come along and read
but we rarely have such a visitor as the groups reputation procedes
us.
I will put the subject away for a more suitable time where it can be
properly debated.On top of that none are able to operate a antenna
computor program or even want to which bring things to a dead end.
Enuf for now. For the present I will call it a day and move on.
Art

2647. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:39:26 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@youknow.comcast.net>
Message-ID: <Xns99FEDC9F3489Fmcoslocomcastnet@216.196.97.136>
Source record: 32104

Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au> wrote in
news:03035993-e9f8-436d-bc42-538cb7a5dbd2@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com:

> On Dec 7, 10:13 am, Mike Coslo <mco...@youknow.comcast.net> wrote
>>
>> Doesn't work that way, sir.
>>
>> If I say that antennas work by shooting little turds off the ends of
>> the wires, it isn't Roy's job to prove it, it's mine.
>>
>> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
> Hi Mike
> What you say is very true, but, Art is not looking for
> confirmation he has already stated that he is not going to hand his
>findings to
> this group on a plate.
> What he is trying to do is guide others to find for themselves what
> he already knows.

In my attempts to engage art, he's rebuffed my knowledge (more like lack of it) I'm supposed to come back after I learn more. But learn what? Theory that he declares is incorrect, or his theories which he won't serve up? The others will share with me.

I'm just not much of a fan of faith based engineering! ;^)

To convince others of a new and radical departure from what exists and what apparently works, one nust offer good proofs. The old "extraordinary claims require extraordinary proof" chestnut applies. And especially for people such as Roy, who has often been decried by Art. He is under no obligation to prove Art either right or wrong.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2648. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:45:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Ss26j.28389$JD.13960@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32105

Jim Kelley wrote:
> What does "its current maximum is not caused by standing waves" mean to
> someone with an "IQ of 168"?

I explained it already. The current maximum in a loading
coil is caused by the magnetic flux linkage between the
adjacent coils. It is the same thing that approximately
doubles the velocity factor of the coil over what it
would be if the all the current followed the wire.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2649. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:48:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Bv26j.28390$JD.26919@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32106

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> In the meantime, let's see if we can agree if 43.4 degrees
>> of 600 ohm line is terminated in -j567 ohms, the forward
>> current will be in phase with the reflected current, i.e.
>> the impedance looking into the line will be zero ohms. Have
>> you used any current reflection coefficients recently? :-)
>
> Actually, I have. They're built into the formulas for transmission line
> voltages and currents on my calculator.

So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
degrees long?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2650. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:50:00 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32107

On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
>
>
> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got in
> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!

Dave
"It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
buy.

Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.

Derek.

2651. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:50:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Kx26j.28391$JD.19144@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32108

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> What do Mensa groups do anyway?

They get together, discuss intellectual topics,
and then jump into bed. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2652. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:51:36 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@youknow.comcast.net>
Message-ID: <Xns99FEDEAF3E98Dmcoslocomcastnet@216.196.97.136>
Source record: 32109

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in

> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.

Intelligence is like talent. It is a gift.

What you do with it is what is important. Just because you have one or the other is almost irrelevant if you don't have the other tools needed to be sucessful.

I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2653. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 02:57:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yE26j.28396$JD.1523@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32110

Mike Coslo wrote:
> I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........

There may be hope. My IQ went up after I took a
graduate course in the design of IQ tests. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2654. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 03:11:33 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4758b9e5$0$15344$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32111

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:3b10357d-43e0-4273-b6bc-d376d34026b3@a39g2000pre.googlegroups.com...
> On 6 Dec, 17:50, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:4758a4de$0$15336$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>>
>>
>> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>> >news:b725bae2-658d-4a83-8fc9-04bb178641a3@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>>
>> >> Gauss's theory of statics evolves around equilibrium with respect to a
>> >> group
>> >> of static particles held within the limits of a gravitational force
>>
>> > What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?
>>
>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got
>> in
>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>
> David
> Go to your books and read the basics on Gauss with respect
> to a arbitary field.

What kind of field, conservative or non-conservative?

2655. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 03:19:33 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <46967fc7-07e0-4dca-b46c-b2b5a45e0757@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32112

On Dec 6, 8:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> n...@wt.net wrote:
> > What do Mensa groups do anyway?
>
> They get together, discuss intellectual topics,
> and then jump into bed. :-)
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Hummm. I hope they don't have hairy legs.. :/
MK

2656. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 03:34:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjaevrgmj1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32113

Mike Kaliski wrote:

> ...
> Cheers all,
>
> Mike GOULI

Unfortunately, autistic people can, quite frequently, score high on IQ tests--however, it is obvious this "gray matter" is not what one is looking for (well, sometimes NOT all that obvious.)

However, without the proper gray matter--you can grunt all you want with little progress ...

Regards,
JS

2657. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 03:35:07 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjaf1bgmj2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32114

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>> I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........
>
> There may be hope. My IQ went up after I took a
> graduate course in the design of IQ tests. :-)

Ahhh, "test smart!", yep, that helps! ;-)

Regards,
JS

2658. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 03:57:04 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <ed44b0a1-cbeb-4126-a795-3bcafa2ad9d6@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32115

On Dec 6, 8:07 pm, Derek <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote:

>
> Hi Mike
> What you say is very true, but, Art is not looking for
> confirmation

He wants RRAA validation.. :/

> he has already stated that he is not going to hand his findings to
> this group on a plate.

After the 3496 miles of fairly incoherant jibber jabber I've read of
his,
I'm so confused I don't even know what his "findings" would be. :/
They seem to change from week to week anyway.
He was touting maximum horizontal polarization, but in his latest
post claims vertical is the only way to fly.
He'll claim all elements are fed in phase, but then claim only
one element is fed. He claims that if you are not using a full
wavelength element, you are not living, and just don't get it.
Like the old codger with too many dogs in "Moonstruck", I'm confused..
:/
But if you talk to Art, he is the only sane one in the group, and
we are all the confused ones.
Everyone, including the electronic engineers of the group are all
living in the past, brain dead, or just don't get it.
But Art, the mechanical engineer who is dabbling in an area
he is not really trained for, has all the answers, and is ready
to rewrite all the books.
I'm not going to hold my breath waiting for this vast overhaul
of gaussian equalibriated gobblygook into the future textbooks..
I have no problem at all with anyone trying new ideas, but
they should test and prove them before proclaiming as fact,
rather than the other way around.
Art talks a great storm, but I see little indication he actually
builds and tests what he is talking about.
As I've muttered before, that is no way to live.
Want to know what the real deal is?
I can tell you.
Delusions of grandeur brought on by his various computer
modeling programs he tinkers with.
He stumbles into something he finds interesting when
modeling, and then he tries to use gaussian bafflegab to
explain it as some new invention. I'm serious.

I can see no other explanation for this behavior.

> What he is trying to do is guide others to find for themselves what
> he already knows.

How does he know I want to find what he already thinks he knows?
He seems to want to gravitate towards small overly lossy antennas
designed using fairly perverted theories of operation.
I'll have none of that mess around this household.
I want big manly ultra efficient antennas that brown the food in all
directions at once. :)
MK

2659. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:25:07 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <DW36j.76082$YL5.50756@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32116

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>
> <nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
> news:46e6d1d0-4fc6-4a51-be2c-586d5bedacc5@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>> On Dec 6, 5:19 pm, Jim Kelley <jwkel...@uci.edu> wrote:
>>> Among the things evidently manifested by an alleged "IQ of 168" are a
>>> narcisitic overestimate of ones own abilities and a compulsive need to
>>> demonstrate same.
>>>
>>> What does "its current maximum is not caused by standing waves" mean
>>> to someone with an "IQ of 168"?
>>>
>>> ac6xg
>>
>> IQ doesn't mean a whole lot to me.. I've also been tested in
>> the same appx 160+ range.. Big deal.. I'm still basically a redneck
>> dumbass because I never applied myself much in school.
>> I hated school actually, and snuck away every chance I got... :/
>> I sure never had any interest in trying to join Mensa.
>> What do Mensa groups do anyway? I'm fairly sure whatever they
>> do would be boring to me... :(
>> MK
>>
>
> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.
>
> You can coast along with a high enough IQ without having to work too
> hard, but it takes hard work and dedication to achieve anything
> worthwhile. The top people anywhere in the world are not the smartest,
> but they learned to use what they have to the maximum and put the hours
> in. If you expect a high IQ to grant you a short cut to the top, it
> won't and there are a whole lot of only slightly less intelligent people
> who know just enough and have a vested interest to stop you from getting
> there.
>
> Mensa is merely a self congratulatory society for smart people who lack
> the drive to succeed. But don't let that stop you from joining so long
> as all you expect is the chance of some (reasonably) intelligent
> conversation at social functions.
>
> Well it didn't match up to my standards (or the intelligence that is
> displayed on r.r.a.a.) so I didn't bother renewing my subscription when

> it expired.
>
> Cheers all,
>
> Mike GOULI

Considering that our president has the I.Q. of the slowest learner in the slow learners class at the local obedience school, it's obvious it doesn't take intelligence to get ahead in life. Truman and Nixon weren't much better. From what I've read, intelligence tests were invented in France to identify students with learning problems in order to give them additional attention. When the test got to the U.S. it was immediately used as a way to stratify society. One of the chief fellows behind the American effort was a Stanford academic named Lewis Madison Terman, who, of course, was awesomely intelligent by definition.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2660. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:28:59 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <g_36j.4908$fl7.4706@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32117

Mike Coslo wrote:
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in
>
>> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
>> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
>> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.
>
> Intelligence is like talent. It is a gift.
>
> What you do with it is what is important. Just because you have one or the
> other is almost irrelevant if you don't have the other tools needed to be
> sucessful.
>
> I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........
>
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -

That's o.k. It just means you think less like Terman than some of the
others in this group do.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2661. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:30:01 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <f%36j.4909$fl7.153@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32118

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> On Dec 6, 8:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> n...@wt.net wrote:
>>> What do Mensa groups do anyway?
>> They get together, discuss intellectual topics,
>> and then jump into bed. :-)
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> Hummm. I hope they don't have hairy legs.. :/
> MK
>

The women do.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2662. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:38:12 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <U646j.79576$Um6.24403@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32119

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> In the meantime, let's see if we can agree if 43.4 degrees
>>> of 600 ohm line is terminated in -j567 ohms, the forward
>>> current will be in phase with the reflected current, i.e.
>>> the impedance looking into the line will be zero ohms. Have
>>> you used any current reflection coefficients recently? :-)
>>
>> Actually, I have. They're built into the formulas for transmission line
>> voltages and currents on my calculator.
>
> So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
> 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
> degrees long?

No, but I agree with myself that whatever voltage is applied to
the input will be canceled by all the reflections in the circuit
adding up to a voltage at said input that will cancel the input voltage.
It's like finding the zeros of a network equation.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2663. Re: NASA, Livermore Labs, etc.?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:48:18 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <mg46j.47$oi1.33@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32120

art wrote:
> On 6 Dec, 10:27, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 16:41:40 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
>>
>> <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>>> Antenna theory which worked well for frequencies from 100 kHz to 500 MHz
>>> does not necessarily apply in the same way at centimetre and millimetre
>>> wavelengths. Since it is the tiger nations that are at the forefront of
>>> exploiting these new technologies, it is only logical to expect any really
>>> new developments to arise there. Whether you agree or not with Art's claims,
>>> the one sure thing is that they are unlikely to ever be exploited in the
>>> USA, which is a pity.
>> Hi Mike,
>>
>> I really enjoyed the part about how Europe slipped beneath the waves
>> as America emerged in the world. What was more fascinating is how a
>> poster from that submerged world has the clarity of sight of these new
>> vistas generally reserved to those who live in the Condos of the
>> Golden City on the Hill.
>>
>> However, when we return to the "realities" you describe above, that is
>> where this fantasy kicks into high gear. Centimetre and millimetre
>> (really, the tigers do NOT spell this way!) wavelengths are as
>> decrepit as any fossils in comparison to the advancing technologies.
>> You sound like some stiff shirt from the turn of the 1900's pondering
>> on the emergence of lighter than air travel being all about balloons!
>>
>> If America is the doddering fool of the world, then we are hobbling
>> along to water the flowers over Europe's grave. [I don't really
>> believe my trash anymore than yours, but one-upmanship, a game
>> invented by the Brits, is fun to indulge in, and I also enjoy
>> dopeslapping the sneer of European decadence.]
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> But Richard you are at the front in this newsgroup bemoaning
> the education levels. Who goes to college in other countries
> is determined by the prior achievments where as in the U.S.
> admissision is determined by who has the money.
> There is absolutely no doubt that America is in decline.
> We still have Nobel prize winners but they are increasingly
> in the form of non natives. When america sells the land that the
> country that was founded upon as well as the roads and port

> facilities we have lost the ability to repay the huge debt
> that we are accumulating with China. There is no evidence
> that america is increasing with respect to academic achievement
> so even if there was a will in the future we are not equipted
> to save ourselves in the face of competition. Richard, if you
> think the education level of this newsgroup is abismal where
> will you rank future members when we will not constitute a
> small piece of memory? The level of the dollar is in direct
> relationship where a downward plunge fortells of a future demise
> on the world scene. Our generation is O.K. since we got
> the dividends by morgaging the country leaving future
> generations with nothing to build upon.
> Oh how greedy we have become.
> Art

I've taken the liberty of proofreading your post, Art:

"America"
"admission"
"achievement"
"foretells"
"abysmal"
"equipped"
"mortgaging"

You weren't educated here in the states, were you?

Dave K8MN

2664. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:55:59 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <zn46j.48$oi1.2@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32121

art wrote:
> On 6 Dec, 13:50, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>> How do you propose that this occurs without having an effect on the
>>> forward and reflected waves which comprise the standing wave?
>> It obviously has an effect on the standing wave. In no
>> way can Wes's current waveform be called a cosine function.
>> However, we know that the current and voltage are in
>> phase at the feedpoint and at the tip of the antenna.
>> It is impossible for them to be in phase anywhere else.
>>
>>> It would be better if you provided some sort of demarcation between the
>>> well known facts and the pensive speculation in your posts. :-)
>> It's all simple physics, Jim, aided by a measured IQ of 168.
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> Ouch Cecil, I think you need to come down a bit!
> We are not prehistoric mammals when compared to what you
> perceive your self to be. Do you really want to be a clone of Roy
> where you can flout yourself as superior to all?
> You have had your fun with all those wave things that
> you have foisted upon others but rubbing it in regarding
> how clever you are compared to other mortals will not
> allow anger that has festered to decline.
> Art

Relax, Art. Cecil has just provided us with the size of his fuel tank.
He hasn't told us if it is full or near the "E" mark.

Dave K8MN

2665. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 04:58:25 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <Rp46j.49$oi1.37@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32122

Cecil Moore wrote:
> art wrote:
>> Ouch Cecil, I think you need to come down a bit!
>
> My nephew, who is also a member of MENSA, recently
> went to a job interview. On his resume, he listed
> his MENSA membership. The interviewer, who would
> have been his future boss said, "You're a member
> of MENSA? You want my job, don't you?" My nephew
> took the MENSA line off his resume. :-)

I'd be interested in hearing why people bother to join MENSA and why they'd attend meetings. Where's the fulfillment in standing around in a room full of folks congratulating each other on how smart they are?

It isn't the numbers in your IQ which are important, Cecil, it is what you do with 'em.

Dave K8MN

2666. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:03:45 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjak7hsqb1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32123

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> I'd be interested in hearing why people bother to join MENSA and why
> they'd attend meetings. ...
> Dave K8MN
>

Because they are interested in what is said, rather than who said
it--something which you will NEVER understand--give up now ...

JS

2667. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:04:27 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <vv46j.50$oi1.22@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32124

Cecil Moore wrote:
> nm5k@wt.net wrote:
>> What do Mensa groups do anyway?
>
> They get together, discuss intellectual topics,
> and then jump into bed. :-)

So the meetings tire them out?

Dave K8MN

2668. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:06:35 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <vx46j.51$oi1.26@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32125

Mike Coslo wrote:
> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in
>
>> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
>> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
>> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.
>
> Intelligence is like talent. It is a gift.

It can be more like a curse. There's nothing quite like a number of
teachers telling Junior's parents that Junior is gifted.

> What you do with it is what is important. Just because you have one or the
> other is almost irrelevant if you don't have the other tools needed to be
> sucessful.
>
> I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........

You don't look that old, Mike.

Dave K8MN

2669. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:14:01 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <tE46j.52$oi1.5@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32126

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> ...
>> I'd be interested in hearing why people bother to join MENSA and why
>> they'd attend meetings. ... Dave K8MN
>>
>
> Because they are interested in what is said, rather than who said
> it--something which you will NEVER understand--give up now ...

You can't tell me that these mental sharpies can remember what was said,
but not who said it, "John". I'd prefer hearing a few things of worth
than a lot of things of little worth.

Dave K8MN

2670. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:22:52 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4758d8ab$0$9591$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32127

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:8_K5j.30646$Pv2.15132@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> Going further, I am still trying to consider how the extra angle can also
>> be absorbed "into" an impedance discontinuity.
>
> I have started a phasor diagram of it but it is not
> finished yet. Maybe a Smith Chart explanation will
> work. All lines are lossless.
>
> On a Smith Chart normalized to 100 ohms, lay out the
> 10 degrees of 100 ohm line from the infinity point,
> i.e. the open-circuit point. The reactance value
> is tan(90-10) = 5.67. That means the reactance value
> is 5.67*100 = -j567 ohms which has to be the value
> at the impedance discontinuity.
>
> Now on a Smith Chart normalized to 600 ohms, lay out
> the x degrees of 600 ohm line from the zero point
> to the point where -j567/600 is located. Read the
> number of degrees required. It is Arctan(567/600)
> which is equal to ~43 degrees.
>
> The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity is
> therefore 90-10-43 = 37 degrees.

I think I see why it no longer surprizes me after going through the smith
chart.
The 100 ohm line (10 degrees) is open. The 600 ohm line has a load impedance
of -j567 ohms, it is not open. The fact that it is terminated with an
impedance (the 100 ohm line) adds degrees on the chart. We should expect the
reactance of the 100 ohm line to add phase angle at the termination similar
to a "discreet component". Hope this makes sense; the smith chart makes it
very clear.

2671. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:37:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjam7m$2dv$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32128

Dave Heil wrote:

>> [his usual]
> Dave K8MN

Means it is acknowledgment of the worth of principals, practices and knowledge ... as opposed to hero worship which, strangly, looks akin to the silly cheerleaders worshiping the football players in high school (or, don't get your shorts in a tizzy over personalities)--but like I said, I am sure all this is well above your head ...

I am sorry, I just can't put it in simpler terms for you to digest.

JS

2672. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 05:44:54 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjamkn$37u$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32129

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> It can be more like a curse. There's nothing quite like a number of
> teachers telling Junior's parents that Junior is gifted.
> ...
> Dave K8MN

WOW, deja vu, I have seen parents beat down children because the lesser intellect-ed parent feels threatened, lessened, unimportant (and usually, rightly so)--this is a sorry thing to watch in a workplace. To watch it occur in a family is nothing less than utterly disgusting.

So much opposed to the wholesome and functional family which devotes all to the importance of the individual and encouragement of the youngsters to out achieve the parents ...

Where was/is child protective services when the kids need 'em?

If one is a control freak, keeping silent on these affairs allows one to keep their illness hidden ... the terms you use are a dead give away.

JS

2673. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:00:35 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <7k56j.53$oi1.16@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32130

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> [his usual]
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Means it is acknowledgment of the worth of principals, practices and
> knowledge ... as opposed to hero worship which, strangly, looks akin to
> the silly cheerleaders worshiping the football players in high school
> (or, don't get your shorts in a tizzy over personalities)--but like I
> said, I am sure all this is well above your head ...
>
> I am sorry, I just can't put it in simpler terms for you to digest.

"John", I'm sorry you're having difficulties in making it more simple.

So you'd have me believe that you're a MENSA member? Do you attend
under your pseudonym?

Did you, by the way, mean "principles" or did you really intend the word
"principals"? That's very "strang".

Dave K8MN

2674. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:07:44 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <Qq56j.54$oi1.50@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32131

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> It can be more like a curse. There's nothing quite like a number of
>> teachers telling Junior's parents that Junior is gifted.
>> ...
>> Dave K8MN
>
> WOW, deja vu, I have seen parents beat down children because the lesser
> intellect-ed parent feels threatened, lessened, unimportant (and
> usually, rightly so)--this is a sorry thing to watch in a workplace. To
> watch it occur in a family is nothing less than utterly disgusting.

Wow, "John", you managed to read in some things never written by me. I wrote nothing of parents being threatened, lessened or feeling unimportant. I've never watched any parents exhibiting such practices in their or a child's workplace either.

The curse is that the parents often place unreasonable expectations for success on a child marked as gifted. You must feel like a fool right about now.

> So much opposed to the wholesome and functional family which devotes all
> to the importance of the individual and encouragement of the youngsters
> to out achieve the parents ...

What is so much opposed, "John"?

> Where was/is child protective services when the kids need 'em?

Why would such an agency be needed, "John"?

> If one is a control freak, keeping silent on these affairs allows one to
> keep their illness hidden ... the terms you use are a dead give away.

I think you might have been better served not to comment on things not written, "John".

> JS

2675. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:14:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <vqohl3pasfv4jt1stab0gjg0dda312fdth@4ax.com>
Source record: 32133

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 21:22:09 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Based on your questions, an ordinary prudent man would
>assume that you are just wasting my time. Next thing
>is that you will be ragging on me for the number of
>postings I had to make in answering your questions.

Well, you didn't answer them all did you? And you didn't really have anything to show short of those answers until I asked for them, did you? And you certainly don't have a page of published RESULTs such as Tom has where the settings and readings are all readily visible and available, do you?

Of course this laborious, tedious, and painstaking. This is called the work of science and engineering - or you could just go back to mooching for validation, the correspondence you commit to that in a hour far exceeds responding to these few questions over several days.

So, what voltage magnitudes were presented to the inputs of your scope? or should I consider your silence to a rather ordinary question as you having hit the limit of your technical depth?

2676. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:14:55 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjaod4$773$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32132

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> "John", I'm sorry you're having difficulties in making it more simple.
>
> So you'd have me believe that you're a MENSA member? Do you attend
> under your pseudonym?
>
> Did you, by the way, mean "principles" or did you really intend the word
> "principals"? That's very "strang".
>
> Dave K8MN

Dave:

The word is "transparent", you neighbors, you family members
know--attend a self-help group ... it may help others around you.

JS

2677. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:18:02 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1cphl3pitl1qntv171a2j5kq1huphguhau@4ax.com>
Source record: 32134

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 21:33:20 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> It would be intriguing to discover how your rig drove 5W through the
>> coil to a 48:1 mismatch.
>
>I already reported more than a year ago that it was
>through an autotransformer. I matched the coil Z0
>on both the source end and the load end.
So what was the windings ratio?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2678. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:18:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <0dphl3l4hiuofgis0sn5n4hai5ji3t28qd@4ax.com>
Source record: 32135

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 21:33:20 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> It would be intriguing to discover how your rig drove 5W through the
>> coil to a 48:1 mismatch.
>
>I already reported more than a year ago that it was
>through an autotransformer. I matched the coil Z0
>on both the source end and the load end.
Did you take the input to Channel 1 from this autotransformer?

2679. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:51:38 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <_366j.50$Mh1.37@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 32136

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> "John", I'm sorry you're having difficulties in making it more simple.
>>
>> So you'd have me believe that you're a MENSA member? Do you attend
>> under your pseudonym?
>>
>> Did you, by the way, mean "principles" or did you really intend the
>> word "principals"? That's very "strang".
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Dave:
>
> The word is "transparent"...

Fine. I've changed your sentence to read:

"Means it is acknowledgment of the worth of transparent, practices and
knowledge ..."

> you neighbors, you family members
> know--...

Me neighbors and me family members will think it reads awfully funny.

> ...attend a self-help group ... it may help others around you.

No thanks, John. If you're an example of what self-help groups have
done, I believe I'll give it a pass.

If I had to venture a guess, I'd guess you're the wrong guy to explain
what goes on at a MENSA meeting.

Dave K8MN

2680. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 06:58:00 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjaqtvdds1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32137

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> Dave K8MN
>

Dave:

You remind me of a fellow in the neighborhood when I was a kid, used to go around talking to himself all the time ... no one paid him much attention, nowadays would be different of course. :-)

JS

2681. Seeking New FAQ/Intro Maintainers for rec.radio.amateur.*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 07:05:01 UTC
From: rram@panix.com
Message-ID: <radio/ham-radio/recruitment-1-1197011100@panix.com>
Source record: 32138
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.homebrew,rec.radio.info

```
Posted-By: auto-faq 3.3.2 beta (PGPMoose V2.0, Perl 5.005)
Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/recruitment
Revision: 1.1 2007/09/29 18:42:47
Posting-Frequency: posted monthly
URL: http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/

Changes followed by "|".

The rec.radio.info newsgroup, first established in 1993, has been
recently revived by an active moderation team. We are currently seeking
suitable information, FAQ, and bulletin articles from the entire
rec.radio.* newsgroup hierarchy for simultaneous cross-posting to our
newsgroup.

We are seeking a replacement maintainer for the following information
bulletin formerly posted to rec.radio.amateur.* (and currently archived
at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/radio/personal-intro/ ):

radio/personal-intro
Subject: Guide to the rec.radio Newsgroups
Maintainer: jeffreyh@Hawaii.Edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Last Posted: 9 Nov 2001 06:18:17 GMT
Posting-Frequency: 15th of each month

We are willing to provide any technical support necessary to get this
article updated and automatically posted again at a regular interval.
This would include establishing contact with the original maintainer for
any necessary permissions. We would prefer to seek a new, dedicated
maintainer at this time, rather than start auto-posting the original
article ourselves.

For more information about our newsgroup, see:

http://www.panix.com/~rram/usenet/rri/index.html

Please direct any comments, questions, or criticisms to
rec-radio-info-request@panix.com.
```

2682. Quad loop supported by single tower - NEC2 modeling question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 07:17:22 UTC
From: mcclements@gmail.com
Message-ID: <9fd877df-a59f-444b-afe7-bf8953144946@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32139

Hi,

I am modeling a vertically oriented, vertically polarized loop for 160 meters. The loop will be supported at the top of a 130 foot tall tower with a 6 foot standoff arm. The Bottom of the loop will be 10 feet from the ground. I was modeling the exact physical layout of the loop with NEC2 without considering the tower structure in the model at all.

The tower is Rohn 45G with non-conductive guy wires. Not wanting to duplicate the exact tower model in NEC2 (by hand), I substituted in essentially a wire with a diameter of 1 foot, using steel for the conductor. I am modeling the antenna over 'real ground'. Putting in this wire next to the antenna had a pretty big impact on the resonance frequency that NEC2 reported. The pattern is slightly altered as well.

My question is, 1) Am I taking too much of a shortcut to use a single wire to represent the tower? I just wanted a *rough* idea if this tower length (1/4 wavelength on 160) was going to have some impact on the pattern in the real world. Resonance frequency shifted down in frequency 35Khz in my model.

I've modeled and built loops that I've installed between trees and the results have matched NEC2 very well, but I don't know what to make of the support steel tower in this case - am I overstating its effect the way I modeled it?

-Scott, WU2X

2683. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 07:49:20 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <4W66j.76095$YL5.15599@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32140

```
AI4QJ wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:8_K5j.30646$Pv2.15132@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> Going further, I am still trying to consider how the extra angle can also
>>> be absorbed "into" an impedance discontinuity.
>> I have started a phasor diagram of it but it is not
>> finished yet. Maybe a Smith Chart explanation will
>> work. All lines are lossless.
>>
>> On a Smith Chart normalized to 100 ohms, lay out the
>> 10 degrees of 100 ohm line from the infinity point,
>> i.e. the open-circuit point. The reactance value
>> is tan(90-10) = 5.67. That means the reactance value
>> is 5.67*100 = -j567 ohms which has to be the value
>> at the impedance discontinuity.
>>
>> Now on a Smith Chart normalized to 600 ohms, lay out
>> the x degrees of 600 ohm line from the zero point
>> to the point where -j567/600 is located. Read the
>> number of degrees required. It is Arctan(567/600)
>> which is equal to ~43 degrees.
>>
>> The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity is
>> therefore 90-10-43 = 37 degrees.
>
> I think I see why it no longer surprizes me after going through the smith
> chart.
> The 100 ohm line (10 degrees) is open. The 600 ohm line has a load impedance
> of -j567 ohms, it is not open. The fact that it is terminated with an
> impedance (the 100 ohm line) adds degrees on the chart. We should expect the
> reactance of the 100 ohm line to add phase angle at the termination similar
> to a "discreet component". Hope this makes sense; the smith chart makes it
> very clear.
>
>

Do you want to work that out mathematically?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
```

2684. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 08:45:02 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <xF3NPmIOgQWHFAhY@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32141

Gene Fuller wrote:
>Cecil Moore wrote:
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> ... it is plain and simple "intuitive" once you know that current
>>>changes along the electrical "degree length" in an unloaded antenna,
>>>the same should happen in the degree length loaded coil.
>> Unfortunately, both sides cannot be right but both sides
>> are still illustrated as fact in the ARRL Antenna Book.
>> There's one graphic that shows the drop in amplitude
>> through a loading coil and another that shows no change.
>> Apparently, the ARRL doesn't know what happens so they
>> show both possibilities as technically correct.
>>

Every author has a problem in drawing those diagrams, because we are trying to draw too many things at the same time: physical height, electrical height, loading coils, current distributions and voltage distributions. It doesn't matter which viewpoint we are trying to illustrate, it is still impossible to draw *all* of those things truthfully to scale on the same diagram.

When comparing the full quarter-wave against the mobile whip, we have to choose: do we draw the two antennas to true physical scale; or do we use an 'electrical' scale of 0 to 90deg? Whichever one we choose, the scale for the other on becomes grossly distorted, and this is what leads to confusion.

Every author has trouble with this. Illustrations by different authors attempt to square the circle in different ways, but none of them ever can succeed because it fundamentally cannot be done.

ARRL publications are no exception, and a further complication is that the handbook compilations tend to re-use illustrations from individual articles by different authors. So please don't read too much into the mixture of drawing styles - the reasons are often more historical than technical.

>>> Also, as indicated, the pictures do say 1000 words and it also looks
>>>like W8JI ended up agreeing with you after you pointed out the same
>>>effect at "ON4UN's Low Band DXing", 3rd Edition, on page 9-34.
>> Unfortunately, it is rumored that W8JI has talked ON4UN
>> into changing that in the latest edition. I emailed ON4UN
>> about it but got no reply.
>
>It has been changed. There is no longer any discussion of "degrees",
>only "current".

Well, not quite. The 4th edition does use degrees for the electrical lengths of the plain unloaded sections (which is valid from everyone's point of view); but it no longer implies that the loading coil "replaces" any number of degrees.

I don't know the detailed history behind that change, but I do know one thing: ON4UN is not a man to be swayed by "political" influence. The change in the 4th edition would be because he was challenged to look again at the *technical* issues, and then he made up his own mind.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2685. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 11:02:42 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <155ed4e0-b4b5-43f9-b5d0-67dfde2d1f5c@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32142

On Dec 6, 9:48 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
> 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
> degrees long?

There are many ways to get the 0 input impedance:
- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line terminated in a lumped 0-j567 impedance
(assuming I recall the problem corrrectly and you did the math
correctly)
- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line followed by 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
line, open at the end
- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line followed by 10 degrees (IIRC) of 100
ohm line, open at the end
- a short
- 180 degrees of any impedance line shorted at the end
- and many, many more

Are you claiming that all of these are electrically 1/4WL ?
Even the 180 degree line? And the short? Seems like a stretch.

And when looked at in detail (think time domain for moment), they each
behave quite differently.

...Keith

2686. Re: n8wwm ate all the surplus government cheese again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 11:19:17 UTC
From: moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers <keyklownzrnutjobs@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <d94d01a3-3195-4771-8752-1b6452e0ae98@j44g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32043
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 6, 1:46 pm, "Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote:
> I wish he would find a job already.

forgery posted by moparholic@hotmail.com, better known as moparhoLICK.
He is dancing from cover because his faggot ass was outed and located.
Now he sits there worrying about who is gonna walk up to him and smack
his sperm loving lips with a rock. His wife also is in hot monkey love
with the family pets, so he is at least having fun video taping her
actions.

2687. Re: : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 11:20:32 UTC
From: moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers <keyklownzrnutjobs@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <ac61c105-f41e-44a5-a48d-31aa57a1bfe1@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32044
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.cb, alt.usenet.kooks

On Dec 6, 2:50 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:33:15 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
> wrote:
>
>
>
> >"Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote in message
> >news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
> >>I wish he would find a job already.
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com

all those posts are actually from moparholic@hotmail.com. He is a
spineless faggot who can't do anything but dance from cover.

2688. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 11:52:39 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5095ae3e-4fad-472f-904f-3ad725c90dc2@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32045

On Dec 6, 1:23 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > You should also consider a shortened monopole
> > where lumped elements are used to tune out
> > the reactance.
>
> Please feel free to pursue that line of
> development if you are so inclined.
>
> Since lumped elements do not exist in reality,
> they are outside of the scope of real-world
> 75m mobile loading coils that I am trying to
> cover here. I am not proposing a theory of
> everything nor do I intend to waste my time
> with such. But be my guest.

You have done this before; postulating
explanations that only work in the complexity
of the "real" world, but fail when presented with
the simplicity of ideal test cases.
Then, when the explanations fail on the simple
cases, claiming these cases are not of interest
because the real world is more complex.

It won't fly. Good explanations also work when
presented with test cases from the simpler
world of ideal components.

...Keith

2689. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 12:16:26 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <uQa6j.10850$3W.8630@trndny04>
Source record: 32046

"Derek" <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>>
>>
>>
>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got
>> in
>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>
>
> Dave
> "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
> buy.
>
> Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
>
>
> Derek.

Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a time
component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you have a
time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then you
have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric field, and
hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the complete
solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to Gauss's law as
it stands alone and completely describe the solution to the fields produced.

i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed in it.
by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero. you can
have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single electron is just
outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the field from that
one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the other and all
still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's law. now for the hard
part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the surface without going
through it. we must all agree that while you are moving it the electric
field strength through the surface closest to the charge is increasing, so
in order for the total flux through the surface to remain zero the flux
moving out on the other side must also increase. BUT because of the effects
of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit the speed of propagation of that
field to c it can't happen instantaneously. so for some period of time the
net flux through the surface is not zero as would be require by Gauss alone.
reductio ad absurdum, QED, take your new theory and....

2690. Re: MOPY SLURPIE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 14:54:48 UTC
From: xx <ass@hole.com>
Message-ID: <Y8d6j.69318$RX.20178@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32047
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini,rec.radio.cb

QRP radio wrote:
>
> "Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
>> I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
>> RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
>> GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
>> CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
>> BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.
>>
>>
>
>

I like a nice fat butt!

2691. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 16:01:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <F7e6j.69323$RX.51025@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32048

Dave Heil wrote:
> Where's the fulfillment in standing around in a
> room full of folks congratulating each other on how smart they are?

It gets the females turned on.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2692. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 16:21:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Lpe6j.30825$Pv2.13429@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32049

AI4QJ wrote:
> I think I see why it no longer surprizes me after going through the smith
> chart.
> The 100 ohm line (10 degrees) is open. The 600 ohm line has a load impedance
> of -j567 ohms, it is not open. The fact that it is terminated with an
> impedance (the 100 ohm line) adds degrees on the chart. We should expect the
> reactance of the 100 ohm line to add phase angle at the termination similar
> to a "discreet component". Hope this makes sense; the smith chart makes it
> very clear.

---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open

The Smith Chart does make it clear what is happening.
Here is the math to go with it. The impedance at the
junction of the two lines is:

-j100*tan(90-10) = -j100*tan(80) = -j567 ohms
-j600*tan(43.4) = -j600*tan(43.4) = -j567 ohms

The phase shift at the junction of the two lines is:
80-43.4 = 36.6 degrees

Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2693. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 16:24:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zse6j.30826$Pv2.18201@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32050

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 21:22:09 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>> Based on your questions, an ordinary prudent man would
>> assume that you are just wasting my time. Next thing
>> is that you will be ragging on me for the number of
>> postings I had to make in answering your questions.
>
> Well, you didn't answer them all did you?

I answered them until the total number of them
started approaching infinity when your motive
became clear.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2694. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 16:27:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <23til3t1asaaa763moa3ptqup1knt6qire@4ax.com>
Source record: 32051

So, what voltage magnitudes were presented to the inputs of your
scope?

2695. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 16:37:07 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8d091337-381d-44b3-823e-6dc6925caa93@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32052

On Dec 7, 11:21 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> The Smith Chart does make it clear what is happening.
> Here is the math to go with it. The impedance at the
> junction of the two lines is:
>
> -j100*tan(90-10) = -j100*tan(80) = -j567 ohms
> -j600*tan(43.4) = -j600*tan(43.4) = -j567 ohms
>
> The phase shift at the junction of the two lines is:
> 80-43.4 = 36.6 degrees
>
> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143

If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
0 ohms at the input?

Would the phase shift at the junction still be
36.6 degrees?

...Keith

2696. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 16:39:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cHe6j.30827$Pv2.14643@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32053

Tom Donaly wrote:
>> I think I see why it no longer surprizes me after going through the
>> smith chart.
>> The 100 ohm line (10 degrees) is open. The 600 ohm line has a load
>> impedance of -j567 ohms, it is not open. The fact that it is
>> terminated with an impedance (the 100 ohm line) adds degrees on the
>> chart. We should expect the reactance of the 100 ohm line to add phase
>> angle at the termination similar to a "discreet component". Hope this
>> makes sense; the smith chart makes it very clear.
>>
> Do you want to work that out mathematically?

For the stub to be electrically 1/4WL, the following
must hold where L1 and L2 are in degrees.

-jZ01*tan(L1) = -jZ02*cot(L2) = -jZ02*tan(90-L2)

-j600*tan(43.4) = -j100*cot(10) = -j567 ohms at the junction

When L1 = L2, the stub is half Z01 and half Z02.
Such a stub is very close to 1/2 the physical length
of a single-Z0 stub when Z01/Z02 = 6.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2697. Re: : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 17:22:51 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjbvhg$8o4$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32054
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.usenet.kooks

"moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers" <keyklownzrnutjobs@yahoo.com>
wrote in message
news:ac61c105-f41e-44a5-a48d-31aa57a1bfe1@w28g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>

2698. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 17:25:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <umf6j.6028$4q5.3712@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32055

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> The 4th edition does use degrees for the electrical
> lengths of the plain unloaded sections (which is valid from everyone's
> point of view); but it no longer implies that the loading coil
> "replaces" any number of degrees.

"Replace" seems to mean different things to different
people so it is not a good word to use without a stated
definition. It would probably be better to say the loading
coil "occupies" a certain number of degrees in a loaded
antenna.

The number of degrees occupied by the coil varies but it
is in the tens of degrees for a 75m mobile loading coil.
Here is an EXCEL file that computes the Z0 and VF of a
loading coil assuming it meets the "less than 1" test
included in the computation. Of course, the results
are only approximate since some secondary effects, such
as wire diameter, are ignored.

http://www.w5dxp.com/CoilZ0VF.xls

The VF of a 75m Texas Bugcatcher coil is ~0.02 at 4 MHz.
Since it is ~7 inches long, it occupies ~43 degrees of
antenna. The stinger occupies ~10 degrees so the coil
indeed does not "replace" 80 degrees of antenna. It
occupies 43 degrees of the antenna. The rest of the
necessary phase shift, 90-43-10 = 37 degrees, occurs at
the coil to stinger impedance discontinuity where the
Z0 of the coil is ~4000 ohms and the Z0 of the stinger
is ~400 ohms. A 10/1 ratio of Z0s causes a considerable
phase shift in the traveling waves, not in the standing-
waves.

One side of the argument recognizes only the phase shift
through the coil. The other side of the argument recognizes
only the phase shift at the top of the coil. Both sides
are partially right and partially wrong. Interestingly,
the truth lies just about half way in between the two
rail arguments. About half of the "missing degrees" are
contributed by the part of the antenna *occupied* by the
coil while the rest is contributed by the impedance
discontinuity between the coil and the stinger.

> I don't know the detailed history behind that change, but I do know one
> thing: ON4UN is not a man to be swayed by "political" influence. The

> change in the 4th edition would be because he was challenged to look
> again at the *technical* issues, and then he made up his own mind.

If he changed his mind based on experiments using standing-
wave current measurements, he is still wrong. I have tried
to contact him using his ARRL email address, but got no
reply.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2699. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 17:27:30 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <pj0jl35hsurg5c4o75rhtbvq08m44f4nj7@4ax.com>
Source record: 32056
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini,rec.radio.cb

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 14:54:48 GMT, xx <ass@hole.com> wrote:

>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2700. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 17:37:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5xf6j.6031$4q5.2948@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32057

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 6, 9:48 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
>> 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
>> degrees long?
>
> There are many ways to get the 0 input impedance:
> (1)- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line terminated in a lumped 0-j567 impedance
> (assuming I recall the problem corrrectly and you did the math
> correctly)
> (2)- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line followed by 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
> line, open at the end
> (3)- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line followed by 10 degrees (IIRC) of 100
> ohm line, open at the end
> (4)- a short
> (5)- 180 degrees of any impedance line shorted at the end
> - and many, many more

If you calculate the complex rho and calculate the phase
shift provided by a -j567 impedance, you will agree with
my statement above.

> Are you claiming that all of these are electrically 1/4WL ?

Of course not!!!! I numbered your examples above. Examples
1-3 are electrically 1/4WL long. Example 4 is 0 WL long.
Example 5 is 1/2WL long.

All my remarks apply only to stubs and antennas that are
electrically 1/4WL long. My remarks do NOT apply to any
stub or antenna that is not electrically 1/4WL long. An
ideal open stub that is 3/4WL long has the same impedance
as a 1/4WL stub but is it obviously not 1/4WL long.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2701. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 17:46:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0Gf6j.6032$4q5.5808@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32058

Keith Dysart wrote:
> You have done this before; postulating
> explanations that only work in the complexity
> of the "real" world, but fail when presented with
> the simplicity of ideal test cases.

For Pete's sake, Keith, Ohm's law doesn't even
work when R=0.

> Then, when the explanations fail on the simple
> cases, claiming these cases are not of interest
> because the real world is more complex.

I define the boundary conditions within which my
ideas work. Whether they work outside those defined
conditions is irrelevant. I believe they do work
for ideal conditions, but I don't have the need
to prove a "theory of everything".

Every model that we use has flaws. Asking me to
come up with a flawless "theory of everything"
model is an obvious, ridiculous diversion but
you already know that.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2702. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 18:00:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ITf6j.52034$eY.10169@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32059

Keith Dysart wrote:
> If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
> long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
> 0 ohms at the input?

-jcot(5) = -j11.43 normalized to Z0=100 ohms

-j100(11.43) = -j1143 ohms at the junction

-j1143/600 = -j1.905 normalized to Z0=600 ohms

arctan(1.905) = 62.3 degrees of Z0=600 ohm line

> Would the phase shift at the junction still be
> 36.6 degrees?

The new phase shift would be 90-5-62.3 = 22.7 deg.

62.3 + 5 + 22.7 = 90 degrees

This example would correspond to a larger coil and
a shorter stinger in a loaded mobile antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2703. A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 18:34:22 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <s81jl3pumn0m7rjao213gi9j2svc215atp@4ax.com>
Source record: 32060

Well, I did mention in another thread that Cecil had already passed
the milepost indicating the point of no return:

On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 19:16:01 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
> I also measured ~12-13 ns delay
>through 50 turns of the same coil stock that Tom
>was using when he measured a 3 ns delay through
>a 100 turn coil.

The "results" (not corrected for errors as all of Cecil's arguments
drawn from reality are cast as perfections - a clash that always
amuses me) at this point Cecil confirmed/validated Tom's screen shot.

How? Tom's instrument is built to compensate for two channel
measurement errors, an ordinary scope is not. There are many issues
to resolve when using an ordinary scope before results (then corrected
for error) can be used in comparison.

Why? The error is an inherent disparity in using two channels, and
their different rise times. It shouldn't take a degree in engineering
(many who own scopes can confirm this) to realize that an identical
event, traveling through the parallel chain of amplifiers eventually
driving the deflection of the parallel traces; each of those in the
pair will arrive at a different time.

What? It only remains to resolve which chain presents more (or less)
rise time. It is not uncommon to find in the extreme (exactly where
Cecil's measurement resides) that rise time differentials can easily
equal the time delay measurement cited above in the quote, but for
Leader O'Scopes, a calibrated model can exhibit up to 17.5nS rise
time.

Remove that differential, and the error corrected delay collapses
towards Tom's results! If we consider the span of all error easily
washes over the resolution of the measurement, then Cecil's particular
test was a non-starter as it is arguable that it was ever performed.

Cecil could yet pull some of this error out of the mud, but his memory
is foggy, he can't find things, problems beset him, poor eyesight may
have disturbed what he reported (transcription error), his
instrumentation isn't calibrated, he even admits to the possibility of
spelling errors (communication failures in this forum seem to be
embraced as a mark of populist heroism in the face of sterile
engineering), and on and on until:

SUDDENLY a new fact arises that completely
vindicates Cecil! A new vigor rises, and there are
more than 20 answers to supply!
Memory suddenly clears,
the lost notebooks are found,
problems vanish,
eyesight is restored to 20/20....
well, let's say that drama takes center stage
as the magician's cape opening reveals the rabbit.

There are other errors to answer for, this one was simply the first to engage Cecil in his stumbling attempt cursing the pebbles in the path as boulders. The absolute best outcome Cecil could reasonably expect to show is the standard RL of an ordinary coil, and Corum would have to wait for a future validation. Of course, this future occasion would demand far better controls, tighter readings, better reporting; and, of course, this verges on the dictates of engineering.

The cursing will, no doubt, follow. :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2704. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 18:57:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lj5srrhl8uh93@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32061

Here you are, paying attention to the man behind the curtain. I thought you weren't supposed to do that.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Richard Clark wrote:
> Well, I did mention in another thread that Cecil had already passed
> the milepost indicating the point of no return:
>
> On Tue, 04 Dec 2007 19:16:01 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>> I also measured ~12-13 ns delay
>> through 50 turns of the same coil stock that Tom
>> was using when he measured a 3 ns delay through
>> a 100 turn coil.
>
> The "results" (not corrected for errors as all of Cecil's arguments
> drawn from reality are cast as perfections - a clash that always
> amuses me) at this point Cecil confirmed/validated Tom's screen shot.
>
> How? Tom's instrument is built to compensate for two channel
> measurement errors, an ordinary scope is not. There are many issues
> to resolve when using an ordinary scope before results (then corrected
> for error) can be used in comparison.
>
> Why? The error is an inherent disparity in using two channels, and
> their different rise times. It shouldn't take a degree in engineering
> (many who own scopes can confirm this) to realize that an identical
> event, traveling through the parallel chain of amplifiers eventually
> driving the deflection of the parallel traces; each of those in the
> pair will arrive at a different time.
>
> What? It only remains to resolve which chain presents more (or less)
> rise time. It is not uncommon to find in the extreme (exactly where
> Cecil's measurement resides) that rise time differentials can easily
> equal the time delay measurement cited above in the quote, but for
> Leader O'Scopes, a calibrated model can exhibit up to 17.5nS rise
> time.
>
> Remove that differential, and the error corrected delay collapses
> towards Tom's results! If we consider the span of all error easily
> washes over the resolution of the measurement, then Cecil's particular
> test was a non-starter as it is arguable that it was ever performed.
>
> Cecil could yet pull some of this error out of the mud, but his memory

> is foggy, he can't find things, problems beset him, poor eyesight may
> have disturbed what he reported (transcription error), his
> instrumentation isn't calibrated, he even admits to the possibility of
> spelling errors (communication failures in this forum seem to be
> embraced as a mark of populist heroism in the face of sterile
> engineering), and on and on until:
>
> SUDDENLY a new fact arises that completely
> vindicates Cecil! A new vigor rises, and there are
> more than 20 answers to supply!
> Memory suddenly clears,
> the lost notebooks are found,
> problems vanish,
> eyesight is restored to 20/20....
> well, let's say that drama takes center stage
> as the magician's cape opening reveals the rabbit.
>
> There are other errors to answer for, this one was simply the first to
> engage Cecil in his stumbling attempt cursing the pebbles in the path
> as boulders. The absolute best outcome Cecil could reasonably expect
> to show is the standard RL of an ordinary coil, and Corum would have
> to wait for a future validation. Of course, this future occasion
> would demand far better controls, tighter readings, better reporting;
> and, of course, this verges on the dictates of engineering.
>
> The cursing will, no doubt, follow. :-)
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2705. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 19:12:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3Wg6j.3172$Vq.2127@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32062

Richard Clark wrote:
> Remove that differential, and the error corrected delay collapses
> towards Tom's results!

This from the person who asserted that the reflections
from a non-reflective thin-film coating are brighter
than the surface of the sun. Richard will twist facts
until there is zero resemblance to reality.

Richard, I have no idea what your ulterior motive is
but is it certainly not leaning toward technical facts.

If you don't like my measurements, then please explain
the phase shift through the EZNEC coil model at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

Almost anyone is capable of creating a forward traveling-
wave through a real-world coil on the bench, as I did, and
measuring the phase shift. Have you done that? Obviously
not, since to do so would force you to side with technical
facts, and not with the old wives' tale you are promoting.

Use a TDR to measure the delay through a 75m bugcatcher
coil and get back to us with the results.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2706. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 19:20:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ui6jl35us09jjhdqj5tjtktandmpr1u0sd@4ax.com>
Source record: 32063

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 10:57:30 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>Here you are, paying attention to the man behind the curtain. I thought
>you weren't supposed to do that.

And for that, as well as the forecast shortage of substantive data, it
amounts to just a quick peek. When any data is offered and examined,
the thread quickly ends as it should. I count myself lucky to have
played to Cecil's ego long enough to tease out the "facts."

Ego certainly overwhelmed the other thread which blossomed into the
MENSA celebrity network. That group must have restricted chapters
that act as guard channels where the wannabees are collected for later
culling.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2707. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 19:21:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjc6gj$ni6$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32064

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> It gets the females turned on.

ROFLOL!

My gawd man, you must be a riot at a party!

Regards,
JS

2708. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 19:23:08 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <na7jl3hd0ch048jndglbtsdtb1t56auna8@4ax.com>
Source record: 32065

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 13:12:00 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>the 21st response.

No contrary evidence noted.

2709. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 19:29:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Qah6j.3174$Vq.393@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32066

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Here you are, paying attention to the man behind the curtain. I thought
> you weren't supposed to do that.

Roy, I more than welcome anyone, including you, looking
behind the curtain for the technical truth. Unfortunately,
you have ploinked my postings and emails and refuse to
look at the considerable evidence that even EZNEC supports.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

Anyone who wants to take the time can download this file
and see how wrong you and others really are. When you
received that file in your email, you threatened to take
EZNEC support away from me and refund my money. Selecting
"Load Dat" clearly shows the phase shift through the coil.

You earlier admitted that EZNEC reports almost no phase
shift in the current from end to end in a 1/2WL dipole
so you should be perfectly aware that same current cannot
be used to measure the delay through a mobile loading coil.

Using political power to try to hide technical facts is not
an ethical thing to do. This time, some are looking behind
the curtain and understanding the physics involved.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2710. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 19:32:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Bdh6j.3175$Vq.708@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 32067

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
>> the 21st response.
>
> No contrary evidence noted.

For the Nth time, here is again - please explain it.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2711. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:02:27 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <6cbc98c1-4d06-43cd-982c-2744e34b32e0@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32068

On Dec 7, 1:00 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
> > long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
> > 0 ohms at the input?
>
> -jcot(5) = -j11.43 normalized to Z0=100 ohms
>
> -j100(11.43) = -j1143 ohms at the junction
>
> -j1143/600 = -j1.905 normalized to Z0=600 ohms
>
> arctan(1.905) = 62.3 degrees of Z0=600 ohm line
>
> > Would the phase shift at the junction still be
> > 36.6 degrees?
>
> The new phase shift would be 90-5-62.3 = 22.7 deg.
>
> 62.3 + 5 + 22.7 = 90 degrees
>
> This example would correspond to a larger coil and
> a shorter stinger in a loaded mobile antenna.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

The smith chart shows this well. If I go up only 5 degrees on the
outer circle of open-end (infinite impedance on the 100 ohm line),
lower values of electrical angle corresponds to higher reactance, in
this case -j1143 for the 5 degree line instead of -j567 for the 10
degree line at the junction. The new phase shift at the junction
should be, and is, now lower since the 100 ohm line has a higher
capacitive reactance at the junction. As the 100 ohm line is shortened
to 0 degrees, we have a 600 ohm transmission line that is open and now
the 600 ohm line must be lengthened to the full 90 degrees for 1/4W.
This would correspond to a coil with no stinger.

2712. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:05:52 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <2b3a425c-d5e8-435f-bb56-2a7d11dda223@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32069

On Dec 7, 3:02 pm, dfi...@nc.rr.com wrote:
> On Dec 7, 1:00 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Keith Dysart wrote:
> > > If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
> > > long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
> > > 0 ohms at the input?
>
> > -jcot(5) = -j11.43 normalized to Z0=100 ohms
>
> > -j100(11.43) = -j1143 ohms at the junction
>
> > -j1143/600 = -j1.905 normalized to Z0=600 ohms
>
> > arctan(1.905) = 62.3 degrees of Z0=600 ohm line
>
> > > Would the phase shift at the junction still be
> > > 36.6 degrees?
>
> > The new phase shift would be 90-5-62.3 = 22.7 deg.
>
> > 62.3 + 5 + 22.7 = 90 degrees
>
> > This example would correspond to a larger coil and
> > a shorter stinger in a loaded mobile antenna.
> > --
> > 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> The smith chart shows this well. If I go up only 5 degrees on the
> outer circle of open-end (infinite impedance on the 100 ohm line),
> lower values of electrical angle corresponds to higher reactance, in
> this case -j1143 for the 5 degree line instead of -j567 for the 10
> degree line at the junction. The new phase shift at the junction
> should be, and is, now lower since the 100 ohm line has a higher
> capacitive reactance at the junction. As the 100 ohm line is shortened
> to 0 degrees, we have a 600 ohm transmission line that is open and now
> the 600 ohm line must be lengthened to the full 90 degrees for 1/4W.
> This would correspond to a coil with no stinger.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Ooops, I am posting from the web. This is AI4QJ.

2713. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:05:58 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c3415c61-28ac-4e63-8c06-cacf7223d949@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32070

On Dec 7, 1:00 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
> > long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
> > 0 ohms at the input?
>
> -jcot(5) = -j11.43 normalized to Z0=100 ohms
>
> -j100(11.43) = -j1143 ohms at the junction
>
> -j1143/600 = -j1.905 normalized to Z0=600 ohms
>
> arctan(1.905) = 62.3 degrees of Z0=600 ohm line
>
> > Would the phase shift at the junction still be
> > 36.6 degrees?
>
> The new phase shift would be 90-5-62.3 = 22.7 deg.
>
> 62.3 + 5 + 22.7 = 90 degrees

So sometimes a 600 to 100 ohm discontinuity
produces a 36.6 degree phase shift and sometimes
it produces a 22.7 degree phase shift (and probably
any value in between).

I suggest that "work[ing] up the phasor diagrams of
the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143" will
not be useful for predicting the phase shift.

...Keith

2714. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:13:30 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <baf428c4-9c51-44f2-b0a8-f608a058e100@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32071

On Dec 7, 12:46 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > You have done this before; postulating
> > explanations that only work in the complexity
> > of the "real" world, but fail when presented with
> > the simplicity of ideal test cases.
>
> For Pete's sake, Keith, Ohm's law doesn't even
> work when R=0.

A rather large red herring. Ideal components are
the topic, and we mostly use ideal wire with R=0
without difficulty.

> > Then, when the explanations fail on the simple
> > cases, claiming these cases are not of interest
> > because the real world is more complex.
>
> I define the boundary conditions within which my
> ideas work. Whether they work outside those defined
> conditions is irrelevant. I believe they do work
> for ideal conditions, but I don't have the need
> to prove a "theory of everything".

Sounds good, but mostly you do not examine
ideal conditions because they tend to show that
the models fail. With non-ideal conditions, the
discussion is easy to drive far from the target
and prevent resolution of whether the model
works.

...Keith

2715. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:20:25 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjc9u9$1j4g$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32072

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in
>>
>>> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
>>> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
>>> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.
>>
>> Intelligence is like talent. It is a gift.
>>
>> What you do with it is what is important. Just because you have one or
>> the other is almost irrelevant if you don't have the other tools
>> needed to be sucessful.
>>
>> I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........
>>
>>
>> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
> That's o.k. It just means you think less like Terman than some of the
> others in this group do.

I was a little shocked to read his bio.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2716. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:24:56 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ljb0q572g7ubd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32073

Keith Dysart wrote:
>
> Sounds good, but mostly you do not examine
> ideal conditions because they tend to show that
> the models fail. With non-ideal conditions, the
> discussion is easy to drive far from the target
> and prevent resolution of whether the model
> works.

My postulate is that Newton was wrong: moving objects come to a rest without any external applied force. Every observation made supports this. There's no need to consider what happens in a frictionless environment, since such a thing doesn't exist.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2717. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:25:17 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <add35f7d-0aac-4998-8bad-c5199ce729e9@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32074

On Dec 7, 3:05 pm, Keith Dysart <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 7, 1:00 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Keith Dysart wrote:
> > > If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
> > > long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
> > > 0 ohms at the input?
>
> > -jcot(5) = -j11.43 normalized to Z0=100 ohms
>
> > -j100(11.43) = -j1143 ohms at the junction
>
> > -j1143/600 = -j1.905 normalized to Z0=600 ohms
>
> > arctan(1.905) = 62.3 degrees of Z0=600 ohm line
>
> > > Would the phase shift at the junction still be
> > > 36.6 degrees?
>
> > The new phase shift would be 90-5-62.3 = 22.7 deg.
>
> > 62.3 + 5 + 22.7 = 90 degrees
>
> So sometimes a 600 to 100 ohm discontinuity
> produces a 36.6 degree phase shift and sometimes
> it produces a 22.7 degree phase shift (and probably
> any value in between).

That's right, depending on the electrical (and physical) length of the 100 ohm line, it will have different values of reactance as seen by the 600 ohm line, therefore different phase shifts, all the way to zero when the length of the 100 ohm line is 0 degrees and the reactance is infinite (the 600 ohm line sees an open circuit). Say at 0+ degrees, -jX(C) = 1000000000; this is where you see it headed when you look at the smith chart.

At zero degrees of 100 ohm line, you have 90-0-90 = 0 degrees at the discontinuity.

AI4QJ

2718. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:25:40 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjca84$1j4i$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32075

Dave Heil wrote:
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in
>>
>>> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
>>> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
>>> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.
>>
>> Intelligence is like talent. It is a gift.
>
> It can be more like a curse. There's nothing quite like a number of
> teachers telling Junior's parents that Junior is gifted.
>
>> What you do with it is what is important. Just because you have one or
>> the other is almost irrelevant if you don't have the other tools
>> needed to be sucessful.
>>
>> I feel like such a piker here - I'm only 150........
>
> You don't look that old, Mike.

I would be younger, but I was sick a lot as a kid....

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2719. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:27:49 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a205393f-b139-4d09-8733-5fe7397d5ac3@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32076

On Dec 7, 12:37 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 6, 9:48 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
> >> 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
> >> degrees long?
>
> > There are many ways to get the 0 input impedance:
> > (1)- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line terminated in a lumped 0-j567 impedance
> > (assuming I recall the problem corrrectly and you did the math
> > correctly)
> > (2)- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line followed by 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
> > line, open at the end
> > (3)- 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line followed by 10 degrees (IIRC) of 100
> > ohm line, open at the end
> > (4)- a short
> > (5)- 180 degrees of any impedance line shorted at the end
> > - and many, many more
>
> If you calculate the complex rho and calculate the phase
> shift provided by a -j567 impedance, you will agree with
> my statement above.
>
> > Are you claiming that all of these are electrically 1/4WL ?
>
> Of course not!!!! I numbered your examples above. Examples
> 1-3 are electrically 1/4WL long. Example 4 is 0 WL long.
> Example 5 is 1/2WL long.
>
> All my remarks apply only to stubs and antennas that are
> electrically 1/4WL long. My remarks do NOT apply to any
> stub or antenna that is not electrically 1/4WL long. An
> ideal open stub that is 3/4WL long has the same impedance
> as a 1/4WL stub but is it obviously not 1/4WL long.

Your original claim was that 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm
line terminated with 0-j567 was electricall 90 degrees long.
You made no reference to how the 0-j567 was obtained.

You have said that 1, 2 and 3 from above are electically
90 degrees.

How about:
(6) 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line, 180 degrees of arbitrary
line terminated in a lump of 0-j567. This is just another

way of placing 0-j567 at the end of the 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line.

And (5), if we use 600 ohm line is also 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line terminated with 0-j567, this being obtained with 136.6 degrees of 600 ohm line that is short circuited.

So while I can accept your statement , "My remarks do NOT apply to any stub or antenna that is not electrically 1/4WL long.", I am having great difficulty coming up for a rule so that I will know when your remarks apply.

Can you provide a rule for discerning when a stub or antenna is electrically 1/4WL long?

...Keith

2720. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:28:48 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjcae0$1j4i$2@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32077

Dave Heil wrote:
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>> "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in
>>
>>> I went along to a couple of meetings many years ago. Full of under
>>> achievers with high IQ's complaining how they weren't being recognised
>>> or credited in their exams/career/promotion ladder/etc.
>>
>> Intelligence is like talent. It is a gift.
>
> It can be more like a curse. There's nothing quite like a number of
> teachers telling Junior's parents that Junior is gifted.

Little Mikey just doesn't apply himself.....

Little Mikey was bored, but that would mean it was their fault

Oops sorry about that - it was a thrid grade flashback 8^)

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2721. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:32:00 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjcak0$1j4i$3@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32078

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
> On Dec 6, 7:13 pm, Mike Coslo <mco...@youknow.comcast.net> wrote:
>> Derek <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in news:7437a21d-524e-43c8-95b1-
>> d10f7cbf8...@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com:
>>
>>> On Dec 6, 11:43 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
>>> Hi Roy
>>> You have the program, do as Art say's and tell us what it
>>> comes up with.
>> Doesn't work that way, sir.
>>
>> If I say that antennas work by shooting little turds off the ends of the
>> wires, it isn't Roy's job to prove it, it's mine.
>>
>> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
> Post of the week.
Thanks - I almost didn't post it. But th evisualization was too much.

You win a free Britney Spears oven mitt!

eww.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2722. Re: Quad loop supported by single tower - NEC2 modeling question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:34:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ljbik1kpvdb47@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 32079

You've done the right thing. The tower features are a tiny fraction of a wavelength, so the single wire substitution is fine.

To improve the accuracy of the model, use the equivalent radius of 0.421 foot for a triangular tower with one foot sides. This will likely make a noticeable difference only if the tower is somewhere in the vicinity of self resonance.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

mcclements@gmail.com wrote:
> Hi,
>
> I am modeling a vertically oriented, vertically polarized loop for
> 160 meters. The loop will be supported at the top of a 130 foot tall
> tower with a 6 foot standoff arm. The Bottom of the loop will be 10
> feet from the ground. I was modeling the exact physical layout of the
> loop with NEC2 without considering the tower structure in the model
> at all.
>
> The tower is Rohn 45G with non-conductive guy wires. Not wanting to
> duplicate the exact tower model in NEC2 (by hand), I substituted in
> essentially a wire with a diameter of 1 foot, using steel for the
> conductor. I am modeling the antenna over 'real ground'. Putting in
> this wire next to the antenna had a pretty big impact on the resonance
> frequency that NEC2 reported. The pattern is slightly altered as
> well.
>
> My question is, 1) Am I taking too much of a shortcut to use a single
> wire to represent the tower? I just wanted a *rough* idea if this
> tower length (1/4 wavelength on 160) was going to have some impact on
> the pattern in the real world. Resonance frequency shifted down in
> frequency 35Khz in my model.
>
> I've modeled and built loops that I've installed between trees and the
> results have matched NEC2 very well, but I don't know what to make of
> the support steel tower in this case - am I overstating its effect the
> way I modeled it?
>
> -Scott, WU2X
>

2723. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:44:49 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <56bjl35teonndrb97m9fj4h4uivk29ejqi@4ax.com>
Source record: 32080

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 13:32:51 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>
>>> the 21st response.
>>
>> No contrary evidence noted.

>For the Nth time...
This represents the expected cries of anguish more than correspondence
to the immediate topic with N greater than the 20th question where
formerly Cecil was loath to proceed beyond...

As observed earlier, threads driven by data rarely present the
entertainment that enthralls many to submit upwards to 500 postings.

I see no further data regarding the topic is forthcoming, an expected
outcome, but certainly not Cecil's best option. However, Cecil is the
only one that can fill in the blanks of a measurement that appears
never to have been made. There appear to have been no witnesses that
can independantly supply that data either. As such, nothing is left
to be said that negates my conclusions set forth in this thread as
were drawn from the only data available.

Of course, Cecil could impeach his own data. :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2724. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:54:31 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <f9df39f2-f02c-4de8-aebd-7aea4fe51f0b@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32081

On 7 Dec, 04:16, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
>
> news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> >> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> >> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he got
> >> in
> >> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>
> > Dave
> > "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
> > buy.
>
> > Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
>
> > Derek.
>
> Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
> STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a time
> component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you have a
> time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then you
> have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric field, and
> hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the complete
> solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to Gauss's law as
> it stands alone and completely describe the solution to the fields produced.
>
> i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed in it.
> by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero. you can
> have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single electron is just
> outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the field from that
> one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the other and all
> still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's law. now for the hard
> part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the surface without going
> through it. we must all agree that while you are moving it the electric
> field strength through the surface closest to the charge is increasing, so
> in order for the total flux through the surface to remain zero the flux
> moving out on the other side must also increase. BUT because of the effects

> of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit the speed of propagation of that
> field to c it can't happen instantaneously. so for some period of time the
> net flux through the surface is not zero as would be require by Gauss alone.
> reductio ad absurdum, QED, take your new theory and....- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Regarding Dr Davis's mathematics. Richard stated the other week that
of course it is correct. If you feel that he also is in error
why not contact him? I am sure he can comminicate why much more
clearer than I
You are now left with the troll KB9... in your efforts to argue that
point
I personaly recognise that I will never be able your mental state up
to par
with respect to Gauss or your troubles with the word equilibrium.
There is hope for you however , Roy now states that NEWTON of all
people is wrong so you do have company in a strange way.
But then it may be company that you wouldn't wish for!
He personally attacked Cecil some timeago. Last week his personal
attack on me
was really venomous so you certainly should not disagree with him in
any way.
I think you would be better off asking guidance from Richard, why not
try it?
Art

2725. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:54:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jqi6j.4989$fl7.2986@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32082

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
> The smith chart shows this well.

Dan, I'm glad you understand. Now it is your turn
to get nibbled down to nothing by the guru gaggle
of geese.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2726. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 20:56:22 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjcc1m$14mu$2@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 32083

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> Where's the fulfillment in standing around in a room full of folks
>> congratulating each other on how smart they are?
>
> It gets the females turned on.

It is a well know scientific fact the only true aphrodisiac is a man doing housework.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

2727. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:09:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WDi6j.29241$ID6.7621@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32084

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So sometimes a 600 to 100 ohm discontinuity
> produces a 36.6 degree phase shift and sometimes
> it produces a 22.7 degree phase shift (and probably
> any value in between).

Yes, of course - nobody said the phase shift wasn't
a variable. Why would you expect it to be a constant?
It is a variable that depends upon the phase of the
component forward and reflected waves.

> I suggest that "work[ing] up the phasor diagrams of
> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143" will
> not be useful for predicting the phase shift.

It will be useful for reporting that particular phase
shift. If other conditions change, that phase shift
will change. What is unexpected about that?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2728. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:10:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9Fi6j.29242$lD6.15054@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32085

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Sounds good, but mostly you do not examine
> ideal conditions because they tend to show that
> the models fail.

I believe that is a false statement. Please
prove your assertion.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2729. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:13:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6li6j.29243$ID6.3411@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32086

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> My postulate is that Newton was wrong: moving objects come to a rest
> without any external applied force. Every observation made supports
> this. There's no need to consider what happens in a frictionless
> environment, since such a thing doesn't exist.

There seems no limit to which you will go to protect
your old wives' tales. How about taking a look at the
EZNEC file at: http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez
and commenting on the results. Nobody is going to hold
his breath while you make up your mind.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2730. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:15:38 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <_Ji6j.29$7d1.1@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 32087

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Dave K8MN
>>
>
> Dave:
>
> You remind me of a fellow in the neighborhood when I was a kid, used to
> go around talking to himself all the time ... no one paid him much
> attention, nowadays would be different of course. :-)

We'll never know to what you refer, "John". You snipped it.

Look, you're already using a pseudonym, why not just admit that you're
that kid you mentioned?

If you're accusing me of talking to myself, walk through the scenario.
You made a newsgroup response to one of my posts. I responded to you.
You responded to me. I responded to you. It is apparent that I'm not
talking to myself.

Dave K8MN

2731. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:21:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xPi6j.4992$fl7.4292@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32088

Keith Dysart wrote:
> You have said that 1, 2 and 3 from above are electically
> 90 degrees.
>
> How about:
> (6) 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line, 180 degrees of arbitrary
> line terminated in a lump of 0-j567. This is just another
> way of placing 0-j567 at the end of the 43.4 degrees of
> 600 ohm line.

Of course, if you add 180 degrees you have added 180
degrees to whatever existed before. Do you disagree?

> Can you provide a rule for discerning when a stub or
> antenna is electrically 1/4WL long?

Of course! When the reflected wave undergoes a phase
shift of 180 degrees in its round trip to the end of
the stub and back, the stub is electrically 1/4WL long.
How can you disagree with that?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2732. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:27:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <HUi6j.29244$ID6.1672@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32089

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> For the Nth time...

> This represents the expected cries of anguish more than correspondence
> to the immediate topic with N greater than the 20th question where
> formerly Cecil was loath to proceed beyond...

Allow me to point out that the only thing you have proved
is that I am "loath to proceed" for obvious reasons. What
you are saying in no way proves that I was wrong. I have
just gotten tired of being nibbled to death by the gaggle
of guru geese. Please see my new thread titled:
"Please perform my experiment for yourself"
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2733. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:28:02 UTC
From: Spamm Trappe <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfljen2.1m28.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 32090

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 10:34:22 -0800, Richard Clark wrote:

> . . . . . .

sigh.....

Why don't you folks carry on over in rec.radio.amateur.antenna.trolls

2734. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:38:06 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjcekb$ks2$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 32092

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> What does "its current maximum is not caused by standing waves" mean
>> to someone with an "IQ of 168"?
>
>
> I explained it already. The current maximum in a loading
> coil is caused by the magnetic flux linkage between the
> adjacent coils.

Yes, you did say that, but it isn't apparent to me that the two statements are necessarily mutually exclusive. To me those things are all interdependent. Insofar as constructive interference is caused by reflections from discontinuities and not the other way around, then yes. But the current maximum is simply an area of constructive interference. It is the profile of a standing wave in 2 dimensions caused by the superposition of forward and reflected waves. The phase and amplitude of the forward and reflected waves are of course determined by the nature of the line, and those parameters determine the profile of the standing wave.

> It is the same thing that approximately
> doubles the velocity factor of the coil over what it
> would be if the all the current followed the wire.

I think current is required to follow the wire in any case. :-)

73, Jim AC6XG

2735. Re: The real way to get on top of GOOGLE...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 21:38:09 UTC
From: charlie <wehatespam@wymsey.co.uk>
Message-ID: <J_qdnaFT4_i_IMTaRVnyjQA@pipex.net>
Source record: 32091

abysmal3hu wrote:
<SNIP>
On top of Google? the mind boggles!

Charlie

--
M0WYM
www.radiowymsey.org

2736. Please perform my experiment for yourself

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 22:09:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Rwj6j.28437$JD.9687@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31993

This is a request to any readers of r.r.a.a who are
capable of performing the experiment that I performed.

Use the EXCEL file at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/CoilZ0VF.xls

to estimate the Z0 of your test coil. If the test entry
is greater than 1.0, try another coil.

Here is the test setup using a 75m Texas Bugcatcher coil:

http://www.w5dxp.com/coiltest.gif

Using a 50 ohm source, install an autotransformer to
achieve the Z0 of the test coil on its output.

Load the test coil with a non-inductive resistance
equal to its Z0 value.

This will ensure that most of the current flowing
through the coil is traveling-wave current and not
standing-wave current.

Report the phase shift through the test coil.

This is an easy test to do. Of course, none of the
resident gurus will run the test or report the results
if they do run the test because it will prove their
old wives' tale to be wrong.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2737. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 22:12:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ozj6j.28438$JD.13671@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31994

Jim Kelley wrote:

> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I explained it already. The current maximum in a loading
>> coil is caused by the magnetic flux linkage between the
>> adjacent coils.
>
> Yes, you did say that, but it isn't apparent to me that the two
> statements are necessarily mutually exclusive.

The distance between current anti-nodes is 180 degrees.
All the lack of apparentness in the world will not
change that fact of physics.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2738. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 22:53:09 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <547c219f-449c-43de-bdab-7d6ffcf456c4@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31995

On 7 Dec, 12:24, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>
> > Sounds good, but mostly you do not examine
> > ideal conditions because they tend to show that
> > the models fail. With non-ideal conditions, the
> > discussion is easy to drive far from the target
> > and prevent resolution of whether the model
> > works.
>
> My postulate is that Newton was wrong: moving objects come to a rest
> without any external applied force. Every observation made supports
> this. There's no need to consider what happens in a frictionless
> environment, since such a thing doesn't exist.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Wrong.. When you are beyond the confines of all gravitational fields
and in a state of equilibrium then there can not be friction.
Somebody somewhere has obviously postulated that gravitational
forces are every where which puts science back in the stone
ages.
Sure messes up Gauss and quite a few others. In fact the law
of
statics is based on gravitational field which extends to what
Gauss called the limits of gravitational effects.
Quite a few other laws are based on similar logic

Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG(uk)

2739. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 23:01:48 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31996
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed with your
flooding based on your own forged email to yourself.

2740. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 23:10:50 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31997
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning

> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
citizen should

2741. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 23:22:42 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjckof$r2p$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31998

Cecil Moore wrote:
> The distance between current anti-nodes is 180 degrees.

Such insight is incredible to behold.

ac6xg

2742. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 23:44:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ejljl35le4dp1fulfb5aavucqpes7hpjog@4ax.com>
Source record: 31999
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>adams
>>>>
>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>
>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>>>
>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>
>>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>
>>>>G
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella
>>
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>>G
>
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>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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adams

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http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2743. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 23:44:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <5pljl35ia9j1elquamal9hf5ats3g5r3v4@4ax.com>
Source record: 32000
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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motezrella

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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2744. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-07 23:44:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3uljl3pb1167li9vdfal97ocp3v8jbgnrl@4ax.com>
Source record: 32001
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 09:23:09 -0800, an_old_friend
<konstans@hotmail.com> wrote:

>On Nov 10, 2:39 am, "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote:
>> fake
>>
>> "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > <kb9...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>> >news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
>> >> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9...@homomale.net>
>> >> wrote:
>>
>> >> fake i victum
>>
>> >> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>> >> congress"
>> >> adams
>>
>> >> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>> >>http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
>> >> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>> >> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>> >> google and noow motezrella
>>
>> >> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>> >> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>> >> G- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2745. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 00:07:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <o2ojl31n30m74pg4ibsonnag2g4kfg3h76@4ax.com>
Source record: 32002
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2746. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 00:44:41 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjcpds$590$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32003

art wrote:
>>
> Wrong.. When you are beyond the confines of all gravitational fields
> and in a state of equilibrium then there can not be friction.
> Somebody somewhere has obviously postulated that gravitational
> forces are every where which puts science back in the stone
> ages.
> Sure messes up Gauss and quite a few others. In fact the law
> of
> statics is based on gravitational field which extends to what
> Gauss called the limits of gravitational effects.
> Quite a few other laws are based on similar logic
>
> Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG(uk)

That has got to be the worst logic I have EVER heard and flies in the face of common sense to be unspeakable--Roys' comment.

An object in motion, with NO external forces HAS to continue to move with exactly the same stored energy as it began with, even a trillion years later ...

Logic asks: Where would the stored energy go? Imparted to nothing? Just disappears--breaking all the laws dealing with the conservation of energy also?

Art, give up, we are in the twilight zone, look for an exit!

However, an ABSOLUTE frictionless environment may be quite difficult to come up with ...

Regards,
JS

2747. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 00:46:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjcph3$590$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32004

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> Dave K8MN

Dave:

While your statements are quite well constructed to inflame and insult a child--that has to do with your mind, not my age ... <ROFLOL!>

JS

2748. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 00:46:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <jrpjl3lmn84g6akmnj1ldi3krtp3cggg63@4ax.com>
Source record: 32005

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 14:53:09 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:
> Somebody somewhere has obviously postulated that gravitational
> forces are every where which puts science back in the stone
>ages.

Hi Art,

It was some schlemiel called Isaac Newton.

He offered a very simple equation you probably are not familiar with:
G times the Mass of Body A time the Mass of Body B
divided by
distance between them squared

This English clown's theory was put into a cocked hat by Einstein - so
you two have something in common!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2749. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 00:48:15 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjcpkg$590$3@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32006

Michael Coslo wrote:

>> ...
> It is a well know scientific fact the only true aphrodisiac is a man
> doing housework.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -

Hmmm, I differ, my wife will trade work for sex--but only if I do the work. I don't then an "aphrodisiac effect" is at play though ... <LOL>

Regards,
JS

2750. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 01:09:06 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjcqrr$8iu$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32007

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
I don't think an "aphrodisiac effect" is at play though ... <LOL>
>> ...

Hmmm, the 20mg Hydrocodone has more of a "kick" than I realize.

Regards,
JS

2751. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 02:14:36 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <86371802-f9f3-4b4c-956e-23d8aa3dc563@l16g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32008

On 7 Dec, 16:46, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 14:53:09 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> > Somebody somewhere has obviously postulated that gravitational
> > forces are every where which puts science back in the stone
> >ages.
>
> Hi Art,
>
> It was some schlemiel called Isaac Newton.
>
> He offered a very simple equation you probably are not familiar with:
> G times the Mass of Body A time the Mass of Body B
> divided by
> distance between them squared
>
> This English clown's theory was put into a cocked hat by Einstein - so
> you two have something in common!
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I did not know that equation. Einstein said a lot of things and
was often proved in error. Did he mention equilibrium or the
other laws like:
Every action has an equal and opposite reaction? For that matter
how many laws of Newton did he put down?
Any idea where I can read up on that and how he arrived at that
conclusion? Seems odd that we have so many gravity centers in this
universe and a neutral point never occurs.....anywhere.
Some of those stationary things in the sky must be holding on to a
piece of string tied to the moon
No. I do not have any books on Einstein but do have Planck and
I don't recall him mentioning that.Is it just called Einsteins Law
of ???????
Art
Oh, and another thing why are you injecting the word "clown"?
Are you reverting to your old tricks or did you just slip up?

2752. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 02:24:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <54c590e0-1684-4f9e-a5e7-e465afbca517@t47g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32009

On Dec 7, 4:21 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > You have said that 1, 2 and 3 from above are electically
> > 90 degrees.
>
> > How about:
> > (6) 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line, 180 degrees of arbitrary
> > line terminated in a lump of 0-j567. This is just another
> > way of placing 0-j567 at the end of the 43.4 degrees of
> > 600 ohm line.
>
> Of course, if you add 180 degrees you have added 180
> degrees to whatever existed before. Do you disagree?

So this meets the criteria you originally proposed and
is an example of 90 degree electical length?

> > Can you provide a rule for discerning when a stub or
> > antenna is electrically 1/4WL long?
>
> Of course! When the reflected wave undergoes a phase
> shift of 180 degrees in its round trip to the end of
> the stub and back, the stub is electrically 1/4WL long.
> How can you disagree with that?

So (4), a short, meets this criteria. It did not have to go
far down the stub, but it did arrive back with a 180 degree
phase change. But previously, you did not include (4).

Is it now in the list?

...Keith

2753. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 02:34:13 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <95c16937-07de-435a-81c8-c1ee188e4666@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32010

On Dec 7, 4:09 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > So sometimes a 600 to 100 ohm discontinuity
> > produces a 36.6 degree phase shift and sometimes
> > it produces a 22.7 degree phase shift (and probably
> > any value in between).
>
> Yes, of course - nobody said the phase shift wasn't
> a variable. Why would you expect it to be a constant?
> It is a variable that depends upon the phase of the
> component forward and reflected waves.
>
> > I suggest that "work[ing] up the phasor diagrams of
> > the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
> > where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143" will
> > not be useful for predicting the phase shift.
>
> It will be useful for reporting that particular phase
> shift. If other conditions change, that phase shift
> will change. What is unexpected about that?

You implied that you were going to compute it
using just rho, which would mean it would be
constant for any pair of impedances.

With more inputs, it might be possible to
compute a number that, when added to the
actual electrical lengths of the lines, will
result in 90 degrees. I expect the algorithm
to be fairly complicated.

Of course, one can always just say it is equal
to 90 minus the sum of the electrical lengths
of the lines, though if there were two or more
impedance discontinuities, it might be difficult
to apportion the difference between them.

I await the algorithm.

...Keith

2754. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 02:46:41 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f7d37306-9f40-4668-98ac-e479a217f2c6@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32011

On Dec 7, 4:10 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Sounds good, but mostly you do not examine
> > ideal conditions because they tend to show that
> > the models fail.
>
> I believe that is a false statement. Please
> prove your assertion.

The best example was when you refused to discuss
the reflections at the output of an amplifier with a
well defined output impedance because a typical
amateur transmitter does not have a well defined
output impedance.

The discussion was going to demolish the idea of
complete re-reflection at the output of a transmitter
but stalled because you refused to use the simple
case to examine the issue. Using the more
complicated scenario of a real transmitter it was
much easier to obfuscate with the result that the
discussion went nowhere.

Which was sad because there was much
opportunity for learning there.

...Keith

2755. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 03:09:08 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a41b5b23-a4a5-4a4f-93fd-8a7336d259b5@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32012
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 7, 6:01 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed with your
> flooding based on your own forged email to yourself.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

why cover up your misdeed, what do you have against Mr. Crow?

2756. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 03:11:14 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <gq2kl3l6bstsa644db5802hhkjn8i38otn@4ax.com>
Source record: 32013
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2757. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 03:18:52 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a81c89f5-91f2-4042-aa25-562ada945ce1@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32014
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 7, 6:44 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> >On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
> >>>><DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> >>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> >>>>adams
>
> >>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> >>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> >>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> >>>>nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and
noow motezrella
>
> >>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> >>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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> >>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com- Hide quoted text -
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> - Show quoted text -

2758. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 03:21:02 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3a03c5f2-5a23-495f-b564-87f79a37d609@o6g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32015
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 7, 10:09 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 7, 6:01 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed with your
> > flooding based on your own forged email to yourself.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> why cover up your misdeed, what do you have against Mr. Crow?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Well

2759. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 03:24:04 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <29717d0f-6862-4032-a43d-03845294cbd9@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32016
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 7, 10:18 pm, an_old_friend <kb9...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 7, 6:44 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> > >On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> > >>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
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> > >>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
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> > >>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
> > >>>><DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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> > Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com-Hide quoted text -
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> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

2760. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 03:30:35 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjd351$t3h$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 32017
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>
>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
> citizen should
>

2761. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 04:02:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ir5kl39in2b3aue4m6ch66hcr2356rn2ls@4ax.com>
Source record: 32018
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2762. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 04:51:29 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475a22d1$0$28811$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32019

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:95c16937-07de-435a-81c8-c1ee188e4666@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
>
> Of course, one can always just say it is equal
> to 90

No, you measure it to be 90.

> minus the sum of the electrical lengths
> of the lines, though if there were two or more
> impedance discontinuities, it might be difficult
> to apportion the difference between them.

2763. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 05:32:57 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475a2c89$0$28884$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32020

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:c3415c61-28ac-4e63-8c06-cacf7223d949@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 7, 1:00 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> > If the 100 ohm line was only 5 degrees long, how
>> > long would the 600 ohm line have to be to obtain
>> > 0 ohms at the input?
>>
>> -jcot(5) = -j11.43 normalized to Z0=100 ohms
>>
>> -j100(11.43) = -j1143 ohms at the junction
>>
>> -j1143/600 = -j1.905 normalized to Z0=600 ohms
>>
>> arctan(1.905) = 62.3 degrees of Z0=600 ohm line
>>
>> > Would the phase shift at the junction still be
>> > 36.6 degrees?
>>
>> The new phase shift would be 90-5-62.3 = 22.7 deg.
>>
>> 62.3 + 5 + 22.7 = 90 degrees
>
> So sometimes a 600 to 100 ohm discontinuity
> produces a 36.6 degree phase shift and sometimes
> it produces a 22.7 degree phase shift (and probably
> any value in between).

Caution; those numbers assume that for each variable 100 ohm length, you
have defined by measurement that the system had a 90 degree phase shift.

2764. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 05:43:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <K9q6j.5870$C24.2103@newssvr17.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32021

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> Of course, if you add 180 degrees you have added 180
>> degrees to whatever existed before. Do you disagree?
>
> So this meets the criteria you originally proposed and
> is an example of 90 degree electical length?

Don't be silly. 180 degrees plus any positive angle
is more than 180 degrees.

The context was mobile loaded antennas shorter than
a physical 1/4WL.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2765. Re: n8wwm ate all the surplus government cheese again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 05:46:17 UTC
From: Ron <apositiveplace@netscape.net>
Message-ID: <Lcq6j.7$hO4.4@newsfe19.lga>
Source record: 32022
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Grow the fuck up already. All of you.

moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers wrote:
> On Dec 6, 1:46 pm, "Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote:
>> I wish he would find a job already.
>
> forgery posted by moparholic@hotmail.com, better known as moparhoLICK.
> He is dancing from cover because his faggot ass was outed and located.
> Now he sits there worrying about who is gonna walk up to him and smack
> his sperm loving lips with a rock. His wife also is in hot monkey love
> with the family pets, so he is at least having fun video taping her
> actions.

--
Kenneth Pangborn (AKA KRP) is a lying sack of shit!

Proof at:

www.aboutkenpangborn.com

2766. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 05:48:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yeq6j.79712$Um6.20840@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32024

Keith Dysart wrote:
> You implied that you were going to compute it
> using just rho, which would mean it would be
> constant for any pair of impedances.

No, I did not. Rho can be constant but the phase
angle of the incident voltage changes with
position. Therefore, the phase angle of the
reflected voltage changes with position.

This subject is already covered in my energy
analysis article at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/energy.htm
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2767. Re: : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 05:48:29 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <510d9263-553e-413a-aa76-d3cb73be6b69@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32023
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.cb, alt.usenet.kooks

On Dec 7, 6:20 am, moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers
<keyklownzrnutj...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> On Dec 6, 2:50 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:33:15 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
> > wrote:
>
> > >"Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote in message
> > >news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
> > >>I wish he would find a job already.
>
> > "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> > adams
>
> > woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> > altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> > nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> > posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> > and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> > G
>
> > --
> > Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com
>
> all those posts are actually from moparho...@hotmail.com. He is a
> spineless faggot who can't do anything but dance from cover.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

2768. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 05:52:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <siq6j.79713$Um6.5406@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32025

Keith Dysart wrote:
> The best example was when you refused to discuss
> the reflections at the output of an amplifier with a
> well defined output impedance because a typical
> amateur transmitter does not have a well defined
> output impedance.

I tend to avoid discussions about amplifiers because
I know very little about amplifiers, real or imagined.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2769. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 06:25:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <vldkl3pr0623i8c9i6j3j7pajmb2r6ic78@4ax.com>
Source record: 32026

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:14:36 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>I did not know that equation. Einstein said a lot of things and
>was often proved in error. Did he mention equilibrium or the
>other laws like:
>Every action has an equal and opposite reaction?

Hi Arthur,

Every equation describes equilibrium, by definition.

> For that matter
>how many laws of Newton did he put down?

All of them.

>Any idea where I can read up on that and how he arrived at that
>conclusion? Seems odd that we have so many gravity centers in this
>universe and a neutral point never occurs.....anywhere.

Not so. A simple example is called the "Trojan points."

>Some of those stationary things in the sky must be holding on to a
>piece of string tied to the moon

Well, given the moon moves, the string must move whatever is tied to
it. In short, there is nothing stationary anywhere.

>No. I do not have any books on Einstein but do have Planck and
>I don't recall him mentioning that.Is it just called Einsteins Law
>of ???????

General relativity.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2770. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 06:38:52 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475a3bf7$0$2487$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 32027

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:547c219f-449c-43de-bdab-7d6ffcf456c4@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...

> In fact the law
> of
> statics is based on gravitational field which extends to what
> Gauss called the limits of gravitational effects.
> Quite a few other laws are based on similar logic
>
> Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG(uk)

What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?

2771. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:00:28 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <gir6j.28481$JD.24900@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 32028

AI4QJ wrote:
> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:547c219f-449c-43de-bdab-7d6ffcf456c4@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>
>> In fact the law
>> of
>> statics is based on gravitational field which extends to what
>> Gauss called the limits of gravitational effects.
>> Quite a few other laws are based on similar logic
>>
>> Art Unwin KB9MZ.....XG(uk)
>
> What is the mass of 1 Volt/meter?
>
>

Actually, you can store energy in an electrical field easily enough; ask any capacitor. And energy has a mass equivalent. It may not be much, but it isn't zero. This probably isn't what Art means, though. If you thought about his post deeply enough, and in just the right way, you'd see what he's getting at. Smart ass questions aren't helpful. Not that I'm agreeing with Art. I'm not. But if you want to understand, as opposed to just being sarcastic, you'll have to train your mind to operate the way his does. Cecil, on the other hand, wants to argue, so his posts aren't as much fun, but he does write some entertaining things on occasion, and his theories are tolerable enough as long as you realize they're all quite wrong.
73,
KA6RUH

2772. Re: A Coil is a Coil, Of Curse of Curse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:37:28 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjdhjm$10j$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 32029

Spamm Trappe wrote:
> On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 10:34:22 -0800, Richard Clark wrote:

> Why don't you folks carry on over in rec.radio.amateur.antenna.trolls

I PLONK retarded idiots ... PLONK!

JS

2773. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:50:34 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <hsikl35s0q830vjb956luf9s8eutte3vvj@4ax.com>
Source record: 32030
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>
>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>citizen should
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2774. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:50:35 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <40jkl39st7lhjejfejm3g7pmc24cqf0p6k@4ax.com>
Source record: 32031
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>
>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>
>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>> citizen should
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2775. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:50:35 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <huikl3ddroon5eh1642tuk5o2fnchk9pn5@4ax.com>
Source record: 32032
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 09:23:09 -0800, an_old_friend
><konstans@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>On Nov 10, 2:39 am, "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote:
>>> fake
>>>
>>> "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
>>>
>>> news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> > <kb9...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>> >news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
>>> >> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9...@homomale.net>
>>> >> wrote:
>>>
>>> >> fake i victum
>>>
>>> >> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>> >> congress"
>>> >> adams
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>>> >> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>> >>http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
>>> >> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>> >> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>> >> google and noow motezrella
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>>> >> posts from these sorucees are fakes
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>>> >> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>>> >> G- Hide quoted text -
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>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2776. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:50:35 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <avikl39lndnidbchcgskj4ksi75mbqvqq6@4ax.com>
Source record: 32033
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>adams
>>>>>
>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2777. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:50:35 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ruikl3tcvumcj1rprbnr34v5gkqg70jsii@4ax.com>
Source record: 32034
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>wrote:
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>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2778. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 07:50:36 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <j2jkl3tkh19jqm71l8mqhurpsduku8n8vu@4ax.com>
Source record: 32035
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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motezrella

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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2779. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 08:05:47 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <q2kkl3ddbds65k3qdilkr915mcvnvqc16j@4ax.com>
Source record: 32036
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2780. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 08:40:29 UTC
From: "kb9rqz@hotmail.com" <konstans@hotmail>
Message-ID: <1faar0.cgu.17.1@news.alt.net>
Source record: 32037
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

And Mark Morgan shows yet again that using CW is something he is incapable
of.

2781. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 09:43:33 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ZWu1ueNFdmWHFAIC@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 32038

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Keith Dysart wrote:
>> You have done this before; postulating
>> explanations that only work in the complexity
>> of the "real" world, but fail when presented with
>> the simplicity of ideal test cases.
>
>For Pete's sake, Keith, Ohm's law doesn't even
>work when R=0.
>
>> Then, when the explanations fail on the simple
>> cases, claiming these cases are not of interest
>> because the real world is more complex.
>
>I define the boundary conditions within which my
>ideas work. Whether they work outside those defined
>conditions is irrelevant. I believe they do work
>for ideal conditions, but I don't have the need
>to prove a "theory of everything".
>
>Every model that we use has flaws. Asking me to
>come up with a flawless "theory of everything"
>model is an obvious, ridiculous diversion but
>you already know that.

This isn't a diversion: it's the core of the whole dispute.

These days, mathematical models are the normal, everyday way that engineers go about their business. A bedrock principle is that if a model is going to be usable and trustworthy, it MUST join up correctly with existing knowledge. Your model can be as elaborate as you like, but it always has to prove itself against the simple cases that we already know about.

Anyone with experience knows that these "simple" reality tests are the most often the hardest for an elaborate model to pass... but that doesn't excuse them from the test. If a model cannot handle the simple situations that we do understand, we can never trust it in more complex situations.

Ohm's law is a perfect example of a model that works. The whole point is that Ohms' law IS a good model of reality for a very wide range of situations, including the simple but extreme case where R equals exactly zero. It's absurd to suggest that there's a glitch - it simply means that V would be exactly zero too.

Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for inductance and capacitance. They work just fine, for all cases where the dimensions of the circuit are very small with respect to the wavelength, so that distributed effects and radiation are negligible. Where those assumptions are no longer accurate, we can extend the simple model to include some corrections. But the most important point is, we always know that we're building up from a solid foundation.

That is also the sensible way to think about loaded antennas. Calculate it the simple way first, assuming lumped inductive loading, and then apply corrections as necessary. As I've said before, this simple, solid method is the one that works. It can take you straight to a workable prototype, which can be quickly adjusted to frequency. Countless authors have demonstrated how to do this, and anyone can download G4FGQ's MIDLOAD program to do the same.

While other people choose to build on those solid foundations, Cecil insists that simple routine reality tests are a "diversion". He prefers to keep his floating castles well clear of such hard rocks.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2782. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 11:40:04 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <oov6j.253$va7.168@trndny08>
Source record: 32039

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:uQa6j.10850$3W.8630@trndny04...
>
> "Derek" <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
> news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he
>>> got in
>>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>>
>>
>> Dave
>> "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
>> buy.
>>
>> Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
>>
>>
>> Derek.
>
> Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
> STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a time
> component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you have a
> time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then you
> have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric field,
> and hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the
> complete solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to
> Gauss's law as it stands alone and completely describe the solution to the
> fields produced.
>
> i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed in
> it. by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero. you
> can have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single electron is
> just outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the field from
> that one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the other and
> all still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's law. now for
> the hard part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the surface
> without going through it. we must all agree that while you are moving it
> the electric field strength through the surface closest to the charge is
> increasing, so in order for the total flux through the surface to remain

> zero the flux moving out on the other side must also increase. BUT
> because of the effects of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit the
> speed of propagation of that field to c it can't happen instantaneously.
> so for some period of time the net flux through the surface is not zero as
> would be require by Gauss alone. reductio ad absurdum, QED, take your new
> theory and....
>
>
>

hmmmm, 24 hours and no rebuttal? come on, some of you art suckups that i haven't plonked yet must surely have a logical reason why this isn't correct? maybe the new non-newtonian static electrons get magically pushed through the integration surface and make up for the extra field? oh wait, then they wouldn't be static any more would they? and where it the diamagnetic surface that they levitate from?? oh well, back to the 10m contest, thats even more fun than pinging this group.

2783. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 12:26:34 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <25705afc-1945-4429-95d6-a9437b38381c@b1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 32040

On Dec 8, 12:43 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >> Of course, if you add 180 degrees you have added 180
> >> degrees to whatever existed before. Do you disagree?
>
> > So this meets the criteria you originally proposed and
> > is an example of 90 degree electical length?
>
> Don't be silly. 180 degrees plus any positive angle
> is more than 180 degrees.
>
> The context was mobile loaded antennas shorter than
> a physical 1/4WL.

Hmmmm. So you are no longer in agreement with your
original question:
"So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated
in 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e.
90 degrees long?"

This is good. You can now understand why some were
not quick to jump to agreement.

The concept of electrical/physical degrees is an
occasionally useful way to think about delay on
a transmission line that is used in a single frequency
environment. It even helps understand stubs where
the reflection arrives back with some phase shift
from the original. But extending the concept to lumped
circuits or expecting to find 90 degrees when different
impedances are involved has little value. It leads
to worthless questions like "where did the missing
degrees go?"

This is much like ascribing excessive reality to
"reflected power" which leads to worthless questions
like "where did the reflected power go?".

Or asking "where is the missing dollar?'. The flawed
underpinnings lead to worthless questions. Well maybe
not worthless, like the hotel puzzle, they test the
ability of the answerer to detect flawed assumptions.

...Keith

2784. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 12:50:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <go4ll3ppad7d9pif5m24tufk8f37c7plk9@4ax.com>
Source record: 32042
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 03:40:29 -0500, "kb9rqz@hotmail.com"
<konstans@hotmail> wrote:

>And Mark Morgan shows yet again that using CW is something he is incapable
>of.
>
>
nture I can and do use from time tot time I simply let a machince do
the haevy lifting

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2785. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 12:51:17 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3q4ll3ln8lcujd1s0q731ju07j1mnck62q@4ax.com>
Source record: 32041
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2786. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 13:15:52 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e2dc9630-dcd5-41f7-86bf-4efc02522f85@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31943

On Dec 8, 12:52 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > The best example was when you refused to discuss
> > the reflections at the output of an amplifier with a
> > well defined output impedance because a typical
> > amateur transmitter does not have a well defined
> > output impedance.
>
> I tend to avoid discussions about amplifiers because
> I know very little about amplifiers, real or imagined.

Serious revisionism here.

You should count your posts on (re)reflections at the
output terminals of amplifiers.

...Keith

2787. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 13:42:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mbx6j.79721$Um6.73498@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31944

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil, on the other hand, wants to argue,
> so his posts aren't as much fun, but he does write some entertaining
> things on occasion, and his theories are tolerable enough as long as you
> realize they're all quite wrong.

Tom, please download this EZNEC file, hit the "Load Dat"
button, and tell us what is "wrong" with the current phase
as reported by EZNEC.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2788. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 13:58:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Mpx6j.4490$Dt4.4002@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31945

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> That is also the sensible way to think about loaded antennas. Calculate
> it the simple way first, assuming lumped inductive loading, and then
> apply corrections as necessary. As I've said before, this simple, solid
> method is the one that works. It can take you straight to a workable
> prototype, which can be quickly adjusted to frequency. Countless authors
> have demonstrated how to do this, and anyone can download G4FGQ's
> MIDLOAD program to do the same.

The point is that IT OBVIOUSLY DOESN'T WORK, Ian, for
the delay through a loading coil. If it worked, W8JI
would not have gotten a 3 ns delay through a 2" dia,
100 TPI, 10" long loading coil. If his test setup
looked like mine, he would have measured a valid
delay around 25 ns.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coiltest.gif

Ian, are you afraid to run that test for yourself?

> Cecil
> insists that simple routine reality tests are a "diversion".

Please don't twist my words. I insist that simple routine
UNreality tests are a diversion. But, my personal opinion
doesn't change anything. The model that I am using works. The
model that W8JI is using doesn't work.

Please take a look at: http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez
and tell me why EZNEC disagrees with W8JI's model.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2789. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 14:18:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cJx6j.4492$Dt4.1452@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31946

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 8, 12:43 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>>> Of course, if you add 180 degrees you have added 180
>>>> degrees to whatever existed before. Do you disagree?
>>> So this meets the criteria you originally proposed and
>>> is an example of 90 degree electical length?
>> Don't be silly. 180 degrees plus any positive angle
>> is more than 180 degrees.
>>
>> The context was mobile loaded antennas shorter than
>> a physical 1/4WL.
>
> Hmmmm. So you are no longer in agreement with your
> original question:
> "So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated
> in 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e.
> 90 degrees long?"

Now I understand your confusion. I was talking about
a -j567 ohm *capacitor*, not a virtual impedance.

I was, of course, using the "impedor" definition of
impedance but since that confused you, let me restate
the question:

"So are we agree that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
a -j567 ohm impedor is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
degrees long?"

This was the original meaning of the question. I'm sorry
that you took it the wrong way and wasted so many postings
on such a trivial misunderstanding.

> It leads
> to worthless questions like "where did the missing
> degrees go?"

Click on "Load Dat" in the EZNEC model below. There are
no missing degrees. All necessary degrees are present
and accounted for. But you will never see them if you
are trying to use standing-wave current to see them.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

> This is much like ascribing excessive reality to
> "reflected power" which leads to worthless questions
> like "where did the reflected power go?".

Since energy must be conserved, the proper question
is: "Where did the reflected wave *energy* go?" Do
you even know the answer? The answer is that there
is exactly the amount of energy existing in a transmission
line to support the forward wave and the reflected wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2790. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 14:22:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VMx6j.76259$YL5.44432@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31947

Keith Dysart wrote:
> You should count your posts on (re)reflections at the
> output terminals of amplifiers.

Conceptually, I know what has to happen based on the
principle of conservation of energy, i.e. all energy
is conserved. If the reflected wave energy is not
entering the source, it is being reflected at the
source. That is all I was saying during those posts.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2791. How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 14:58:33 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <a1979804-1adb-46cc-bc57-87e8b4378cd6@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31948

that about sums it up.

stub matching looks attractive, but how do I actually build one of
these suckers? Do I have to carve out a piece of coax and then fit
another one into it, if that makes sense? Won't that be nearly
impossible to solder?

physically, it would be easier to make a stub section with sections of
single wire line, but I don't know how to find Z0 of my 14 gauge wire?

Is stub matching not the answer?

The antenna is designed for about 450 Mhz, if that helps anyone.

Thanks for your help.

2792. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 15:02:33 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <dmy6j.28789$MJ6.3435@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31949

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> The Smith Chart does make it clear what is happening.
> Here is the math to go with it. The impedance at the
> junction of the two lines is:
>
> -j100*tan(90-10) = -j100*tan(80) = -j567 ohms
> -j600*tan(43.4) = -j600*tan(43.4) = -j567 ohms
>
> The phase shift at the junction of the two lines is:
> 80-43.4 = 36.6 degrees
>
> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143

So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2793. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 15:30:39 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <SpedndQDbqZwJcfanZ2dnUVZ8tuqnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 31951

```
"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:oov6j.253$va7.168@trndny08...
>
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:uQa6j.10850$3W.8630@trndny04...
>>
>> "Derek" <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
>> news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>>>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he
>>>> got in
>>>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>>>
>>>
>>> Dave
>>> "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
>>> buy.
>>>
>>> Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
>>>
>>>
>>> Derek.
>>
>> Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
>> STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a time
>> component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you have a
>> time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then you
>> have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric field,
>> and hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the
>> complete solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to
>> Gauss's law as it stands alone and completely describe the solution to
>> the fields produced.
>>
>> i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed in
>> it. by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero. you
>> can have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single electron
>> is just outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the field
>> from that one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the
>> other and all still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's law.
>> now for the hard part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the
```

>> surface without going through it. we must all agree that while you are
>> moving it the electric field strength through the surface closest to the
>> charge is increasing, so in order for the total flux through the surface
>> to remain zero the flux moving out on the other side must also increase.
>> BUT because of the effects of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit
>> the speed of propagation of that field to c it can't happen
>> instantaneously. so for some period of time the net flux through the
>> surface is not zero as would be require by Gauss alone. reductio ad
>> absurdum, QED, take your new theory and....
>>
>>
>>
>
> hmmmm, 24 hours and no rebuttal? come on, some of you art suckups that i
> haven't plonked yet must surely have a logical reason why this isn't
> correct? maybe the new non-newtonian static electrons get magically
> pushed through the integration surface and make up for the extra field?
> oh wait, then they wouldn't be static any more would they? and where it
> the diamagnetic surface that they levitate from?? oh well, back to the
> 10m contest, thats even more fun than pinging this group.
>
>
Should be easy enough to check the claims. If as Art suggests there is a constant interchange of particles in the surface element of a radiator, then some detectable physical changes should take place. Construct an antenna using anodised aluminium (aluminum for US readers) for the radiating element. Take some smaller (non resonant pieces) and mount them some distance away from the antenna but exposed to similar environmental conditions. Leave for a year or so and then examine the radiating element surface and compare with the samples. Is there any difference in the surface structure?

The samples should be non resonant, of the same batch material as the antenna and arranged so that they are not likely to radiate or absorb RF energy from the test antenna, while still being exposed to the same weathering and other factors as the test antenna.

Mike G0ULI
Using anodised al

2794. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 15:31:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4Ny6j.29451$ID6.6673@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31950

s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:
> that about sums it up.
>
> stub matching looks attractive, but how do I actually build one of
> these suckers? Do I have to carve out a piece of coax and then fit
> another one into it, if that makes sense? Won't that be nearly
> impossible to solder?
>
> physically, it would be easier to make a stub section with sections of
> single wire line, but I don't know how to find Z0 of my 14 gauge wire?

The ARRL Handbook and Antenna Book contain the formulas.

> Is stub matching not the answer?

How about replacing the stub with a capacitor.

> The antenna is designed for about 450 Mhz, if that helps anyone.

At a point on the 50 ohm coax that is 8.75"*VF from
the 190+j140 ohm load, install a 14.2 pF cap to ground.
You can do it with a stub but a cap is much easier.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2795. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 15:50:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <c43d2e36-d820-4e70-8473-5d6e89f7c8db@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31952

On 7 Dec, 22:25, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:14:36 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >I did not know that equation. Einstein said a lot of things and
> >was often proved in error. Did he mention equilibrium or the
> >other laws like:
> >Every action has an equal and opposite reaction?
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> Every equation describes equilibrium, by definition.
>
> > For that matter
> >how many laws of Newton did he put down?
>
> All of them.
>
> >Any idea where I can read up on that and how he arrived at that
> >conclusion? Seems odd that we have so many gravity centers in this
> >universe and a neutral point never occurs.....anywhere.
>
> Not so. A simple example is called the "Trojan points."
>
> >Some of those stationary things in the sky must be holding on to a
> >piece of string tied to the moon
>
> Well, given the moon moves, the string must move whatever is tied to
> it. In short, there is nothing stationary anywhere.
>
> >No. I do not have any books on Einstein but do have Planck and
> >I don't recall him mentioning that.Is it just called Einsteins Law
> >of ???????
>
> General relativity.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

As with the convergence of energy vectors described
in the Columbian lectures so is general relativity.
Both are procedures that are being followed
in an effort to find a path to GAT. As I stated before
it often is not the destination that counts but what

one learns on the journey . Both of these procedures
have provided insights to the universe but neither
proved to be the answer for Einsteins main quest
which was GAT. Yes, a lot of theories have been produced
by using these procedures some of which relate to our universe
and some of these theories may prove to be correct
but for the wrong reasons. Such was the making of the word
"theory" which deviates from a standard when considering a "law".
If you review Einsteins work in the search of GAT you will
find that most of his theories by his peers which he often
confided in so he is not immune to error.
With respect to the moon and the sun you are quite correct tho
I was being a bit vacitious, but it does show you are capable
of serious debate when you have a mind to together with sufficient
knoweledge to venture into unknown trails of thought, musings
and deduction.
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg (uk)

2796. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 15:56:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <V8z6j.29453$ID6.22091@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31953

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
>> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
>> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143
>
> So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?

As far as impedance discontinuity *points* go, a nonsense
question.

How many nanoseconds does it take for a signal to travel
through a dimensionless point???? Well, let's see. What
is the speed of light multiplied by zero? Hmmmm, that's
a really tough one.

At any instant of time the forward voltage on
one side of the discontinuity *point* has a relative phase
difference from the forward voltage on the other side of
the *point*. This relative phase difference is constant as
long as the conditions remain unchanged.

The reason that it takes nanoseconds for a signal to travel
through a 75m Bugcatcher loading coil is that the coil is
NOT a dimensionless point. Mine occupies almost 200 cubic
inches. Loading coils with zero dimensions exist *only* in
the human mind and are impossible in reality.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2797. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 16:02:04 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjef5s$92n$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31954

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> http://www.w5dxp.com/coiltest.gif
> ...

Gesus Cecil!

Beautiful artwork! What'd you use to construct that?

Warm regards,
JS

2798. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 16:13:33 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <Noz6j.61$7d1.36@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 31955

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Dave:
>
> While your statements are quite well constructed to inflame and insult a
> child--that has to do with your mind, not my age ... <ROFLOL!>

Which comments, "John"? You snipped everything I wrote.

Dave K8MN

2799. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 16:19:27 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <e04a9b02-07ba-4a3e-8a4e-b95b5c15d6b2@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31956

On 8 Dec, 07:56, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
> >> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
> >> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143
>
> > So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?
>
> As far as impedance discontinuity *points* go, a nonsense
> question.
>
> How many nanoseconds does it take for a signal to travel
> through a dimensionless point???? Well, let's see. What
> is the speed of light multiplied by zero? Hmmmm, that's
> a really tough one.
>
> At any instant of time the forward voltage on
> one side of the discontinuity *point* has a relative phase
> difference from the forward voltage on the other side of
> the *point*. This relative phase difference is constant as
> long as the conditions remain unchanged.
>
> The reason that it takes nanoseconds for a signal to travel
> through a 75m Bugcatcher loading coil is that the coil is
> NOT a dimensionless point. Mine occupies almost 200 cubic
> inches. Loading coils with zero dimensions exist *only* in
> the human mind and are impossible in reality.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Is "reality" confined to the speed of our brains or the
reflexes of our muscles or vision capabilities of our eyes?
To create is to produce to take the place of "nothing"
Your quest of TOTAL victory has reduced you to tunnel vision
Art

2800. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 16:28:23 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjegn6ctf1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31957

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> Which comments, "John"? You snipped everything I wrote.
>
> Dave K8MN

That would be impossible for me to do; Look at your post, which "that post" of mine responded to, all of your text is still there ...

JS

2801. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 16:59:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <54A6j.28518$JD.407@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31958

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> http://www.w5dxp.com/coiltest.gif

> Beautiful artwork! What'd you use to construct that?

EZNEC and Paint.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2802. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:03:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j7A6j.28520$JD.1097@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31959

art wrote:
> Your quest of TOTAL victory has reduced you to tunnel vision

Please don't confuse my not choosing to spend 36
hours a day defending the models I use with the
validity of the model. The lumped circuit model
is known to fail in distributed network configurations.
The distributed network model is known to work for
both lumped circuits and distributed network problems.
I am simply using the distributed network model.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2803. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:07:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <abA6j.28521$JD.7900@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31960

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Your model can be as elaborate as you like, but
> it always has to prove itself against the simple cases that we already
> know about.

Since I am using the distributed network model proven
valid since before I was born, I don't have to defend
it. Please don't confuse my refusal to spend 36 hours
a day defending the distributed network model with the
validity of the distributed network model.

> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
> inductance and capacitance.

Really???? Just try your lumped inductance model on
a helical antenna and get back to us.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2804. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:13:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <v7ill314uvd2gvhleu294cbcpu2ubhl8q8@4ax.com>
Source record: 31961

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 06:58:33 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:

>that about sums it up.
>
>stub matching looks attractive, but how do I actually build one of
>these suckers?

Using two lengths of transmission line that you have to cut to length,
or build them so that they slide like a trombone.

>Do I have to carve out a piece of coax and then fit
>another one into it, if that makes sense? Won't that be nearly
>impossible to solder?

The trombone line will probably more successful, although more
difficult to accomplish. You would build it out of brass, staged
tubing (4 diameters), with BNC connectors at each end. All quite
complex as I said, but it would suit a far wider range of matching
applications. You would also need a shorted BNC to terminate one of
the trombones so that you had that variation covered too. Use a T
connector set a the end of the drive line, one trombone line goes to
the load, and the other goes to the remaining T connection. You might
be able to get away with this last trombone section and just use the T
and a short run of standard coax to the load - emphasis on "might."
These two trombone lengths should have the capacity to vary over a
range at least slightly greater than half a wavelength. You will want
to build them longer for mechanical reasons. The sliding contacts
will not be very reliable (professional tuners have spring loaded
surfaces).

Welcome to the wonderful world of double stub tuning.

Gamma matching at the antenna would make this vastly easier.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2805. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:24:30 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <62731942-1f4a-4c1b-875c-4c4280b55d2e@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31962

trombone section looks a little out of my league. I'm kind of in a hurry. It's kind of too late to gamma match I think because I've already soldered a connector onto the end of the antenna (its helical, so i can't just reach in there and fool with it much, you know?)

It's tempting to just throw a cap in there, but will a discrete capacitor look as it should at 450 Mhz? Or should I make it out of a transmission line?

I did not know that books documented the Z0 of single wire conductors, I'll look into that, thanks. BTW what is the full title of the APRL? I hear it often (I'm kind of a rookie)

THanks everyone

2806. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:34:14 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <932b5c7f-be85-42c9-961b-f16fbb1f503b@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31963

On 8 Dec, 07:30, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>
> news:oov6j.253$va7.168@trndny08...
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> >news:uQa6j.10850$3W.8630@trndny04...
>
> >> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
> >>news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> >>> On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> >>>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> >>>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has he
> >>>> got in
> >>>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>
> >>> Dave
> >>> "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
> >>> buy.
>
> >>> Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
>
> >>> Derek.
>
> >> Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
> >> STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a time
> >> component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you have a
> >> time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then you
> >> have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric field,
> >> and hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the
> >> complete solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to
> >> Gauss's law as it stands alone and completely describe the solution to
> >> the fields produced.
>
> >> i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed in
> >> it. by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero. you
> >> can have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single electron
> >> is just outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the field
> >> from that one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the

> >> other and all still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's law.
> >> now for the hard part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the
> >> surface without going through it. we must all agree that while you are
> >> moving it the electric field strength through the surface closest to the
> >> charge is increasing, so in order for the total flux through the surface
> >> to remain zero the flux moving out on the other side must also increase.
> >> BUT because of the effects of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit
> >> the speed of propagation of that field to c it can't happen
> >> instantaneously. so for some period of time the net flux through the
> >> surface is not zero as would be require by Gauss alone. reductio ad
> >> absurdum, QED, take your new theory and....
>
> > hmmmm, 24 hours and no rebuttal? come on, some of you art suckups that i
> > haven't plonked yet must surely have a logical reason why this isn't
> > correct? maybe the new non-newtonian static electrons get magically
> > pushed through the integration surface and make up for the extra field?
> > oh wait, then they wouldn't be static any more would they? and where it
> > the diamagnetic surface that they levitate from?? oh well, back to the
> > 10m contest, thats even more fun than pinging this group.
>
> Should be easy enough to check the claims. If as Art suggests there is a
> constant interchange of particles in the surface element of a radiator, then
> some detectable physical changes should take place. Construct an antenna
> using anodised aluminium (aluminum for US readers) for the radiating
> element. Take some smaller (non resonant pieces) and mount them some
> distance away from the antenna but exposed to similar environmental
> conditions. Leave for a year or so and then examine the radiating element
> surface and compare with the samples. Is there any difference in the surface
> structure?
>
> The samples should be non resonant, of the same batch material as the
> antenna and arranged so that they are not likely to radiate or absorb RF
> energy from the test antenna, while still being exposed to the same
> weathering and other factors as the test antenna.
>
> Mike G0ULI
> Using anodised al- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Mike that is a novel aproach but it does appear that
exposure to the antmosphere of any element cnnot be prevented
i.e. pin hole propargation which is evidenced by my mercedes
plating processes. However the guts of GUT is the unification
of mechanical laws (revolving around equilibrium) with electro
magnetic laws. There is no simpler way to verify that cvonnection
than to verify the required angle for a radiator to produced a
uniform radiation such as horizontal polarization. This is a
direct connection that can now be resolved by the use of computor
programs that follow Maxwell and not the equilibrium dictates

of the mechanical world. That is the test for finality in this quest,
an acceptable unity between the sciences.I am beginning to believe
that most of the participants do nor have a computor program or
even a trust in the results when it shown that is formed around
empirical evalution and not solely on Maxwells laws without
suspect additional conditions.To my mind anybody who is antenna
computor savvy would leap at the chance of determining the structure
of a particular radiator to become a leader in this debate, but
unfortunately there are none. When the programmer involved with Eznec
refutes the validity of accepted mechanical laws or dismisses the
notion of non frictional environments there would appear to be some
merit
in questioning their "corrective" actions which for a viable law such
as
Maxwell's is somewhat fraudulent.
For the same person to descend into personal attacks in defence of
his posture certainly suggests that his limits of viability.
have been some what strained
Like Cecil he has a large amount of knoweledge which in itself is
not enough when the quest in total victory and elimination to all
oponents
What a waste of such valuable brain power.
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg (uk)
has been some what strained

2807. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:36:40 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <ICA6j.269$va7.50@trndny08>
Source record: 31964

if you have an instrument that is good enough to read the impedance like
that just try experimental values... a foot of small coax is around 20pf,
unfortunately that is a significant fraction of a wavelength so it will act
more like an open stub than a pure capacitor. try just putting a foot in
parallel with the feedpoint and snipping it shorter a bit at a time to see
if it helps.

<s.g.hatch@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:62731942-1f4a-4c1b-875c-4c4280b55d2e@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> trombone section looks a little out of my league. I'm kind of in a
> hurry. It's kind of too late to gamma match I think because I've
> already soldered a connector onto the end of the antenna (its helical,
> so i can't just reach in there and fool with it much, you know?)
>
> It's tempting to just throw a cap in there, but will a discrete
> capacitor look as it should at 450 Mhz? Or should I make it out of a
> transmission line?
>
> I did not know that books documented the Z0 of single wire conductors,
> I'll look into that, thanks. BTW what is the full title of the APRL?
> I hear it often (I'm kind of a rookie)
>
> THanks everyone

2808. Re: Please perform my experiment for yourself

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:46:07 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjel8u$or8$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31965

Cecil Moore wrote:

Cecil:

You might find this link interesting:

http://www.amanogawa.com/

And especially this sub-URL:

http://www.amanogawa.com/archive/DoubleStub/DoubleStub-2.html

Interactive smith charts ... screen shots of these should be a breeze.

Regards,
JS

2809. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:55:28 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <d6a51092-88e6-413a-b336-d2fe6836473e@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31966

I'm still deciding etc. One question that is a bit off topic:

at this website

http://emc.ice.uec.ac.jp/~xiao/Wire/index.html

should I use the permittivity of the insulator of the wire im using?
or air? which is more significant?

2810. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 17:55:43 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <zUA6j.29174$MJ6.3626@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31967

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> That is also the sensible way to think about loaded antennas.
>> Calculate it the simple way first, assuming lumped inductive loading,
>> and then apply corrections as necessary. As I've said before, this
>> simple, solid method is the one that works. It can take you straight
>> to a workable prototype, which can be quickly adjusted to frequency.
>> Countless authors have demonstrated how to do this, and anyone can
>> download G4FGQ's MIDLOAD program to do the same.
>
> The point is that IT OBVIOUSLY DOESN'T WORK, Ian, for
> the delay through a loading coil. If it worked, W8JI
> would not have gotten a 3 ns delay through a 2" dia,
> 100 TPI, 10" long loading coil. If his test setup
> looked like mine, he would have measured a valid
> delay around 25 ns.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/coiltest.gif
>
> Ian, are you afraid to run that test for yourself?
>
>> Cecil insists that simple routine reality tests are a "diversion".
>
> Please don't twist my words. I insist that simple routine
> *UNreality* tests are a diversion. But, my personal opinion
> doesn't change anything. The model that I am using works. The
> model that W8JI is using doesn't work.
>
> Please take a look at: http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez
> and tell me why EZNEC disagrees with W8JI's model.

Cecil,

I believe you said you saw about a 7% shift between the two inputs to your scope. If the 75 meter frequency was 4 MHz that shift would correspond to a time delay of 17.5 ns. Not 3 ns, but not 25 ns either. Is that just an estimate based on rounding to the nearest 25 ns?

This entire issue has become one of counting angels on pinheads, at least from a numerical view. One angel more or less really doesn't matter.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2811. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:06:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <uumll31us5gbg4a0lra68othfffm5u07j@4ax.com>
Source record: 31968

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 09:24:30 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:

>trombone section looks a little out of my league. I'm kind of in a
>hurry. It's kind of too late to gamma match I think because I've
>already soldered a connector onto the end of the antenna (its helical,
>so i can't just reach in there and fool with it much, you know?)

To put it mildly, you are in a world of hurt.

As Dave points out elsewhere, if you have the instrumentation to measure to the implied accuracy (or at least resolution) as is suggested in this subject line; then you should cut-and-try.

As for capacitors, don't even think of anything but surface mount. But where? You are back into that world of hurt if you don't have the time to do it right (a simple gamma match).

It could be as easy, however, as crushing or spreading the first couple of turns of the helix, or playing with the proximity of the ground plane, or both. If you don't have time, then you certainly shouldn't be playing with caps.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2812. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:25:00 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <0kB6j.23405$4V6.9650@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31969

Cecil Moore wrote:
> art wrote:
>> Your quest of TOTAL victory has reduced you to tunnel vision
>
> Please don't confuse my not choosing to spend 36
> hours a day defending the models I use with the
> validity of the model. The lumped circuit model
> is known to fail in distributed network configurations.
> The distributed network model is known to work for
> both lumped circuits and distributed network problems.
> I am simply using the distributed network model.

Yes, but not using it very well, or you would have been
able to answer the math problem I posed to you.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2813. Re: n8wwm ate all the surplus government cheese again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:40:17 UTC
From: KC8QJP <KL@nospam.com>
Message-ID: <fjeoeu$qu7$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31970
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

YOU SHUT UP TOO POTTY MOUTH!

"Ron" <apositiveplace@netscape.net> wrote in message
news:Lcq6j.7$hO4.4@newsfe19.lga...
> Grow the fuck up already. All of you.
>
> moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers wrote:
>> On Dec 6, 1:46 pm, "Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote:
>>> I wish he would find a job already.
>>
>> forgery posted by moparholic@hotmail.com, better known as moparhoLICK.
>> He is dancing from cover because his faggot ass was outed and located.
>> Now he sits there worrying about who is gonna walk up to him and smack
>> his sperm loving lips with a rock. His wife also is in hot monkey love
>> with the family pets, so he is at least having fun video taping her
>> actions.
>
> --
> Kenneth Pangborn (AKA KRP) is a lying sack of shit!
>
> Proof at:
>
> www.aboutkenpangborn.com

2814. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:41:47 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <bb33f8d4-8796-4310-a991-f15e576f6234@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31971

On Dec 8, 1:06 pm, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 09:24:30 -0800 (PST), s.g.ha...@gmail.com wrote:
> >trombone section looks a little out of my league. I'm kind of in a
> >hurry. It's kind of too late to gamma match I think because I've
> >already soldered a connector onto the end of the antenna (its helical,
> >so i can't just reach in there and fool with it much, you know?)
>
> To put it mildly, you are in a world of hurt.
>
> As Dave points out elsewhere, if you have the instrumentation to
> measure to the implied accuracy (or at least resolution) as is
> suggested in this subject line; then you should cut-and-try.
>
> As for capacitors, don't even think of anything but surface mount. But
> where? You are back into that world of hurt if you don't have the
> time to do it right (a simple gamma match).
>
> It could be as easy, however, as crushing or spreading the first
> couple of turns of the helix, or playing with the proximity of the
> ground plane, or both. If you don't have time, then you certainly
> shouldn't be playing with caps.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Ok. again I'm not that experienced. What exactly is a gamma match?

2815. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:52:00 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d6f0c14e-748a-43c5-9c15-a956c38a1c1d@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31972

On Dec 8, 9:18 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 8, 12:43 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >>> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >>>> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >>>> Of course, if you add 180 degrees you have added 180
> >>>> degrees to whatever existed before. Do you disagree?
> >>> So this meets the criteria you originally proposed and
> >>> is an example of 90 degree electical length?
> >> Don't be silly. 180 degrees plus any positive angle
> >> is more than 180 degrees.
>
> >> The context was mobile loaded antennas shorter than
> >> a physical 1/4WL.
>
> > Hmmmm. So you are no longer in agreement with your
> > original question:
> > "So are we agreed that a 43.4 degree stub terminated
> > in 0-j567 ohms impedance is electrically 1/4WL, i.e.
> > 90 degrees long?"
>
> Now I understand your confusion. I was talking about
> a -j567 ohm *capacitor*, not a virtual impedance.
>
> I was, of course, using the "impedor" definition of
> impedance but since that confused you, let me restate
> the question:
>
> "So are we agree that a 43.4 degree stub terminated in
> a -j567 ohm impedor is electrically 1/4WL, i.e. 90
> degrees long?"
>
> This was the original meaning of the question. I'm sorry
> that you took it the wrong way and wasted so many postings
> on such a trivial misunderstanding.

So does this new question rule out the cases (previously
accepted) where the 0-j567 is obtained with 46.4 degrees
of 600 ohm line or 10 degrees of 100 ohm line? These are
not lumped capacitors.

Some consistency that persists longer than one post would
be valuable.

...Keith

2816. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:52:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <nmpll35ei8mccegktrjnrt2dldl4l8jgtb@4ax.com>
Source record: 31974

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 10:41:47 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:

>Ok. again I'm not that experienced. What exactly is a gamma match?

Your time would be better served in pursuing the simpler physical
manipulations of the existing design.

If you have more time, research google with the keywords
gamma match helix antenna.

Telling you "what" it is would be less productive to simply looking at
examples as I perceive you are results oriented. This is an end of
quarter requirement, isn't it?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2817. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:53:22 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6962d467-465e-43b8-9edc-46e814d74484@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31973

On Dec 8, 9:22 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > You should count your posts on (re)reflections at the
> > output terminals of amplifiers.
>
> Conceptually, I know what has to happen based on the
> principle of conservation of energy, i.e. all energy
> is conserved. If the reflected wave energy is not
> entering the source, it is being reflected at the
> source. That is all I was saying during those posts.

Actually, you said much more than that, some of
which was quite wrong. And you are right, some
of the errors would be entirely consistent with not
understanding amplifiers. Especially the
superposition ones.
But then why not take the opportunity to learn?
Instead of arguing from a point which you now
claim was ignorance.

...Keith

2818. Re: : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 18:55:45 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjepbnvdk1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31975
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.usenet.kooks

"an_old_friend" <kb9rqz@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:510d9263-553e-413a-aa76-d3cb73be6b69@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 7, 6:20 am, moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers
> <keyklownzrnutj...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> On Dec 6, 2:50 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:33:15 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
>> > wrote:
>>
>> > >"Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote in message
>> > >news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>> > >>I wish he would find a job already.
>>
>> > "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>> > congress"
>> > adams
>>
>> > woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>> > altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>> > nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>> > google and noow motezrella
>>
>> > posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>> > and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>> > G
>>
>> > --
>> > Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com
>>
>> all those posts are actually from moparho...@hotmail.com. He is a
>> spineless faggot who can't do anything but dance from cover.- Hide quoted
>> text -
>>

>> - Show quoted text -
>

2819. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 19:22:05 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <ce13748a-d847-4aea-baae-1a9bd045a7b7@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31976

yep its an end of the semester project. BUT, we never learned anything about impedance matching, so I feel no shame in asking people like yourself. Thanks for your help.

I'm at home now, and from what I can tell, I can get a good reactive match by changing the length of the wire from the ground plane to the connector? (while keeping the wire from the helix to the connector constant? I think I will try this.

The real part I'm not too worried about.

2820. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 19:44:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1gsll3d5k2i9u6ufi4dehhgm9ua3qgq6p9@4ax.com>
Source record: 31977

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 11:22:05 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:

>yep its an end of the semester project. BUT, we never learned anything
>about impedance matching, so I feel no shame in asking people like
>yourself. Thanks for your help.

The shame is your course approaching the topic to the point of
construction without introducing matching! Only the most trivial
designs escape this necessity.

This, however, may suggest that the particular assigned helix design
was already selected to match, and that your construction, or its
measurement are problematic.

It may be in the measurement given that at this scale (if you in fact
observed scale EXACTLY), it is generally no more complex than
assembling tinker toys.

You may have skipped the step of normalizing your network analyzer
(which I presume you have one, given the resolution of your citation
in the subject line), or you failed to isolate the antenna from the
feed line (aka choking the feedpoint, rather more an archaic term for
students, but well known by those practiced in the art). Both amount
to the same thing.

>I'm at home now, and from what I can tell, I can get a good reactive
>match by changing the length of the wire from the ground plane to the
>connector? (while keeping the wire from the helix to the connector
>constant? I think I will try this.

How can you "tell?" The reactive is rarely disassociated from the
real.

>The real part I'm not too worried about.

You should, as it is as much a problem as the reactive part.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2821. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 20:01:50 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <3f41e870-3bfd-45b4-9414-860ae37e6fc7@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31978

I'm worried about the real part, its just that after the reactive part is nice, I don't think matching the real part will be hard.

I've just been reading on the internet and stuff about gamma matches and at least one of them has said that gamma matches only match the reactive part. from what you say I guess this is not true?

Hopefully I can get up to school later and read some real material, but for right now the internet is all i have.

We weren't given a concrete design. More like make a helical antenna with 12db forward gain at 450 MHz--that's it.

I'm about 99% sure that we set up the analyzer correctly. We tested some dummy loads (like opens, shorts, etc) on end of the feedline and they showed up as expected on the smith chart.

Finally, I kid you not. Nothing about impedance matching in this class. I know a little about L networks and the like, but I don't know how to implement these networks at high frequenices.

2822. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 20:15:35 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475afb69$0$4977$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31979

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:dmy6j.28789$MJ6.3435@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>>
>> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>>
>> The Smith Chart does make it clear what is happening.
>> Here is the math to go with it. The impedance at the
>> junction of the two lines is:
>>
>> -j100*tan(90-10) = -j100*tan(80) = -j567 ohms
>> -j600*tan(43.4) = -j600*tan(43.4) = -j567 ohms
>>
>> The phase shift at the junction of the two lines is:
>> 80-43.4 = 36.6 degrees
>>
>> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
>> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
>> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143
>
> So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?
>
> 8-)

In this example, we have transmission lines, not an antenna or antenna coil. The total phase shift is 90 degrees or 62.5 nsec. The 10 degree 100 ohm line contributes 6.94nsec, the 43 degree 600 ohm line contributes 29.86 nsec. The discontinuity (which is really the effect of loading an 600 ohm open circuited line with a discreet capacitor of X(C) = -j567 ohm ohms) is 25.69 nsec.

6.94 + 29.86 + 25.69 = 62.5 nsec

As long as we know the 600ohm plus 100 ohm transmission line was measured to be resonant at 75m (90 degrees or 62.5 nsec at 75 m), then the contribution of the 'discontinuity' is 25.69 nsec.

Above I am mixing 2 different models: lumped components (at the discontinuity), and transmission line theory. Bringing a coil and stinger into the picture requires using 3 models (antenna radiation) and becomes more complex. I think it is reasonable to do that too but several corrections must be made and you must keep track of the degrees (like you must keep track of the dollars in the hotel room = $30 example mentioned earlier). Still, the 600ohm-100ohm transmission line example helps give one

a conceptual idea of what is happening; phase shifts can and do appear at discontinuities of transmission line impedance discontinuities. I find that interesting, don't you? Here is a lossless phase shift given, as Cecil say, 'free' by nature. Using a smith chart, which is really a graphical means of performing tedious calculations that I am much too lazy to perform, gives one an excellent conceptualization assuming that you have reasonable confidence in the initial measurement that the system as a whole yielded 90 degrees (62.5nsec at 4 MHz).

2823. Re: Quad loop supported by single tower - NEC2 modeling question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 20:16:05 UTC
From: mcclements@gmail.com
Message-ID: <b223f971-165a-4177-a269-ef01510db7aa@j44g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31980

Thanks Roy!

I guess I was confused about the obvious connection the tower base has
to the ground. Will this have any addition affect?

-Scott, WU2X

On Dec 7, 3:34 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> You've done the right thing. The tower features are a tiny fraction of a
> wavelength, so the single wire substitution is fine.
>
> To improve the accuracy of the model, use the equivalent radius of 0.421
> foot for a triangular tower with one foot sides. This will likely make a
> noticeable difference only if the tower is somewhere in the vicinity of
> self resonance.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> mccleme...@gmail.com wrote:
> > Hi,
>
> > I am modeling a vertically oriented, vertically polarized loop for
> > 160 meters. The loop will be supported at the top of a 130 foot tall
> > tower with a 6 foot standoff arm. The Bottom of the loop will be 10
> > feet from the ground. I was modeling the exact physical layout of the
> > loop with NEC2 without considering the tower structure in the model
> > at all.
>
> > The tower is Rohn 45G with non-conductive guy wires. Not wanting to
> > duplicate the exact tower model in NEC2 (by hand), I substituted in
> > essentially a wire with a diameter of 1 foot, using steel for the
> > conductor. I am modeling the antenna over 'real ground'. Putting in
> > this wire next to the antenna had a pretty big impact on the resonance
> > frequency that NEC2 reported. The pattern is slightly altered as
> > well.
>
> > My question is, 1) Am I taking too much of a shortcut to use a single
> > wire to represent the tower? I just wanted a *rough* idea if this
> > tower length (1/4 wavelength on 160) was going to have some impact on
> > the pattern in the real world. Resonance frequency shifted down in
> > frequency 35Khz in my model.
>
> > I've modeled and built loops that I've installed between trees and the
> > results have matched NEC2 very well, but I don't know what to make of
> > the support steel tower in this case - am I overstating its effect the

> > way I modeled it?
>
> > -Scott, WU2X

2824. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 20:27:20 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <oUMTagio4vWHFASZ@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31988

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> Your model can be as elaborate as you like, but it always has to
>>prove itself against the simple cases that we already know about.
>
>Since I am using the distributed network model proven
>valid since before I was born, I don't have to defend
>it. Please don't confuse my refusal to spend 36 hours
>a day defending the distributed network model with the
>validity of the distributed network model.
>
>> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>inductance and capacitance.
>
>Really???? Just try your lumped inductance model on
>a helical antenna and get back to us.

Yet more stinking dishonest quoting from Cecil. What I ACTUALLY wrote was:

"Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for inductance and capacitance. They work just fine, for all cases where the dimensions of the circuit are very small with respect to the wavelength, so that distributed effects and radiation are negligible. Where those assumptions are no longer accurate, we can extend the simple model to include some corrections. But the most important point is, we always know that we're building up from a solid foundation."

There's no debating with that man. I've made my technical points, and I'm out.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2825. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 20:35:55 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475b002c$0$4967$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31981

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:1gsll3d5k2i9u6ufi4dehhgm9ua3qgq6p9@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 11:22:05 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:
>
>>yep its an end of the semester project. BUT, we never learned anything
>>about impedance matching, so I feel no shame in asking people like
>>yourself. Thanks for your help.
>
> The shame is your course approaching the topic to the point of
> construction without introducing matching! Only the most trivial
> designs escape this necessity.

Richard, this may be the intent of the instructor i.e. to have students
learn this on their own.

2826. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 20:42:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <tuull3l0k8j7p8ovgodu6tvumpqjcdcdpa@4ax.com>
Source record: 31982

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 12:01:50 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:

>I'm worried about the real part, its just that after the reactive part
>is nice, I don't think matching the real part will be hard.

That is a comforting illusion, but only an illusion. If you are versed with the Smith Chart (another archaic tool from the student's perspective, but immensely used by the practitioner), then you would appreciate this.

If this course is more than a side-bar to your studies (or if you are progressing into RF or Linear design), then the Smith Chart is your best friend.

>I've just been reading on the internet and stuff about gamma matches
>and at least one of them has said that gamma matches only match the
>reactive part. from what you say I guess this is not true?

Only partially. You need to read it again to see if that reference was in fact focusing on removing reactance (it does, as that is one purpose) while soft pedaling resistance (which for the example may have been sufficient).

>Hopefully I can get up to school later and read some real material,
>but for right now the internet is all i have.

It should do quite well.

>We weren't given a concrete design. More like make a helical antenna
>with 12db forward gain at 450 MHz--that's it.

The Helical antenna was invented by a Ham, who is also one of the most respected professors of RF and antenna engineering, John Kraus, W8JK.
Google
kraus helix antenna
One of his students, also a professor in RF and antenna engineering, J.C. "Mac" Mc Laughlin, N8TT, contributes to this group as well. (You would do well to check your school's teaching directory.)

You are probably close enough, within an hour's drive, to knock on his door at the University.

>I'm about 99% sure that we set up the analyzer correctly. We tested
>some dummy loads (like opens, shorts, etc) on end of the feedline and
>they showed up as expected on the smith chart.

That should be sufficient.

>Finally, I kid you not. Nothing about impedance matching in this
>class. I know a little about L networks and the like, but I don't
>know how to implement these networks at high frequenices.

It's just at a smaller scale. A stereo microscope can be an useful
aid. The trombone lines are not that problematic either and could
merit extra credit if your scores are a bit shy.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2827. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 21:00:43 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <LsWdnbouVqfUm8baRVnyigA@bt.com>
Source record: 31983

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:932b5c7f-be85-42c9-961b-f16fbb1f503b@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On 8 Dec, 07:30, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:oov6j.253$va7.168@trndny08...
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>> >news:uQa6j.10850$3W.8630@trndny04...
>>
>> >> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
>> >>news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> >>> On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> >>>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>>
>> >>>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has
>> >>>> he
>> >>>> got in
>> >>>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
>>
>> >>> Dave
>> >>> "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
>> >>> buy.
>>
>> >>> Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
>>
>> >>> Derek.
>>
>> >> Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
>> >> STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a
>> >> time
>> >> component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you
>> >> have a
>> >> time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then
>> >> you
>> >> have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric
>> >> field,
>> >> and hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the
>> >> complete solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to
>> >> Gauss's law as it stands alone and completely describe the solution to

>> >> the fields produced.
>>
>> >> i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed
>> >> in
>> >> it. by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero.
>> >> you
>> >> can have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single
>> >> electron
>> >> is just outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the
>> >> field
>> >> from that one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the
>> >> other and all still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's
>> >> law.
>> >> now for the hard part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the
>> >> surface without going through it. we must all agree that while you
>> >> are
>> >> moving it the electric field strength through the surface closest to
>> >> the
>> >> charge is increasing, so in order for the total flux through the
>> >> surface
>> >> to remain zero the flux moving out on the other side must also
>> >> increase.
>> >> BUT because of the effects of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit
>> >> the speed of propagation of that field to c it can't happen
>> >> instantaneously. so for some period of time the net flux through the
>> >> surface is not zero as would be require by Gauss alone. reductio ad
>> >> absurdum, QED, take your new theory and....
>>
>> > hmmmm, 24 hours and no rebuttal? come on, some of you art suckups that
>> > i
>> > haven't plonked yet must surely have a logical reason why this isn't
>> > correct? maybe the new non-newtonian static electrons get magically
>> > pushed through the integration surface and make up for the extra field?
>> > oh wait, then they wouldn't be static any more would they? and where
>> > it
>> > the diamagnetic surface that they levitate from?? oh well, back to the
>> > 10m contest, thats even more fun than pinging this group.
>>
>> Should be easy enough to check the claims. If as Art suggests there is a
>> constant interchange of particles in the surface element of a radiator,
>> then
>> some detectable physical changes should take place. Construct an antenna
>> using anodised aluminium (aluminum for US readers) for the radiating
>> element. Take some smaller (non resonant pieces) and mount them some
>> distance away from the antenna but exposed to similar environmental
>> conditions. Leave for a year or so and then examine the radiating element
>> surface and compare with the samples. Is there any difference in the
>> surface
>> structure?
>>

>> The samples should be non resonant, of the same batch material as the
>> antenna and arranged so that they are not likely to radiate or absorb RF
>> energy from the test antenna, while still being exposed to the same
>> weathering and other factors as the test antenna.
>>
>> Mike G0ULI
>> Using anodised al- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> Mike that is a novel aproach but it does appear that
> exposure to the antmosphere of any element cnnot be prevented
> i.e. pin hole propargation which is evidenced by my mercedes
> plating processes. However the guts of GUT is the unification
> of mechanical laws (revolving around equilibrium) with electro
> magnetic laws. There is no simpler way to verify that cvonnection
> than to verify the required angle for a radiator to produced a
> uniform radiation such as horizontal polarization. This is a
> direct connection that can now be resolved by the use of computor
> programs that follow Maxwell and not the equilibrium dictates
> of the mechanical world. That is the test for finality in this quest,
> an acceptable unity between the sciences.I am beginning to believe
> that most of the participants do nor have a computor program or
> even a trust in the results when it shown that is formed around
> empirical evalution and not solely on Maxwells laws without
> suspect additional conditions.To my mind anybody who is antenna
> computor savvy would leap at the chance of determining the structure
> of a particular radiator to become a leader in this debate, but
> unfortunately there are none. When the programmer involved with Eznec
> refutes the validity of accepted mechanical laws or dismisses the
> notion of non frictional environments there would appear to be some
> merit
> in questioning their "corrective" actions which for a viable law such
> as
> Maxwell's is somewhat fraudulent.
> For the same person to descend into personal attacks in defence of
> his posture certainly suggests that his limits of viability.
> have been some what strained
> Like Cecil he has a large amount of knoweledge which in itself is
> not enough when the quest in total victory and elimination to all
> oponents
> What a waste of such valuable brain power.
> Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg (uk)
> has been some what strained

Hi Art,

Provided that the antenna and sample pieces are exposed to the same
atmospheric effects, gross damage such as random pinholing to the surface
will be identical in all pieces. However I believe that the antenna element
should additionally show a regular pattern of disturbance caused by standing

waves which might be identified using electron microscopy or just possibly a high power visual microscope.

Computer modelling has its place, but all computer models are constrained by the constants and formulae used to calculate the final results. When the computer model does not agree with physical measurements in the real world, then one of three conclusions may be drawn. The wrong data has been entered, the real world measurement is in error, or a previously unknown variable needs to be taken into account and added to the computer model. Of the three possibilities, the last is the most unlikely if the model is mature and correctly predicts the behaviour of known, experimentally proven systems.

In order to successfuly add a new calculating method to a computer model, it must correctly match the existing results while also correctly predicting the new previously unknown behaviour. This is not a trivial task and it is insufficient to just add a correction factor as this just demonstrates that the true nature of the problem is not understood.

NEC based programs follow well proven principles, but are not the holy grail in being able to predict the performance of all antenna types or configurations. They can accurately predict 'established' antenna design performance in most circumstances and give a useful insight into what properties a new and previously untried design might have. The programs are, of necessity, constrained by the accuracy of the physical measurements and formulae used in writing the original program.

I do not consider the challenge to Newton's Laws to be valid. Just because there is no true vacuum anywhere in the universe, as far as can be established, then all objects will eventually come to rest due to friction. This does not invalidate the premis that in the absence of friction or any other external influence, an object would continue in motion along a straight path forever.

Ultimately whatever predictions are made by computer modelling programs or theory, the only measure of success is by physical measurement in the real world.

Mike G0ULI

2828. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 21:20:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <r62ml3pmcjl5pbdhg7c5bcgbrmf6htc91g@4ax.com>
Source record: 31984

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 15:35:55 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>news:1gsll3d5k2i9u6ufi4dehhgm9ua3qgq6p9@4ax.com...
>> On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 11:22:05 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>yep its an end of the semester project. BUT, we never learned anything
>>>about impedance matching, so I feel no shame in asking people like
>>>yourself. Thanks for your help.
>>
>> The shame is your course approaching the topic to the point of
>> construction without introducing matching! Only the most trivial
>> designs escape this necessity.
>
>Richard, this may be the intent of the instructor i.e. to have students
>learn this on their own.
>

Hi Dan,

Having been an RF instructor for a number of years, it is a shabby
intent when it impedes the graded deliverable.

Now, if this was in fact a beginning of the semester assignment; then,
yes it would be a commendable side goal. However, with the statement
of the total absence of matching coverage, it suggests a rather myopic
view of antennas. In a course of 16 weeks, its introduction could
hardly consume more than 5%. More could be discussed, certainly; but
this minimum is hardly prohibitive.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2829. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 21:23:49 UTC
From: Jerry <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <FXD6j.10315$OR.8096@trnddc01>
Source record: 31985

<s.g.hatch@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:a1979804-1adb-46cc-bc57-87e8b4378cd6@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> that about sums it up.
>
> stub matching looks attractive, but how do I actually build one of
> these suckers? Do I have to carve out a piece of coax and then fit
> another one into it, if that makes sense? Won't that be nearly
> impossible to solder?
>
> physically, it would be easier to make a stub section with sections of
> single wire line, but I don't know how to find Z0 of my 14 gauge wire?
>
> Is stub matching not the answer?
>
> The antenna is designed for about 450 Mhz, if that helps anyone.
>
> Thanks for your help.

Hi

I consider 160+j140 to be an impedance that would be too difficult to
match to 50 ohms. Any small error will produce a major variation from 50
ohms. Would you consider re-designing your Helix?

Dr Cebik has a good article on Helix Antennas at
http://www.cebik.com/ao/ao15.html.
VE3NPC has published alot of information on how to match helix antennas.

I have some AMSAT Journals with some of VE3NPC "blueprints" of 450 MHz
helix antennas. I'd scan the pages for you if you cant get his article
thru the Internet.

Jerry KD6JDJ

2830. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 21:25:34 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjf24etkk1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31986

AI4QJ wrote:

> ...
> Richard, this may be the intent of the instructor i.e. to have students
> learn this on their own.
>
>

As an instructor, it is none of the instructors "damn business" how a student learns ... only that he does learn and can prove it--usually the avenue chosen is a test.

This makes sure the "instructor" is not inclined towards "tipping the scales", favoring "teachers pets", "assisting" cronies offspring, etc.

However, in the political world of amateur radio where the "good 'ole buddy" system used to rein--there is not enough moral/ethical fiber to see the reasons ...

Regards,
JS

2831. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 21:59:06 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <898912f9-cb01-4d2b-91a6-a5e42c4c144b@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31987

On 8 Dec, 13:00, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:932b5c7f-be85-42c9-961b-f16fbb1f503b@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On 8 Dec, 07:30, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> >
> >>news:oov6j.253$va7.168@trndny08...
> >
> >> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> >> >news:uQa6j.10850$3W.8630@trndny04...
> >
> >> >> "Derek" <blueyh...@yahoo.com.au> wrote in message
> >> >>news:177fedf1-f130-484d-a2fc-4399d87f0929@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> >> >>> On Dec 7, 10:50 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> >> >>>> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> >
> >> >>>> art has now added gravity to gauss in addition to time... what has
> >> >>>> he
> >> >>>> got in
> >> >>>> his gut?? whatever it is i'll take a double!
> >
> >> >>> Dave
> >> >>> "It" is called "courage of his convictions" something you cant
> >> >>> buy.
> >
> >> >>> Do you still say you cant add the variant of time to Gauss's law?.
> >
> >> >>> Derek.
> >
> >> >> Gauss's law is a law of 'electrostatics' as art so frequently states.
> >> >> STATICS is static, ie NO current which would be implied by adding a
> >> >> time
> >> >> component to the charge or field predicted by Gauss's law. If you
> >> >> have a
> >> >> time variable charge you have a current, if you have a current then
> >> >> you
> >> >> have to include the magnetic fields, and the curl of the electric
> >> >> field,

> >> >> and hence end up needing all 4 of Maxwell's equations to define the
> >> >> complete solution. So yes, i say you can not add time variations to
> >> >> Gauss's law as it stands alone and completely describe the solution to
> >> >> the fields produced.
>
> >> >> i.e. simple proof. define any shape surface with no charge enclosed
> >> >> in
> >> >> it. by Gauss's law the net field through that surface must be zero.
> >> >> you
> >> >> can have charges sitting just outside of it, lets say a single
> >> >> electron
> >> >> is just outside of one side of the surface. if you integrate the
> >> >> field
> >> >> from that one electron it goes in one side of the surface and out the
> >> >> other and all still adds up to zero net field as require by Gauss's
> >> >> law.
> >> >> now for the hard part.... move the charge a little bit closer to the
> >> >> surface without going through it. we must all agree that while you
> >> >> are
> >> >> moving it the electric field strength through the surface closest to
> >> >> the
> >> >> charge is increasing, so in order for the total flux through the
> >> >> surface
> >> >> to remain zero the flux moving out on the other side must also
> >> >> increase.
> >> >> BUT because of the effects of the other 3 Maxwell equations that limit
> >> >> the speed of propagation of that field to c it can't happen
> >> >> instantaneously. so for some period of time the net flux through the
> >> >> surface is not zero as would be require by Gauss alone. reductio ad
> >> >> absurdum, QED, take your new theory and....
>
> >> > hmmmm, 24 hours and no rebuttal? come on, some of you art suckups that
> >> > i
> >> > haven't plonked yet must surely have a logical reason why this isn't
> >> > correct? maybe the new non-newtonian static electrons get magically
> >> > pushed through the integration surface and make up for the extra field?
> >> > oh wait, then they wouldn't be static any more would they? and where
> >> > it
> >> > the diamagnetic surface that they levitate from?? oh well, back to the
> >> > 10m contest, thats even more fun than pinging this group.
>
> >> Should be easy enough to check the claims. If as Art suggests there is a
> >> constant interchange of particles in the surface element of a radiator,
> >> then
> >> some detectable physical changes should take place. Construct an antenna
> >> using anodised aluminium (aluminum for US readers) for the radiating
> >> element. Take some smaller (non resonant pieces) and mount them some
> >> distance away from the antenna but exposed to similar environmental
> >> conditions. Leave for a year or so and then examine the radiating element
> >> surface and compare with the samples. Is there any difference in the

> >> surface
> >> structure?
>
> >> The samples should be non resonant, of the same batch material as the
> >> antenna and arranged so that they are not likely to radiate or absorb RF
> >> energy from the test antenna, while still being exposed to the same
> >> weathering and other factors as the test antenna.
>
> >> Mike G0ULI
> >> Using anodised al- Hide quoted text -
>
> >> - Show quoted text -
>
> > Mike that is a novel aproach but it does appear that
> > exposure to the antmosphere of any element cnnot be prevented
> > i.e. pin hole propargation which is evidenced by my mercedes
> > plating processes. However the guts of GUT is the unification
> > of mechanical laws (revolving around equilibrium) with electro
> > magnetic laws. There is no simpler way to verify that cvonnection
> > than to verify the required angle for a radiator to produced a
> > uniform radiation such as horizontal polarization. This is a
> > direct connection that can now be resolved by the use of computor
> > programs that follow Maxwell and not the equilibrium dictates
> > of the mechanical world. That is the test for finality in this quest,
> > an acceptable unity between the sciences.I am beginning to believe
> > that most of the participants do nor have a computor program or
> > even a trust in the results when it shown that is formed around
> > empirical evalution and not solely on Maxwells laws without
> > suspect additional conditions.To my mind anybody who is antenna
> > computor savvy would leap at the chance of determining the structure
> > of a particular radiator to become a leader in this debate, but
> > unfortunately there are none. When the programmer involved with Eznec
> > refutes the validity of accepted mechanical laws or dismisses the
> > notion of non frictional environments there would appear to be some
> > merit
> > in questioning their "corrective" actions which for a viable law such
> > as
> > Maxwell's is somewhat fraudulent.
> > For the same person to descend into personal attacks in defence of
> > his posture certainly suggests that his limits of viability.
> > have been some what strained
> > Like Cecil he has a large amount of knoweledge which in itself is
> > not enough when the quest in total victory and elimination to all
> > oponents
> > What a waste of such valuable brain power.
> > Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg (uk)
> > has been some what strained
>
> Hi Art,
>

> Provided that the antenna and sample pieces are exposed to the same
> atmospheric effects, gross damage such as random pinholing to the surface
> will be identical in all pieces. However I believe that the antenna element
> should additionally show a regular pattern of disturbance caused by standing
> waves which might be identified using electron microscopy or just possibly a
> high power visual microscope.
>
> Computer modelling has its place, but all computer models are constrained by
> the constants and formulae used to calculate the final results. When the
> computer model does not agree with physical measurements in the real world,
> then one of three conclusions may be drawn. The wrong data has been entered,
> the real world measurement is in error, or a previously unknown variable
> needs to be taken into account and added to the computer model. Of the three
> possibilities, the last is the most unlikely if the model is mature and
> correctly predicts the behaviour of known, experimentally proven systems.
>
> In order to successfuly add a new calculating method to a computer model, it
> must correctly match the existing results while also correctly predicting
> the new previously unknown behaviour. This is not a trivial task and it is
> insufficient to just add a correction factor as this just demonstrates that
> the true nature of the problem is not understood.
>
> NEC based programs follow well proven principles, but are not the holy grail
> in being able to predict the performance of all antenna types or
> configurations. They can accurately predict 'established' antenna design
> performance in most circumstances and give a useful insight into what
> properties a new and previously untried design might have. The programs are,
> of necessity, constrained by the accuracy of the physical measurements and
> formulae used in writing the original program.
>
> I do not consider the challenge to Newton's Laws to be valid. Just because
> there is no true vacuum anywhere in the universe, as far as can be
> established, then all objects will eventually come to rest due to friction.
> This does not invalidate the premis that in the absence of friction or any
> other external influence, an object would continue in motion along a
> straight path forever.
>
> Ultimately whatever predictions are made by computer modelling programs or
> theory, the only measure of success is by physical measurement in the real
> world.
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Darned good logic from beginning to end
Except if logic produces an answer that the
group will not recognise it would be hopeless.
Before even embarking on such a journey someone will say
that I hung a piece of wire from my gutter and you will get

the same results or for that matter a capacitive top hat is better
so it is your mission to prove it isn't. Do you really
think we could bring the members up to par in physics in
what remains of our lifetime?
I will hold your jacket!
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

2832. Re: Quad loop supported by single tower - NEC2 modeling question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 22:42:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lm7eesj9v06e5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31989

mcclements@gmail.com wrote:
> Thanks Roy!
>
> I guess I was confused about the obvious connection the tower base has
> to the ground. Will this have any addition affect?

Yes, the tower's connection to ground can have quite a profound effect on how it interacts with the antenna. And unfortunately, that can be the most challenging part to model.

If you put the bottom of the tower at Z = 0 when using any kind of ground except perfect, you'll get the equivalent of a ground connection with an unpredictable resistance (or an open circuit, depending on the GE "card" parameter). About the best you can do is to use Sommerfeld type ground and put some radials just above the ground. Of course, the problem then becomes estimating the actual tower ground system resistance and the resistance of the modeled radial system. You'll probably end up trying a number of configurations which hopefully include something representing reality, and assuming that the actual system will behave somewhere within the range of the results you get.

There's a fair amount of information about ground system modeling in the EZNEC manual, available in the free demo version. EZNEC's "High accuracy" ground is the same as NEC Sommerfeld ground.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2833. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 22:52:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <afF6j.5082$fl7.3115@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31990

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I believe you said you saw about a 7% shift between the two inputs to
> your scope.

I don't recall saying anything like that. I don't even
know what that means. 7% of what?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2834. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 22:55:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_hF6j.5083$fl7.754@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31991

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Yes, but not using it very well, or you would have been
> able to answer the math problem I posed to you.

I'm sorry, Tom, I didn't even read the math problem
you posed to me as I don't have time for it right
now. I'm sure anyone could use the distributed
network model to solve your problem, even you.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2835. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 22:59:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <TkF6j.5085$fl7.644@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31992

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So does this new question rule out the cases (previously
> accepted) where the 0-j567 is obtained with 46.4 degrees
> of 600 ohm line or 10 degrees of 100 ohm line? These are
> not lumped capacitors.

No, but they are an electrical 1/4WL, not any
other length. The electrical length of a stub
is whatever it is. If it is not 1/4WL, it is
some other length. Why is that difficult to
understand?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2836. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 23:01:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EnF6j.5087$fl7.3926@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31843

Keith Dysart wrote:
> But then why not take the opportunity to learn?
> Instead of arguing from a point which you now
> claim was ignorance.

Sorry, I didn't do that. My only point was that
one could indeed track the energy in the amplifier
if one understand where the destructive interference
is vs where the constructive interference is. Every-
thing I said is based on the conservation of energy,
not on the design of the amplifier.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2837. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 23:06:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JrF6j.5088$fl7.4147@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31844

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>> inductance and capacitance.
>>
>> Really???? Just try your lumped inductance model on
>> a helical antenna and get back to us.
>
> Yet more stinking dishonest quoting from Cecil. What I ACTUALLY wrote was:
>
> "Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
> inductance and capacitance.

Yep, that's exactly as I quoted it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2838. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 23:30:28 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dab5dee6-80a5-42ed-a5da-1a434ff14017@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31845

On Dec 8, 3:15 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzz...@att.net> wrote in message
>
> news:dmy6j.28789$MJ6.3435@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>
>
>
>
>
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> >> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> >> The Smith Chart does make it clear what is happening.
> >> Here is the math to go with it. The impedance at the
> >> junction of the two lines is:
>
> >> -j100*tan(90-10) = -j100*tan(80) = -j567 ohms
> >> -j600*tan(43.4) = -j600*tan(43.4) = -j567 ohms
>
> >> The phase shift at the junction of the two lines is:
> >> 80-43.4 = 36.6 degrees
>
> >> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
> >> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
> >> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143
>
> > So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?
>
> > 8-)
>
> In this example, we have transmission lines, not an antenna or antenna coil.
> The total phase shift is 90 degrees or 62.5 nsec.

Only with great stretching.

> The 10 degree 100 ohm line contributes 6.94nsec,

Correct.

> the 43 degree 600 ohm line contributes 29.86 nsec.

Correct.

But now think in the time domain for a bit.
29.86 nsec after the signal is first applied it reaches the

discontinuity. 29.86 nsec later the first reflection arrives back at the start. 13.8 nsec later the first reflection from the end of the 100 ohm section arrives back at the start. It takes many more reflections of reflections before the impedance at the input starts to look like a short.

Nowhere in here will you be able to find anything that happens in 62.5 nsec.

This is quite unlike an actual physical 1/4WL stub where the first reflection does arrive back in 2 * 62.5 nsec. And the impedance at the input behaves like a short after exactly 125 nsec.

Of course the ultimate is an actual short, where Cecil's 90 degrees happens immediately.

These 90 degrees that Cecil insists are "always" present are quite difficult to locate.

...Keith

2839. Why does Mark advocate offering kids for sex after all he admits to trolling for gay hams.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-08 23:59:39 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <600e5513-13a8-4f8e-9d88-6fd2d6bb726f@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31846
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.cb, alt.usenet.kooks

```
On Dec 8, 1:55 pm, "konstans" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "an_old_friend" <kb9...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:510d9263-553e-413a-aa76-d3cb73be6b69@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
> > On Dec 7, 6:20 am, moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers
> > <keyklownzrnutj...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> On Dec 6, 2:50 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >> > On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:33:15 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
> >> > wrote:
>
> >> > >"Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote in message
> >> > >news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
> >> > >>I wish he would find a job already.
>
> >> > "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
> >> > congress"
> >> > adams
>
> >> > woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> >> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> >> > altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> >> > nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
> >> > google and noow motezrella
>
> >> > posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> >> > and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> >> > G
>
> >> > --
> >> > Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com
>
> >> all those posts are actually from moparho...@hotmail.com. He is a
> >> spineless faggot who can't do anything but dance from cover.- Hide quoted
> >> text -
>
```

> >> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

2840. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 00:03:08 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31847
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comham board, that
> he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> deserving of his tirade of revenge.

Why keep burying the truth in your flood? Mr. Useful Idiot, KB9RQZ

2841. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 00:16:04 UTC
From: jgboyles@aol.com
Message-ID: <8dbd3249-55c8-4bde-978e-a8968342061e@r1g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31848

On Dec 8, 8:58 am, s.g.ha...@gmail.com wrote:
> that about sums it up.
>
> stub matching looks attractive, but how do I actually build one of
> these suckers? Do I have to carve out a piece of coax and then fit
> another one into it, if that makes sense? Won't that be nearly
> impossible to solder?
>
> physically, it would be easier to make a stub section with sections of
> single wire line, but I don't know how to find Z0 of my 14 gauge wire?
>
> Is stub matching not the answer?
>
> The antenna is designed for about 450 Mhz, if that helps anyone.
>
> Thanks for your help.

```
According to the Smith Chart, an L network with a shunt L of 70 nH and
series C of 3.2pF or a shunt C of 3.5pF and a series L of 39 nH will
do it. Physically stubs on a circuit board would make sense. Consult
microwave text books for details.

Gary N4AST
```

2842. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 00:41:13 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <JQG6j.85$Sa1.44@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31849

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> Which comments, "John"? You snipped everything I wrote.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
>
> That would be impossible for me to do; Look at your post, which "that
> post" of mine responded to, all of your text is still there ...

Are you agog in Google World, "John"? There is no way of telling which
of my posts you responded to. My material was not quoted.

Dave K8MN

2843. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:09:33 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <jfH6j.31406$Pv2.17496@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31850

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> Yes, but not using it very well, or you would have been
>> able to answer the math problem I posed to you.
>
> I'm sorry, Tom, I didn't even read the math problem
> you posed to me as I don't have time for it right
> now. I'm sure anyone could use the distributed
> network model to solve your problem, even you.

Never mind.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2844. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:12:34 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <8iH6j.31423$Pv2.2255@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31851

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>> Your model can be as elaborate as you like, but it always has to
>>> prove itself against the simple cases that we already know about.
>>
>> Since I am using the distributed network model proven
>> valid since before I was born, I don't have to defend
>> it. Please don't confuse my refusal to spend 36 hours
>> a day defending the distributed network model with the
>> validity of the distributed network model.
>>
>>> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>> inductance and capacitance.
>>
>> Really???? Just try your lumped inductance model on
>> a helical antenna and get back to us.
>
> Yet more stinking dishonest quoting from Cecil. What I ACTUALLY wrote was:
>
> "Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
> inductance and capacitance. They work just fine, for all cases where the
> dimensions of the circuit are very small with respect to the wavelength,
> so that distributed effects and radiation are negligible. Where those
> assumptions are no longer accurate, we can extend the simple model to
> include some corrections. But the most important point is, we always
> know that we're building up from a solid foundation."
>
> There's no debating with that man. I've made my technical points, and
> I'm out.
>
>

That's why you shouldn't take him seriously. He's like a college
wrestler who bites.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2845. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:33:11 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lmheqfc1ttv7f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31852

Mike Kaliski wrote:
> . . .
> NEC based programs follow well proven principles, but are not the holy
> grail in being able to predict the performance of all antenna types or
> configurations. They can accurately predict 'established' antenna design
> performance in most circumstances and give a useful insight into what
> properties a new and previously untried design might have. . .

They are used daily by a very large number of people to predict, with excellent accuracy, how new and untried antenna designs will work.

> The programs
> are, of necessity, constrained by the accuracy of the physical
> measurements and formulae used in writing the original program.

That's not quite correct. The "formulae" used are very fundamental electromagnetic equations. The "physical measurements" used are fundamental constants such as the speed of light and permittivity and permeability of free space, all of which are known to much greater accuracy than antenna performance measurements are capable of delivering. So neither constitutes any real constraint on program accuracy. The main constraints are the inability to model all physical structures. For example, NEC has no provision for including a slab of dielectric, making microstrip antennas impossible to model accurately (except the rare ones with air dielectric). There are many such constraints, of which the user has to be acutely aware. The programs are very accurate if, and only if, the model is indeed representative of the physical antenna.

> I do not consider the challenge to Newton's Laws to be valid. Just
> because there is no true vacuum anywhere in the universe, as far as can
> be established, then all objects will eventually come to rest due to
> friction. This does not invalidate the premis that in the absence of
> friction or any other external influence, an object would continue in
> motion along a straight path forever.

This would be funny if it weren't sad. This newsgroup is one of the few places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving bodies and friction would be taken seriously. But it's really no surprise, since it's much less unreasonable than the imaginative alternative theories which are seriously presented, and just as seriously argued, here daily.

My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection of theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice, my intent being to show how such a rejection leads to incorrect results.

But I see it's drawing the same serious response as Cecil's and Art's postings. All that's missing is one of Richard's quotes from Terman and support from Derek.

> Ultimately whatever predictions are made by computer modelling programs
> or theory, the only measure of success is by physical measurement in the
> real world.

That's almost true. It's important also to know that even moderately accurate antenna measurements are extremely difficult and exacting to make. Consequently, there are often cases where model results are a better indicator of an antenna's performance than measured ones. Antennas and models follow the same physical laws. So to the extent that the model imitates reality, the results are the same.

This philosophy isn't restricted to antenna modeling. Circuit designers use programs to model circuits which can't be measured. I've designed circuitry which operates from a few GHz to several tens of GHz, which is still in production. It's simply impossible to measure voltages and currents in such circuits, so modeling is heavily used. Often, every PC board or hybrid circuit pad and trace has to be included as a transmission line model; I've even had to build a transmission line model of a capacitor which was 80 mils long. That the overall performance matched the models' predictions is evidence that the models matched the physical circuits. IC designers rely entirely on models to predict the performance of circuits which can be measured only after huge financial investments to commit the model results to physical reality. The principles are exactly the same for antenna modeling as for circuit modeling.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2846. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:36:05 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lmhk8a61em8fb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31853

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>. . .
>> There's no debating with that man. I've made my technical points, and
>> I'm out.
>>
>>
>
> That's why you shouldn't take him seriously. He's like a college
> wrestler who bites.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

We gotta learn better than to get down in the mud to rassle with a pig.
You both get dirty, and the pig loves every minute of it.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2847. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:39:01 UTC
From: Mike Coslo <mcoslo@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <U7SdnQYfyNuo2sbanZ2dnUVZ_jidnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 31854

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:37:38 -0800, art wrote:

> Impossible to do that if they don't understand the basics of physics!

Respectfully disagree.

I have met people who can explain quantum theory in a manner that a normal high school student can understand.

I have also met people who make sharpening a pencil incomprehensible.

If a person cannot explain something so that an another intelligent person can get at least a rudimentary grasp, the fault does not lie with the person looking for the education.

--
-73 de Mike N3LI -

2848. Re: Estate Item FS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:45:46 UTC
From: Sonny Hood <wrhood@cox.net>
Message-ID: <m4iml3hvn42n8ti129r286i93h8ejni2q2@4ax.com>
Source record: 31855

Sorry John but it will handle 100 watts on 1.8-30 MHz.

On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 09:07:53 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>Sonny Hood wrote:
>> Midland SWR & Field Strength Meter #23-126, Estate as-is $10 plus
>> shipping & handling from 23323. <k4wys@cox.net>
>
>Sounds like old CB equip., probably useful for QRP ...
>
>JS

2849. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 01:59:57 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dkiml3lagnumcv6ju13of7r6qvclm6uisg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31856

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 17:33:11 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

>This newsgroup is one of the few
>places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving
>bodies and friction would be taken seriously.

Hi Roy,

You would best leave such crafting to craftsmen, word carpenters such
as myself.

>That's almost true. It's important also to know that even moderately
>accurate antenna measurements are extremely difficult and exacting to
>make. Consequently, there are often cases where model results are a
>better indicator of an antenna's performance than measured ones.
>Antennas and models follow the same physical laws. So to the extent that
>the model imitates reality, the results are the same.
>
>This philosophy isn't restricted to antenna modeling. Circuit designers
>use programs to model circuits which can't be measured. I've designed
>circuitry which operates from a few GHz to several tens of GHz, which is
>still in production.

And when I want to craft field designs, I use the appropriate tools
there too. My current explorations are at the low visible band
frequency of 4.54E+08 MHz with materials measuring 1nM by 1nM by 4nM.
Results are coming along without complaint (aside from segment
lengths).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2850. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 02:17:58 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <2aSdnV6Ld6c4zcbanZ2dnUVZ8qKvnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 31857

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lmheqfc1ttv7f@corp.supernews.com...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> . . .
>> NEC based programs follow well proven principles, but are not the holy
>> grail in being able to predict the performance of all antenna types or
>> configurations. They can accurately predict 'established' antenna design
>> performance in most circumstances and give a useful insight into what
>> properties a new and previously untried design might have. . .
>
> They are used daily by a very large number of people to predict, with
> excellent accuracy, how new and untried antenna designs will work.
>
>> The programs are, of necessity, constrained by the accuracy of the
>> physical measurements and formulae used in writing the original program.
>
> That's not quite correct. The "formulae" used are very fundamental
> electromagnetic equations. The "physical measurements" used are
> fundamental constants such as the speed of light and permittivity and
> permeability of free space, all of which are known to much greater
> accuracy than antenna performance measurements are capable of delivering.
> So neither constitutes any real constraint on program accuracy. The main
> constraints are the inability to model all physical structures. For
> example, NEC has no provision for including a slab of dielectric, making
> microstrip antennas impossible to model accurately (except the rare ones
> with air dielectric). There are many such constraints, of which the user
> has to be acutely aware. The programs are very accurate if, and only if,
> the model is indeed representative of the physical antenna.
>

My point entirely - It is impossible to take into account absolutely every
factor that someone might want to model. It is either so esoteric as to be a
'one off', or someone wishes to work outside of the constraints of accepted
design principles.

>> I do not consider the challenge to Newton's Laws to be valid. Just
>> because there is no true vacuum anywhere in the universe, as far as can
>> be established, then all objects will eventually come to rest due to
>> friction. This does not invalidate the premis that in the absence of
>> friction or any other external influence, an object would continue in
>> motion along a straight path forever.
>
> This would be funny if it weren't sad. This newsgroup is one of the few
> places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving
> bodies and friction would be taken seriously. But it's really no surprise,

> since it's much less unreasonable than the imaginative alternative
> theories which are seriously presented, and just as seriously argued, here
> daily.
>
> My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection of
> theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice, my
> intent being to show how such a rejection leads to incorrect results. But
> I see it's drawing the same serious response as Cecil's and Art's
> postings. All that's missing is one of Richard's quotes from Terman and
> support from Derek.
>

Well I felt I had to comment in case someone was taking your remark seriously. As you rightly say there have been plenty of arguments over many less obvious tongue in cheek remarks.

>> Ultimately whatever predictions are made by computer modelling programs
>> or theory, the only measure of success is by physical measurement in the
>> real world.
>
> That's almost true. It's important also to know that even moderately
> accurate antenna measurements are extremely difficult and exacting to
> make. Consequently, there are often cases where model results are a better
> indicator of an antenna's performance than measured ones. Antennas and
> models follow the same physical laws. So to the extent that the model
> imitates reality, the results are the same.
>
> This philosophy isn't restricted to antenna modeling. Circuit designers
> use programs to model circuits which can't be measured. I've designed
> circuitry which operates from a few GHz to several tens of GHz, which is
> still in production. It's simply impossible to measure voltages and
> currents in such circuits, so modeling is heavily used. Often, every PC
> board or hybrid circuit pad and trace has to be included as a transmission
> line model; I've even had to build a transmission line model of a
> capacitor which was 80 mils long. That the overall performance matched the
> models' predictions is evidence that the models matched the physical
> circuits. IC designers rely entirely on models to predict the performance
> of circuits which can be measured only after huge financial investments to
> commit the model results to physical reality. The principles are exactly
> the same for antenna modeling as for circuit modeling.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I think we are in agreement Roy that the doubts cast on computer modelling are generally raised by those who have an incomplete understanding of the problem they are trying to model. While it may be fun to chuck in some random figures to see what happens, the results are unlikely to be of use without a thorough understanding of the basics. That only comes through a lot of hard work and experience.

Regards

Mike G0ULI

2851. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 03:42:24 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <AuJ6j.227606$kj1.178970@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31858

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> I believe you said you saw about a 7% shift between the two inputs to
>> your scope.
>
> I don't recall saying anything like that. I don't even
> know what that means. 7% of what?

Cecil,

Sorry, English is not my native language this month. I must have
misinterpreted the following message sent by you (11/30/2007, 3:35 pm).

****

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> I measured a ~25 nS delay in a 75m bugcatcher coil.
>
> What did you use to make that measurement? (I hope you don't say you
used a Bird Wattmeter.)

I've described it before. I used a dual-trace
100 MHz O-scope and estimated the phase angle
between the two traces at about 7% of a cycle.
That phase angle was certainly NOT ANYWHERE
NEAR the 4.5 degrees reported by W8JI.

W8JI measured a 4.5 degree phase shift in the
standing-wave current being used for the
measurement although virtually no phase
information exists in the standing-wave current
phase. W7EL made exactly the same mistake in
his measurements. No wonder the two agree.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

****

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2852. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 03:56:56 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjfp2dvhb1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31859
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.usenet.kooks

```
"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:600e5513-13a8-4f8e-9d88-6fd2d6bb726f@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 8, 1:55 pm, "konstans" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>> "an_old_friend" <kb9...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>
```

2853. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 03:58:42 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475b67ed$0$2545$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31860

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:dab5dee6-80a5-42ed-a5da-1a434ff14017@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 8, 3:15 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzz...@att.net> wrote in message
>>
>> news:dmy6j.28789$MJ6.3435@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>> >> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>>
>> >> The Smith Chart does make it clear what is happening.
>> >> Here is the math to go with it. The impedance at the
>> >> junction of the two lines is:
>>
>> >> -j100*tan(90-10) = -j100*tan(80) = -j567 ohms
>> >> -j600*tan(43.4) = -j600*tan(43.4) = -j567 ohms
>>
>> >> The phase shift at the junction of the two lines is:
>> >> 80-43.4 = 36.6 degrees
>>
>> >> Time permitting, I will work up the phasor diagrams of
>> >> the component voltages (or currents) at the junction
>> >> where rho = (600-100)/(600+100) = 0.7143
>>
>> > So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?
>>
>> > 8-)
>>
>> In this example, we have transmission lines, not an antenna or antenna
>> coil.
>> The total phase shift is 90 degrees or 62.5 nsec.
>
> Only with great stretching.
>
>> The 10 degree 100 ohm line contributes 6.94nsec,
>
> Correct.
>
>> the 43 degree 600 ohm line contributes 29.86 nsec.

>
> Correct.
>
> But now think in the time domain for a bit.
> 29.86 nsec after the signal is first applied it reaches the
> discontinuity. 29.86 nsec later the first reflection arrives
> back at the start. 13.8 nsec later the first reflection from
> the end of the 100 ohm section arrives back at the start.
> It takes many more reflections of reflections before the
> impedance at the input starts to look like a short.
>
> Nowhere in here will you be able to find anything that
> happens in 62.5 nsec.

That is why you need to use the smith chart (or perform the tedious calculations). The values returned back to the feed point are superimposed in the time domain, adding and subtracting, but the whole system should (*does*) still act like a 1/4W stub at 4MHz. A 1/4W stub could consist of 1..N series transmission lines of different impedances provided they were cut to the correct lengths.

Remember, the system was *measured* to be 1/4W so the reflections must cause a short every 125 nsec, no matter what is happening in between.

The task is to use the math to verify the measurement. The smith chart and phaser diagrams should work and are equivalent to using math. Time domain is possible too but no way I would ever go to that trouble on usenet at least! Or do you think the measurement was wrong?

2854. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:00:14 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31861
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
why do you try o dloyd

2855. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:01:18 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fcee5a1d-84a8-4c59-b589-9ea7d9c6f53b@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31862

On Dec 8, 5:59 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > So does this new question rule out the cases (previously
> > accepted) where the 0-j567 is obtained with 46.4 degrees
> > of 600 ohm line or 10 degrees of 100 ohm line? These are
> > not lumped capacitors.
>
> No, but they are an electrical 1/4WL, not any
> other length. The electrical length of a stub
> is whatever it is. If it is not 1/4WL, it is
> some other length. Why is that difficult to
> understand?

Well, I know what I mean by 1/4WL and in my
definition there is no way that (46.4 + 10) = 90.

However I am trying to help you articulate your
definition in a way that is sufficiently precise
that I can use it to determine what you would
consider to be 1/4WL. Unfortunately, at the
moment, it is sufficiently fuzzy that the only
way to determine if something is 90 degrees
(according to your definition) is to ask you.
The need of an oracle to answer such questions
is not the basis for sound science.

Tautologies such as "If it is not 1/4WL, it is
some other length." do not further the definition,
but are good if you want to keep the job of
oracle.

...Keith

2856. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:04:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <55qml3tnrq4o58p194b4dvuolcj43qs2v7@4ax.com>
Source record: 31863
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>
>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>citizen should
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2857. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:04:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <s5qml3130g817tt7i48l6s2ii202hnas0o@4ax.com>
Source record: 31864
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>>G
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2858. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:04:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <t6qml3tmvvmon9jqa5le4cm66m63aglkor@4ax.com>
Source record: 31865
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2859. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:04:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <g8qml39nljdkr0vjllv0r7dso8qkaro976@4ax.com>
Source record: 31866
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>
>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>
>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>> citizen should
>>
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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2860. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:04:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <g7qml3hfdpaja26dvmktiemadhmamcalnc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31867
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 09:23:09 -0800, an_old_friend
><konstans@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>>On Nov 10, 2:39 am, "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote:
>>> fake
>>>
>>> "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
>>>
>>> news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> > <kb9...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>> >news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
>>> >> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9...@homomale.net>
>>> >> wrote:
>>>
>>> >> fake i victum
>>>
>>> >> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>> >> congress"
>>> >> adams
>>>
>>> >> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>> >>http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
>>> >> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>> >> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>> >> google and noow motezrella
>>>
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>>> >> G- Hide quoted text -
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2861. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:04:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <o8qml3lg4agm0p05sho8rjc2528ar9p2ra@4ax.com>
Source record: 31868
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>
>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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>>
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2862. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:08:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <phqml3t8phuk7airgjpqa5udre5oqm8hpn@4ax.com>
Source record: 31869
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2863. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:16:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lmr0qkqhkse4f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31870

> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> I've described it before. I used a dual-trace
> 100 MHz O-scope and estimated the phase angle
> between the two traces at about 7% of a cycle.
> That phase angle was certainly NOT ANYWHERE
> NEAR the 4.5 degrees reported by W8JI.
>
> W8JI measured a 4.5 degree phase shift in the
> standing-wave current being used for the
> measurement although virtually no phase
> information exists in the standing-wave current
> phase. W7EL made exactly the same mistake in
> his measurements. No wonder the two agree.

Chuckle I made the "mistake" of measuring current, the definition of which can be found in any elementary electrical circuits text. Contrary to Cecil's objections, phase is a property of periodic steady state current (as can also be discovered from reading a basic text), and certainly can be measured. I measured it and so did Tom, but Cecil sure doesn't seem to like the results. Cecil's and his scope are apparently able to measure something else -- whatever it is, I'm afraid my scope doesn't have the magical properties needed to measure it.

I did, however, do at least a couple of things which Cecil might have overlooked. One is that I was careful to terminate each of the current probes with a low-resistance low-reactance load to reduce the insertion impedance to a very low value. Another is that I put both probes on the same wire to verify that their outputs were in phase. These steps alone might have broken the magic spell necessary to measure whatever different kinds of current Cecil imagines.

Can anyone point me to any reference to "standing-wave current" in any reputable text? As far as I can tell, it's something Cecil made up to mean whatever is necessary at the moment to discount others' measurements. It seems to be working quite well -- in the endless discussions, he's trotted it out many times without anyone to my recollection even asking him what it is and how it differs from the current described in textbooks (you know, the rate of charge flow?). Or why "virtually no phase information" exists in it. A periodic waveform with no phase information? Huh?

There's no mystery about traveling or standing waves -- both are very well understood, mathematically rigorous, and have been used for over a century with great success in the design of countless real things that

work. But muddled "standing wave currents" and bouncing waves of average power, supported only by hand waving and misdirection, don't bear much resemblance to the highly developed, rigorous, and self-consistent body of knowledge that's served us so well for so long.

But each to his own.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2864. Re: Please perform my experiment for yourself

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:26:27 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e4009f33-7fcc-4e01-9884-4563e64ba687@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31871

On Dec 7, 5:09 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> This is a request to any readers of r.r.a.a who are
> capable of performing the experiment that I performed.
>
> Use the EXCEL file at:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/CoilZ0VF.xls
>
> to estimate the Z0 of your test coil. If the test entry
> is greater than 1.0, try another coil.
>
> Here is the test setup using a 75m Texas Bugcatcher coil:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/coiltest.gif
>
> Using a 50 ohm source, install an autotransformer to
> achieve the Z0 of the test coil on its output.
>
> Load the test coil with a non-inductive resistance
> equal to its Z0 value.
>
> This will ensure that most of the current flowing
> through the coil is traveling-wave current and not
> standing-wave current.
>
> Report the phase shift through the test coil.
>
> This is an easy test to do. Of course, none of the
> resident gurus will run the test or report the results
> if they do run the test because it will prove their
> old wives' tale to be wrong.

This experiment presents some challenges, particularly
the need for current probes, but I have some questions
on the physical arrangement of test circuit.

You appear to think of the coil as a section of transmission
line, having assigned it a Z0 of 4kohm. But a transmission
line has two terminals at each end. I only find one at each
end here. How is it that this exhibits transmission line
behaviour?

The auto transformer would appear to be unnecessary
since any reflections at the source end will simply add
to the forward signal which will appear at the output

and therefore compensate perfectly when comparing
the input and the output. Proper termination of the
output is necessary because reflections there may
alter the measurements. Leaving out the transformer
would simplify the experient. Do we really need it?

The circuit layout seems to just have a wire from
the bottom of the resistor back to the source. This is
only appropriate if you are assuming that all
components can be treated as lumped (and the
wire ignored) at the frequencies and component
size of interest. But I thought your main argument
was that these components were sufficiently large
that they could not be treated as lumped. If this
is the case, then the routing of the return wire
will have significant effects on the result. How
did you route this wire?

If the coil can be treated as a transmission line,
then the delay can be measured by simply sampling
the voltage at the input and the output. This will
be a much easier experiment than measuring the
current. Should I expect the same results if
I measure the voltage?

...Keith

2865. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:44:09 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5b6e858c-89f8-41bf-b7a1-a40e23a6464b@q3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31872
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 8, 7:03 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> Why keep burying the truth in your flood? Mr. Useful Idiot, KB9RQZ- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Why Mr. Useful Idiot

2866. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:47:06 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjfs0f$8o6$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31873
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
> why do you try o dloyd
>

2867. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:47:45 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a7df56fc-a0ce-406e-9dcf-2acfde09954e@j20g2000hsi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31874
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 7, 6:01 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
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> > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
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> > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
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> > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed with your
> flooding based on your own forged email to yourself.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

2868. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <otsml35ofgh1qfrcjjsdevdvqvgef7samb@4ax.com>
Source record: 31875
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
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>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella

>>>>>
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>>>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2869. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <atsml39v6r93odna1diiclr1o769liep4t@4ax.com>
Source record: 31876
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 09:23:09 -0800, an_old_friend
>><konstans@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>On Nov 10, 2:39 am, "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote:
>>>> fake
>>>>
>>>> "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
>>>>
>>>> news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>> > <kb9...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>> >news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
>>>> >> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9...@homomale.net>
>>>> >> wrote:
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>>>> >> fake i victum
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>>>> >> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>> >> congress"
>>>> >> adams
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>>>> >> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>> >>http://gavmorgan.blogspot.com/
>>>> >> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>> >> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>> >> google and noow motezrella
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>>>> >> posts from these sorucees are fakes
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>>>> >> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>>>> >> G- Hide quoted text -
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>>>> - Show quoted text -
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2870. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <rusml35qlbe6i45874g6a5irbtbobfgb3s@4ax.com>
Source record: 31877
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>
>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>
>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>> citizen should
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2871. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <husml3p7bllt5ko554okla7526coj1mhbf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31878
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2872. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2vsml3p5174vi3419lpp46cdp1r9kpleof@4ax.com>
Source record: 31879
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2873. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8vsml31m3fpem3o7uq1vta7fs302o2qnk0@4ax.com>
Source record: 31880
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>why do you try o dloyd
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2874. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:51:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cvsml3dvemnqi8s30ds97q9rn5f58cuv2v@4ax.com>
Source record: 31881
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2875. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:54:34 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ecdbe9ca-0cd8-461e-9e94-6cb02c23c1e5@b1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31882
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 8, 11:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 8, 7:03 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > Why keep burying the truth in your flood? Mr. Useful Idiot, KB9RQZ- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Why Mr. Useful Idiot- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

2876. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:57:09 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <02700f24-fde1-4a79-9c25-2ca50aa2de67@o42g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31883

On 8 Dec, 17:39, Mike Coslo <mco...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Thu, 06 Dec 2007 18:37:38 -0800, art wrote:
> > Impossible to do that if they don't understand the basics of physics!
>
> Respectfully disagree.
>
> I have met people who can explain quantum theory in a manner that a
> normal high school student can understand.
>
> I have also met people who make sharpening a pencil incomprehensible.
>
> If a person cannot explain something so that an another intelligent
> person can get at least a rudimentary grasp, the fault does not lie with
> the person looking for the education.
>
> --
> -73 de Mike N3LI -

Mike ,
I agree with you, it is my fault but one I cannot rectify.
After having a life without medical problems one suddenly
go thru one after the other. Physical problems you can
find a way to accomodate or adjust for them. Mental problems
are a different animal when you can't read a book because
your memory doesn't extend to the end of a line. To boot
this has left me bipolar which you will have to read up for yourself
but now external stress has a larger impact on your life tho in
the last month I have been questioned more than once at hospital
on the living will of my wife you fortunately has survived a
few large hurdles. I am not asking for sympathy as I can handle
adversity
but not in the way I used to do since I am a shell of who I was.
Fortunately I have few worries, no debts,a couple of mercedes
and this laptop and a loving family who dotes upon me.
There are some on the group whose minds are agile enough
to make concessions with respect to my postings. Others of
different backgrounds have difficulty but it is something
I cannot correct, only time can do that and I have little left.
Again, just explaining the complications that I have personaly
but at the same time stating that in myself I am a satisfied
and happy man and bear no ill will to anybody and very,
very proud to be an Englishman.(yes I am a US citizen)
I will leave it at that and that will be the end of my
personal explanation

Best regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg (uk)

2877. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:58:14 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f4afe5ad-4e84-404f-b9e1-b7f4c1df1493@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31884
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 8, 11:00 pm, "konstans" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>
> why do you try o dloyd

2878. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 04:59:56 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475b7647$0$2524$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31885

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lmr0qkqhkse4f@corp.supernews.com...
>> Cecil Moore wrote:

Hello Roy,

> Can anyone point me to any reference to "standing-wave current" in any
> reputable text?

Even the ARRL extra class study guide Chapter 9 shows the relationship between voltage standing waves and current standing waves in a transmission line. If you respond that this is not a reputable text (but I think it is sufficient for this fundamental issue), Google will reference numerous reputable papers dealing with standing wave currents.

> As far as I can tell, it's something Cecil made up to mean whatever is
> necessary at the moment to discount others' measurements. It seems to be
> working quite well -- in the endless discussions, he's trotted it out many
> times without anyone to my recollection even asking him what it is and how
> it differs from the current described in textbooks (you know, the rate of
> charge flow?). Or why "virtually no phase information" exists in it. A
> periodic waveform with no phase information? Huh?

Roy, this is the part I don't understand about some people posting on this thread. A standing wave does *not* have a phase shift. The standing wave stays in a single position and oscillates. The forward and reflected waves are traveling. An excellent conceptualization of we mean by "standing wave" with its constructive and destructive interference can be seen here:

http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html

My only problem is, you are the antenna software design guru. I know I must be missing something big here because I would expect you to be telling "others" this stuff.

>
> There's no mystery about traveling or standing waves -- both are very well
> understood, mathematically rigorous, and have been used for over a century
> with great success in the design of countless real things that work. But
> muddled "standing wave currents" and bouncing waves of average power,
> supported only by hand waving and misdirection, don't bear much
> resemblance to the highly developed, rigorous, and self-consistent body of
> knowledge that's served us so well for so long.
>
> But each to his own.

Note the assertion on the graphic that two waves can be at the same place at the same time (a subject of a different thread), something I agree with :-)

2879. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:01:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <n2tml39nv6v4dhh8o2kmdkgo7dunkl2ab6@4ax.com>
Source record: 31886
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2880. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:05:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KIK6j.79802$Um6.51040@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31887

Keith Dysart wrote:
> These 90 degrees that Cecil insists are "always"
> present are quite difficult to locate.

For anyone who knows how to use a Smith Chart,
those degrees are quite easy to locate.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2881. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:08:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SKK6j.79803$Um6.77822@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31888

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Tom Donaly wrote:
>>> Yes, but not using it very well, or you would have been
>>> able to answer the math problem I posed to you.
>>
>> I'm sorry, Tom, I didn't even read the math problem
>> you posed to me as I don't have time for it right
>> now. I'm sure anyone could use the distributed
>> network model to solve your problem, even you.
>
> Never mind.

If you really think you have invented an example for
which the distributed network model will give erroneous
results, you really should present it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2882. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:13:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1QK6j.79804$Um6.75720@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31889

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> I believe you said you saw about a 7% shift between the two inputs to
>>> your scope.
>>
>> I don't recall saying anything like that. I don't even
>> know what that means. 7% of what?
>
> Sorry, English is not my native language this month. I must have
> misinterpreted the following message sent by you (11/30/2007, 3:35 pm).

> I've described it before. I used a dual-trace
> 100 MHz O-scope and estimated the phase angle
> between the two traces at about 7% of a cycle.

Sorry, I obviously made an error. It should have
been about 10% of a cycle.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2883. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:21:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hXK6j.79805$Um6.65396@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31890

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Well, I know what I mean by 1/4WL and in my
> definition there is no way that (46.4 + 10) = 90.

Of course, those are *physical* degrees. We are
talking about *electrical* degrees. It is impossible
to get the reflected wave in phase with the forward
wave unless there is an electrical 90 degree phase
shift.

If you lay the 43.4 degrees out starting at Z=0
toward the load on the Smith Chart and lay the
10 degrees out starting at Z=infinity toward the
source, you will observe the phase shift caused
by the impedance discontinuity.

> ... the only
> way to determine if something is 90 degrees
> (according to your definition) is to ask you.

All one has to do is plot it on a Smith Chart
and the number of electrical degrees is obvious.
If you don't know how to use a Smith Chart it
might be time to learn how.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2884. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:40:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4cd79339-4b92-425c-93c6-83d46dce3ce0@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31891

On 8 Dec, 18:17, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
>
> news:13lmheqfc1ttv7f@corp.supernews.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > Mike Kaliski wrote:
> >> . . .
> >> NEC based programs follow well proven principles, but are not the holy
> >> grail in being able to predict the performance of all antenna types or
> >> configurations. They can accurately predict 'established' antenna design
> >> performance in most circumstances and give a useful insight into what
> >> properties a new and previously untried design might have. . .
>
> > They are used daily by a very large number of people to predict, with
> > excellent accuracy, how new and untried antenna designs will work.
>
> >> The programs are, of necessity, constrained by the accuracy of the
> >> physical measurements and formulae used in writing the original program.
>
> > That's not quite correct. The "formulae" used are very fundamental
> > electromagnetic equations. The "physical measurements" used are
> > fundamental constants such as the speed of light and permittivity and
> > permeability of free space, all of which are known to much greater
> > accuracy than antenna performance measurements are capable of delivering.
> > So neither constitutes any real constraint on program accuracy. The main
> > constraints are the inability to model all physical structures. For
> > example, NEC has no provision for including a slab of dielectric, making
> > microstrip antennas impossible to model accurately (except the rare ones
> > with air dielectric). There are many such constraints, of which the user
> > has to be acutely aware. The programs are very accurate if, and only if,
> > the model is indeed representative of the physical antenna.
>
> My point entirely - It is impossible to take into account absolutely every
> factor that someone might want to model. It is either so esoteric as to be a
> 'one off', or someone wishes to work outside of the constraints of accepted
> design principles.
>
>
>
>

>
> >> I do not consider the challenge to Newton's Laws to be valid. Just
> >> because there is no true vacuum anywhere in the universe, as far as can
> >> be established, then all objects will eventually come to rest due to
> >> friction. This does not invalidate the premis that in the absence of
> >> friction or any other external influence, an object would continue in
> >> motion along a straight path forever.
>
> > This would be funny if it weren't sad. This newsgroup is one of the few
> > places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving
> > bodies and friction would be taken seriously. But it's really no surprise,
> > since it's much less unreasonable than the imaginative alternative
> > theories which are seriously presented, and just as seriously argued, here
> > daily.
>
> > My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection of
> > theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice, my
> > intent being to show how such a rejection leads to incorrect results. But
> > I see it's drawing the same serious response as Cecil's and Art's
> > postings. All that's missing is one of Richard's quotes from Terman and
> > support from Derek.
>
> Well I felt I had to comment in case someone was taking your remark
> seriously. As you rightly say there have been plenty of arguments over many
> less obvious tongue in cheek remarks.
>
>
>
>
>
> >> Ultimately whatever predictions are made by computer modelling programs
> >> or theory, the only measure of success is by physical measurement in the
> >> real world.
>
> > That's almost true. It's important also to know that even moderately
> > accurate antenna measurements are extremely difficult and exacting to
> > make. Consequently, there are often cases where model results are a better
> > indicator of an antenna's performance than measured ones. Antennas and
> > models follow the same physical laws. So to the extent that the model
> > imitates reality, the results are the same.
>
> > This philosophy isn't restricted to antenna modeling. Circuit designers
> > use programs to model circuits which can't be measured. I've designed
> > circuitry which operates from a few GHz to several tens of GHz, which is
> > still in production. It's simply impossible to measure voltages and
> > currents in such circuits, so modeling is heavily used. Often, every PC
> > board or hybrid circuit pad and trace has to be included as a transmission
> > line model; I've even had to build a transmission line model of a
> > capacitor which was 80 mils long. That the overall performance matched the
> > models' predictions is evidence that the models matched the physical

> > circuits. IC designers rely entirely on models to predict the performance
> > of circuits which can be measured only after huge financial investments to
> > commit the model results to physical reality. The principles are exactly
> > the same for antenna modeling as for circuit modeling.
>
> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> I think we are in agreement Roy that the doubts cast on computer modelling
> are generally raised by those who have an incomplete understanding of the
> problem they are trying to model. While it may be fun to chuck in some
> random figures to see what happens, the results are unlikely to be of use
> without a thorough understanding of the basics. That only comes through a
> lot of hard work and experience.
>
> Regards
>
> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Mike let me put things into perspective. I use the programs a lot
and trust them. At the same time there is an article in a compendium
that relates the difficulties they have had with calculations meeting
empirical solutions.They then added a condition which infers that
the time varient used is that of the current.But when I used the
computor
by following Gauss and the terms of equilibrium the result is a tank
circuit which contradicts the added condition. So in a sense the
program corroberates my work despite the imposed condition which
the program itself describes as erronious.
When I read of the difficulties associated with antenna programs
and how they were adjusted especially with an erronious condition
which is not allowable in mathematics then the corroberation of
my work is seriously strained to what appears as the correct results
for the wrong reasons. A specific case is where using magnetic and
electrical standards one can use vectors in a known direction
the summation of which is not parallel to the axis of the radiator.
The paradox is that the computor results are in line with Maxwells
laws
when one is confined to a situation of equilibrium demanded by Gauss.
Thus the question is how can this be if the program itself has
imposed
a condition around the laws of Maxwell whereas the program itself
overrules the validity of that same condition.
This obviously leaves the computor analysis in a precarious position.
For myself I would like to know how the programmers implemented this

condition they imposed and how it affected derived results.If this
inconsistency is not resolved to my satisfaction then the thesis
is tenacious at best and subject to serious question.
Best Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

2885. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 05:40:19 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475b7fbd$0$2514$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31892

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lmr0qkqhkse4f@corp.supernews.com...
>Or why "virtually no phase information" exists in it. A periodic waveform
>with no phase information? Huh?
>

Or do you mean that the amplitude of the standing wave does contain phase information about phase 2 other waves, the forward and reflected waves, relative to each other? Is that what you are saying (making this a semantic issue again)? The standing wave itself is at zero phase angle.

de AI4QJ

2886. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 06:07:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pCL6j.76361$YL5.62451@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31893

Roy Lewallen wrote:

Please fire up EZNEC and tell us how much current phase
shift is reported for 45 degrees of a 1/2WL dipole.

> Can anyone point me to any reference to "standing-wave current" in any
> reputable text?

"Transmission Lines", by Chipman, Chapter 8

> A periodic waveform with no phase information? Huh?

Yes!!! Here's what Chipman says on page 159: "V(d)=A*cos(Bd).
This expression indicates that in the voltage standing wave
pattern produced on a lossless transmission line by a voltage
reflection coefficient, rho, at the terminal load end, the
phase is constant over any half wavelength of the pattern
between successive points of zero voltage magnitude, ..."

The same is true for the current standing wave pattern on
a standing-wave antenna and means that constant phase current
cannot be used for delay measurements.

"PHASE IS CONSTANT OVER ANY HALF WAVELENGTH" including the
part where the coil is located.

Please look at the phase of the current in a 1/2WL dipole
and tell us how to use phase measurements of that current
to determine the delay through the 1/2WL dipole wire.

> There's no mystery about traveling or standing waves ...

Roy, please explain the phase shift reported by EZNEC for:

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

Use the "Load Dat" button to view the phase shift.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2887. Re: Please perform my experiment for yourself

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 06:24:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sSL6j.76451$YL5.51516@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31894

Keith Dysart wrote:
> How is it that this exhibits transmission line behaviour?

The equation for a single-wire transmission line over
ground is well known to be Z0 = 138*log(4D/d)

As a data point, take a look at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

Here is the current for each turn as reported by EZNEC.

Load 1 Current = 1.02 A. at -3.15 deg.
Load 2 Current = 1.121 A. at -11.28 deg.
Load 3 Current = 1.211 A. at -17.09 deg.
Load 4 Current = 1.289 A. at -21.59 deg.
Load 5 Current = 1.352 A. at -25.22 deg.
Load 6 Current = 1.401 A. at -28.29 deg.
Load 7 Current = 1.436 A. at -31.0 deg.
Load 8 Current = 1.459 A. at -33.5 deg.
Load 9 Current = 1.47 A. at -35.89 deg.
Load 10 Current = 1.468 A. at -38.25 deg.
Load 11 Current = 1.454 A. at -40.66 deg.
Load 12 Current = 1.427 A. at -43.21 deg.
Load 13 Current = 1.387 A. at -46.04 deg.
Load 14 Current = 1.332 A. at -49.34 deg.
Load 15 Current = 1.261 A. at -53.5 deg.
Load 16 Current = 1.17 A. at -59.25 deg.
Load 17 Current = 1.057 A. at -68.49 deg.
Load 18 Current = 1.039 A. at -71.74 deg.

> The auto transformer would appear to be unnecessary
> ... Do we really need it?

I don't know the answer to that question. I didn't
want any reflections from the coil.

> How did you route this wire?

I used an aluminum ground plane for that "wire".
Since the wire is very short at 4 MHz, I assumed
not much transmission line effects in the wire.

> Should I expect the same results if
> I measure the voltage?

I doubt it. But the subject was the current through
a loading coil, not the voltage.

--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2888. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 06:39:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <C4M6j.76527$YL5.25895@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31895

AI4QJ wrote:
> Roy, this is the part I don't understand about some people posting on this
> thread. A standing wave does *not* have a phase shift.

Robert A. Chipman agrees with you. He says the standing
wave phase is "... constant over any half wavelength ..."

Kraus also agrees. Here is a graphic from Kraus' book,
"Antennas", showing the lack of phase shift over the length
of a 1/2WL dipole. Essentially the same thing would be true
for short loaded dipoles and loaded mobile antennas.

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.jpg

Roy admitted some time ago that EZNEC reports that
same constant phase for current over the entire length
of a 1/2WL dipole yet he still insists that same current
can be used to measure phase-shift/delay through a coil
when it cannot even be used to measure the phase shift
through 1/2WL of wire.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2889. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 06:48:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3dM6j.76573$YL5.53147@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31896

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Can anyone point me to any reference to "standing-wave current" in any
> reputable text?

Will Kraus do? Here's a graphic from his book, "Antennas".
Please look at the phase of the current over the entire
1/2WL dipole. EZNEC and Chipman agree with Kraus.

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.jpg
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2890. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:05:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ln4t3i5q3ht11@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31897

AI4QJ wrote:
>
> Roy, this is the part I don't understand about some people posting on this
> thread. A standing wave does *not* have a phase shift. The standing wave
> stays in a single position and oscillates. The forward and reflected waves
> are traveling. An excellent conceptualization of we mean by "standing wave"
> with its constructive and destructive interference can be seen here:
>
> http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html
>
> My only problem is, you are the antenna software design guru. I know I must
> be missing something big here because I would expect you to be telling
> "others" this stuff.

You've described a standing wave, but haven't defined any special kind of current known as "standing wave current". A standing wave isn't a current, it's the shape of the magnitude of the voltage or current as a function of position. I'm sure you can find multiple descriptions of this on the web, with some being correct and well done, some being totally wrong, and others at all points between. I tend to look to published texts for accurate information, and currently have about 14 reputable texts involving transmission lines and electromagnetic waves on my bookshelf. I surely might have missed it, but I don't recall ever seeing a reference to "standing wave current" in any of them.

The nature of a standing wave is well known. It describes the envelope of the distribution of voltage or current on a transmission line resulting from the sum of forward and reverse traveling waves along a line not terminated in its characteristic impedance. This envelope, which has a physical periodicity along the line and which is sinusoidal in shape only if the SWR is infinite, appears to stand still except for increasing and decreasing in amplitude at the same rate as the traveling waves which cause it. So "standing wave current" translates to "envelope of an interference pattern current". There is no special kind of current known as "standing wave current" because the combination of words is meaningless.

Traveling waves interfere to cause the standing wave envelope, as I hope your web references tell you. When you measure the current at some point in a transmission line, you're measuring the current at that point, period. Not "traveling wave current" or some other special kind of current. The current at any point along a transmission line has a magnitude and a phase relative to an arbitrary reference. Both can be easily calculated from basic transmission line principles. You can do it directly or by adding forward and reflected waves to get the total -- if

you get different results by using the two methods, you've done
something wrong.

For the record, I measured some currents in a wire on both sides of an
inductor at the base of an antenna a couple of years ago and posted the
results here. One of the things I measured, with some care, was the
phase angle between those currents. I didn't "mistakenly" measure
"standing wave current". There is no such thing. I measured sinusoidal
currents, which have phase and magnitude, at two points. The
measurements agreed quite closely with results predicted from
conventional theory. I never was able to tell whether they agreed with
Cecil's theory because he kept changing his predictions.

> Note the assertion on the graphic that two waves can be at the same place at
> the same time (a subject of a different thread), something I agree with :-)

You'll have to run that one by Cecil. He's said many times that
traveling waves bounce off each other when they meet. That behavior
seems to be necessary to support one of this theories.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2891. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:05:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ctM6j.79808$Um6.35519@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31898

AI4QJ wrote:
> Roy, this is the part I don't understand about some people posting on this
> thread. A standing wave does *not* have a phase shift.

Gene said the same thing many months ago:

Gene Fuller, W4SZ wrote:
> In a standing wave antenna problem, such as the one you describe,
> there is no remaining phase information. Any specific phase
> characteristics of the traveling waves died out when the startup
> transients died out.
>
> Phase is gone. Kaput. Vanished. Cannot be recovered. Never to be
> seen again.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2892. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:13:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ln5dg5ht15b13@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31899

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13lmr0qkqhkse4f@corp.supernews.com...
>> Or why "virtually no phase information" exists in it. A periodic waveform
>> with no phase information? Huh?
>>
>
> Or do you mean that the amplitude of the standing wave does contain phase
> information about phase 2 other waves, the forward and reflected waves,
> relative to each other? Is that what you are saying (making this a semantic
> issue again)? The standing wave itself is at zero phase angle.

Hopefully my other posting has mostly answered this.

The total current is the sum of forward and reflected waves. The magnitude of this total has a periodic distribution, or envelope, alsong the length of the line known as a standing wave. You can learn certain things about the line and load by looking at the magnitude and position of this envelope. The position of the envelope can very reasonably be termed its "phase", although like the envelope making up the "wave", it's a positional phase rather than a time related one. But neither the amplitude nor the "phase" of the envelope known as the standing wave will, by itself, tell you anything about the phase of the current at any point along the line.

Confusion among the wave-like envelope of the standing wave, moving traveling waves, positional and time related phase, and other potentially ambiguous terms has been instrumental in sustaining confusion about issues that aren't really very complicated.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2893. Re: Estate Item FS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:19:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjg4u9jie1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31900

Sonny Hood wrote:
> Sorry John but it will handle 100 watts on 1.8-30 MHz.

I expected it would cover HF, I am surprised it would not do 6m (in a pinch it just might.) However, my exciter is 100 watts, I seldom measure the SWR into the linear. However, in the neighborhood I am just running the exciter--it could do me service--I just already have one.

I didn't mean to slight it--I think you took me wrong, it would work on low power--like I said ... heck, I am one who admits to chicken banding. :-)

Regards,
JS

2894. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:23:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjg55p$k4u$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31901

Mike Coslo wrote:

>> ...
> I have also met people who make sharpening a pencil incomprehensible.
>
> If a person cannot explain something so that an another intelligent
> person can get at least a rudimentary grasp, the fault does not lie with
> the person looking for the education.
>

Right on!

I interact with both types, preferring the latter. The purpose here is
to learn something I am ignorant of and not to be whamboozled by
self-importance ...

Regards,
JS

2895. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:25:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sLM6j.31514$Pv2.12251@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31902

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> You've described a standing wave, but haven't defined any special kind
> of current known as "standing wave current".

"Standing wave current" is the current that exists in standing-
wave antennas and stubs. It's phase is constant and cannot
be used to measure phase-shift/delay. EZNEC agrees.

Here is Kraus' graph of standing wave current.

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.jpg

This is a graph of the currents you used for your measurements.
Note the virtually unchanging phase.

> For the record, I measured some currents in a wire on both sides of an
> inductor at the base of an antenna a couple of years ago and posted the
> results here. One of the things I measured, with some care, was the
> phase angle between those currents. I didn't "mistakenly" measure
> "standing wave current".

EZNEC says that the phase angles of the currents you measured
are unchanging. An unchanging phase is useless for measuring
phase shifts.

> You'll have to run that one by Cecil. He's said many times that
> traveling waves bounce off each other when they meet.

That's just part of your Big Lie. Traveling waves
superpose. They do NOT "bounce off each other".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2896. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:33:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <CTM6j.29548$ID6.26070@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31903

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> But neither the
> amplitude nor the "phase" of the envelope known as the standing wave
> will, by itself, tell you anything about the phase of the current at any
> point along the line.

Yet, that is exactly the current you used for your
coil phase-shift measurements. Your position is
contradictory and indefensible.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2897. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:43:50 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <Gyv2lVD2y5WHFA0Z@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31905

Earlier, I had written:
"Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for inductance and capacitance. They work just fine, for all cases where the dimensions of the circuit are very small with respect to the wavelength, so that distributed effects and radiation are negligible. Where those assumptions are no longer accurate, we can extend the simple model to include some corrections. But the most important point is, we always know that we're building up from a solid foundation."

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>>> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>>>inductance and capacitance.
>>>
>>> Really???? Just try your lumped inductance model on
>>> a helical antenna and get back to us.
>> Yet more stinking dishonest quoting from Cecil. What I ACTUALLY
>>wrote was:
>> "Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>inductance and capacitance.
>
>Yep, that's exactly as I quoted it.

Once could have been a mistake. Twice is deliberate, dishonest manipulation.

The beauty of Usenet is that it's now on permanent record.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

2898. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 07:51:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8i6nl3l9usopc8vgrnem1hjvhjr874nquk@4ax.com>
Source record: 31904

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 22:58:42 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Remember, the system was *measured* to be 1/4W so the reflections must cause
>a short every 125 nsec, no matter what is happening in between.

Hi Dan,

Keith was quite specific to separate the transient state from the steady state such that a short is not available "every 125 nS." Most 125 nS, perhaps, but not initially and so not "every 125 nS." Trivial distinction on the face of it, perhaps. When paired up with an absolute statement that has been "proven" to be universally true, then trivial is enough to sink the Titanic.

>The smith chart and
>phaser diagrams should work and are equivalent to using math.

There are two solutions: transient and steady states; there are two maths. Cecil, in the same breath, manages to jump from one to the other enough that you should be acquainted with both by now - or you will be when you suddenly find yourself facing a paradox: Like why is the band that is playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" is at such an odd sloping angle on the boat deck?

Fortunately it takes only a little effort to follow one line, and to drill down to an absurdity. His proving Tom's delay was no better than his own measurement demonstrated this easily. The drilling down was in simply noting the particulars and skipping all the fluff of trivial sidebars. Most folks find the fluff attractive and chase it to no conclusion instead (that is how this thread accumulated 600 postings).

Keith, on the other hand, has the discipline to simply stick to one issue, and drill down. Patience brings rewards in the end.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2899. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 08:17:19 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjg8airoa1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31906

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> ... Where those
> assumptions are no longer accurate, we can extend the simple model to
> include some corrections. But the most important point is, we always
> know that we're building up from a solid foundation."
> ...

In the profession which puts meat on my table, that/those are called
"magic numbers" and are a sure sign something is amiss, either with the
understanding of the problem(s), the methods or the person attempting
the solutions ...

Regards,
JS

2900. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 08:22:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <v88nl3tj54pvsbsr43b8s9ave0rao49r54@4ax.com>
Source record: 31907

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:59:56 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>standing wave currents

Hi Dan,

When these three keywords are braced with quotes, Google reveals all of 19, non-duplicated sources. Not a very compelling testimony to this phrase's usage when the phrase "current standing wave" results in at least 10 times that amount. Even more so, neither amount to many references.

When googling the separate term Current from the phrase "standing wave;" then the hits count climbs through the ceiling to nearly 200,000 links or 1000 to 10000 times the unique phrases above.

Simple deconstruction would suggest that
>standing wave currents
is about as useful as downloading a windows patch from www.micorsoft.com. Would you? (Try the link and see if you would trust the source.)

Deconstruction aside, what I see missing in your enquiry into this "current" is any question about what information it contains. I've seen the suggestion of phase, and Roy has answered that, but in isolation (no reference) there is magnitude only. Cecil's reconstructed, but revisionist measurement that disputes Tom's data published on the web; it was nearly identical to Tom's when phases were reconciled in his test arrangement.

Even here in the post you've responded to, Roy demonstrated the normalization of scope channel's separate delays. Given it was his trade for umpteen years in their design (as it was my trade to calibrate them), and Cecil's trade was building flip flops (the only phase there is 180 degrees and nothing in between); then who has a better grasp on the fundamentals? An IQ of 260 doesn't mean anyone is educated or has a skill.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2901. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 11:32:59 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lnkjf8uvqcmdc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31908

I think it might be useful to say a little more about standing waves.

Imagine a single lossless transmission line with a sine wave source at one end and a load at the other. Begin with a load equal to the line's Z0. Make a graph of the magnitude of the current or voltage as a function of distance from the source. With the Z0 load, the magnitude will be the same all along the line so your graph will be a straight line. This is a "flat" line, with no standing wave. A probe sitting at one spot would show the instantaneous voltage or current amplitude going up and down in a sinusoidal manner. A probe a bit farther down the line would look the same, but delayed; there's a phase difference between the voltages or currents at the two points. The phase difference is equal to the line's physical length in degrees divided by the velocity factor.

Now change the load so the line is slightly mismatched. A standing wave will appear -- the graph of amplitude vs distance won't be flat any longer, but will have a ripple added to its previous constant value. (The VSWR is, by definition, the ratio of the highest to the lowest values of the voltage envelope on a line long enough to have a full maximum and minimum. The current SWR is the same.) The maxima and minima of the ripple don't move, hence the name "standing wave". If we look at the instantaneous voltage or current at a single point, it will go up and down in step with the source as before. If we also look at the second point, it'll also go up and down as before, and there will be a phase angle between the two. But there are two interesting differences from the flat line: One is that the amplitudes at the two points are now unequal unless they're an integral number of half electrical wavelengths apart (or a few other special cases). The other is that the phase shift isn't the same as before. There's still a phase shift between the two points, but it's no longer equal to the electrical length of the line between the points. We'll find that either the voltage has shifted more and the current less, or vice versa depending on the load and which points we've chosen. But at every point the current and voltage still have phase angles which change with position along the line. That is to say, the voltage or current at one point is delayed compared to the voltage or current at the other.

As the mismatch gets more extreme (i.e., the SWR increases), the magnitudes at the two points get more different, and the phase deviates farther from the electrical length of line between them. (This is why you can't expect phased array "delay lines" to provide a delay equal to the lines' electrical lengths when they're not terminated with Z0.)

At the most extreme case of mismatch -- an open, short, or purely reactive load, resulting in an infinite SWR -- the amplitude of the

standing wave along the line goes from zero to twice the value it had when the line was flat. And a really interesting thing happens to the phase of the voltages and currents on the line. Remember how as the mismatch got worse, the voltage and current phase difference between two points got farther and farther away from the electrical line length between them? Well, when the SWR is infinite, it's gotten to the point where the voltage or current phase remains the same for a distance of a half electrical wavelength, then abruptly changes 180 degrees, repeating every half electrical wavelength. Some antennas behave in some (and only some) ways like transmission lines, and you'll find that modeling programs report just this behavior of the phase of the current along a straight wire antenna.

The standing wave and all the characteristics of the voltage and current (e.g., how their magnitude and phase varies with position along the line) follow directly from an analysis of forward and reflected traveling waves on the line. The voltage or current at any point is simply the sum of the two waves at that point, and they have the properties I've just described.

I hope this helps in clarifying the meanings of traveling and standing waves, voltage and current along a transmission line. I'm sure there are lots of good graphical illustrations available -- but some bad ones too. Hopefully keeping this explanation in mind when you look at the nice graphics displays will help you sort the bad ones from the good.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2902. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 12:04:29 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fc3773cd-16e4-40cd-9d26-18b266116670@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31909

On Dec 9, 2:23 am, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Mike Coslo wrote:
>
> >> ...
>
> > I have also met people who make sharpening a pencil incomprehensible.
>
> > If a person cannot explain something so that an another intelligent
> > person can get at least a rudimentary grasp, the fault does not lie with
> > the person looking for the education.
>
> Right on!
>
> I interact with both types, preferring the latter. The purpose here is
> to learn something I am ignorant of and not to be whamboozled by
> self-importance ...

The challenge for the "person looking for the education" is
deciding who is doing the "whamboozling".

...Keith

2903. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 13:09:18 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <boWdnWZKsrjTdMbanZ2dnUVZ8h6dnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 31910

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:4cd79339-4b92-425c-93c6-83d46dce3ce0@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On 8 Dec, 18:17, "Mike Kaliski" <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
>> "Roy Lewallen" <w...@eznec.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:13lmheqfc1ttv7f@corp.supernews.com...
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> >> . . .
>> >> NEC based programs follow well proven principles, but are not the holy
>> >> grail in being able to predict the performance of all antenna types or
>> >> configurations. They can accurately predict 'established' antenna
>> >> design
>> >> performance in most circumstances and give a useful insight into what
>> >> properties a new and previously untried design might have. . .
>>
>> > They are used daily by a very large number of people to predict, with
>> > excellent accuracy, how new and untried antenna designs will work.
>>
>> >> The programs are, of necessity, constrained by the accuracy of the
>> >> physical measurements and formulae used in writing the original
>> >> program.
>>
>> > That's not quite correct. The "formulae" used are very fundamental
>> > electromagnetic equations. The "physical measurements" used are
>> > fundamental constants such as the speed of light and permittivity and
>> > permeability of free space, all of which are known to much greater
>> > accuracy than antenna performance measurements are capable of
>> > delivering.
>> > So neither constitutes any real constraint on program accuracy. The
>> > main
>> > constraints are the inability to model all physical structures. For
>> > example, NEC has no provision for including a slab of dielectric,
>> > making
>> > microstrip antennas impossible to model accurately (except the rare
>> > ones
>> > with air dielectric). There are many such constraints, of which the
>> > user
>> > has to be acutely aware. The programs are very accurate if, and only
>> > if,

>> > the model is indeed representative of the physical antenna.
>>
>> My point entirely - It is impossible to take into account absolutely
>> every
>> factor that someone might want to model. It is either so esoteric as to
>> be a
>> 'one off', or someone wishes to work outside of the constraints of
>> accepted
>> design principles.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> >> I do not consider the challenge to Newton's Laws to be valid. Just
>> >> because there is no true vacuum anywhere in the universe, as far as
>> >> can
>> >> be established, then all objects will eventually come to rest due to
>> >> friction. This does not invalidate the premis that in the absence of
>> >> friction or any other external influence, an object would continue in
>> >> motion along a straight path forever.
>>
>> > This would be funny if it weren't sad. This newsgroup is one of the few
>> > places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving
>> > bodies and friction would be taken seriously. But it's really no
>> > surprise,
>> > since it's much less unreasonable than the imaginative alternative
>> > theories which are seriously presented, and just as seriously argued,
>> > here
>> > daily.
>>
>> > My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection
>> > of
>> > theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice, my
>> > intent being to show how such a rejection leads to incorrect results.
>> > But
>> > I see it's drawing the same serious response as Cecil's and Art's
>> > postings. All that's missing is one of Richard's quotes from Terman and
>> > support from Derek.
>>
>> Well I felt I had to comment in case someone was taking your remark
>> seriously. As you rightly say there have been plenty of arguments over
>> many
>> less obvious tongue in cheek remarks.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> >> Ultimately whatever predictions are made by computer modelling

>> >> programs
>> >> or theory, the only measure of success is by physical measurement in
>> >> the
>> >> real world.
>>
>> > That's almost true. It's important also to know that even moderately
>> > accurate antenna measurements are extremely difficult and exacting to
>> > make. Consequently, there are often cases where model results are a
>> > better
>> > indicator of an antenna's performance than measured ones. Antennas and
>> > models follow the same physical laws. So to the extent that the model
>> > imitates reality, the results are the same.
>>
>> > This philosophy isn't restricted to antenna modeling. Circuit designers
>> > use programs to model circuits which can't be measured. I've designed
>> > circuitry which operates from a few GHz to several tens of GHz, which
>> > is
>> > still in production. It's simply impossible to measure voltages and
>> > currents in such circuits, so modeling is heavily used. Often, every PC
>> > board or hybrid circuit pad and trace has to be included as a
>> > transmission
>> > line model; I've even had to build a transmission line model of a
>> > capacitor which was 80 mils long. That the overall performance matched
>> > the
>> > models' predictions is evidence that the models matched the physical
>> > circuits. IC designers rely entirely on models to predict the
>> > performance
>> > of circuits which can be measured only after huge financial investments
>> > to
>> > commit the model results to physical reality. The principles are
>> > exactly
>> > the same for antenna modeling as for circuit modeling.
>>
>> > Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>
>> I think we are in agreement Roy that the doubts cast on computer
>> modelling
>> are generally raised by those who have an incomplete understanding of the
>> problem they are trying to model. While it may be fun to chuck in some
>> random figures to see what happens, the results are unlikely to be of use
>> without a thorough understanding of the basics. That only comes through a
>> lot of hard work and experience.
>>
>> Regards
>>
>> Mike G0ULI- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -

>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> Mike let me put things into perspective. I use the programs a lot
> and trust them. At the same time there is an article in a compendium
> that relates the difficulties they have had with calculations meeting
> empirical solutions.They then added a condition which infers that
> the time varient used is that of the current.But when I used the
> computor
> by following Gauss and the terms of equilibrium the result is a tank
> circuit which contradicts the added condition. So in a sense the
> program corroberates my work despite the imposed condition which
> the program itself describes as erronious.
> When I read of the difficulties associated with antenna programs
> and how they were adjusted especially with an erronious condition
> which is not allowable in mathematics then the corroberation of
> my work is seriously strained to what appears as the correct results
> for the wrong reasons. A specific case is where using magnetic and
> electrical standards one can use vectors in a known direction
> the summation of which is not parallel to the axis of the radiator.
> The paradox is that the computor results are in line with Maxwells
> laws
> when one is confined to a situation of equilibrium demanded by Gauss.
> Thus the question is how can this be if the program itself has
> imposed
> a condition around the laws of Maxwell whereas the program itself
> overrules the validity of that same condition.
> This obviously leaves the computor analysis in a precarious position.
> For myself I would like to know how the programmers implemented this
> condition they imposed and how it affected derived results.If this
> inconsistency is not resolved to my satisfaction then the thesis
> is tenacious at best and subject to serious question.
> Best Regards
> Art Unwin KB9MZ....xg (uk)

Art

I wasn't having a go at you or your use of computer modelling. The problem is that computer models can only simulate what might be happening in the real world. They cannot take into account every possible situation. Mathematics itself is riddled with logical inconsistancies and we have learned to work around them. Some methods work better than others for solving specific problems.

Cheers

Mike G0ULI

2904. Re: Please perform my experiment for yourself

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 13:27:08 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <984eeb0f-f79a-4a3f-a0fa-6bd34b49c081@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31911

On Dec 9, 1:24 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > How is it that this exhibits transmission line behaviour?
>
> The equation for a single-wire transmission line over
> ground is well known to be Z0 = 138*log(4D/d)

Ahh. So the coil and the ground plane make the transmission
line, and the two terminals are between the coil and the
ground plane.

But I did not see D or d in the spreadsheet which computed
Z0.

> > How did you route this wire?
>
> I used an aluminum ground plane for that "wire".
> Since the wire is very short at 4 MHz, I assumed
> not much transmission line effects in the wire.

I'd expect that repeatability will require the same
orientation of the coil with respect to the ground
plane. And the same height.

Of course this horizontal coil has a completely
different relationship to the ground than it would
when installed vertically in an antenna? Will the
results of the measurement be at all
applicable?

...Keith

2905. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 14:04:10 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3adb0823-f8b3-4fae-91e4-e49944dc31ab@b1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31912

On Dec 8, 10:58 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
> > On Dec 8, 3:15 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> In this example, we have transmission lines, not an antenna or antenna
> >> coil.
> >> The total phase shift is 90 degrees or 62.5 nsec.
>
> > Only with great stretching.
>
> >> The 10 degree 100 ohm line contributes 6.94nsec,
>
> > Correct.
>
> >> the 43 degree 600 ohm line contributes 29.86 nsec.
>
> > Correct.
>
> > But now think in the time domain for a bit.
> > 29.86 nsec after the signal is first applied it reaches the
> > discontinuity. 29.86 nsec later the first reflection arrives
> > back at the start. 13.8 nsec later the first reflection from
> > the end of the 100 ohm section arrives back at the start.
> > It takes many more reflections of reflections before the
> > impedance at the input starts to look like a short.
>
> > Nowhere in here will you be able to find anything that
> > happens in 62.5 nsec.

The key point is that since 62.5 nsec represents 1/4WL at the
frequency of interest, if the line was 1/4WL long, you would
find things that happen every 62.5 nsec.

> The values returned back to the feed point are superimposed
> in the time domain, adding and subtracting, but the whole system should
> (*does*) still act like a 1/4W stub at 4MHz.

There is no doubt that all the variants discussed do share one
property with a 1/4WL open stub; the input impedance after a
long settling time is the same. But other properties, particularly
settling time, are quite different.

> A 1/4W stub could consist of
> 1..N series transmission lines of different impedances provided they were
> cut to the correct lengths.

Quite true. And if your definition of 14WL stub was anything that
produced a short, I would agree that it is self-consistent
but that it is probably not too useful.

> Remember, the system was *measured* to be 1/4W so the reflections
> must cause a short every 125 nsec, no matter what is happening in between.

If I understand what your are saying, then NO. Consider the short
itself.
There is no delay what-so-ever.

If you are saying that along the transmission line there is a point
every 125 nsec where the impedance is 0, I would agree for
a constant impedance line, but if you change the impedance then
the points on either side of the discontinuity are not 125 nsec
apart.

> The task is to use the math to verify the measurement. The smith chart and
> phaser diagrams should work and are equivalent to using math. Time domain is
> possible too but no way I would ever go to that trouble on usenet at least!
> Or do you think the measurement was wrong?-

I have no disagreement with the resulting numbers.

But 46.4 + 10 does not equal 90. Subtracting (46.4 + 10)
from 90 does not yield a useful number, though if you
decide that the sum MUST be 90 for some reason, then
you do have the number that will do that.

...Keith

2906. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 14:21:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RRS6j.52434$eY.10820@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31913

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Once could have been a mistake. Twice is deliberate, dishonest
> manipulation.

Absolutely nothing dishonest about it.

Once you make a mistake, Ian, it doesn't matter what
you say after the mistake. What I disagreed with was
your mistake and didn't bother quoting the rest. I
believe that is part of the netnews guidelines.

So I challenge you again. Given a two wavelength
slinky dipole, please use your lumped constant
model to predict the current in the antenna.

Of course, you cannot and will not do that.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2907. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 14:25:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zVS6j.52435$eY.5170@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31914

Richard Clark wrote:
> His proving Tom's delay was no better
> than his own measurement demonstrated this easily.

Here's your logic, Richard. You ask me how much
is two plus two. I don't respond. Your conclusion
is that I don't know how much is two plus two.
The truth is that I simply tired of your nonsense.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2908. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 14:35:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <S2T6j.52441$eY.32856@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31915

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Yep, that's exactly as I quoted it.
>
> Once could have been a mistake. Twice is deliberate, dishonest
> manipulation.

Ian, your first sentence was false and I responded to it.
No amount of words that you post after the first false
statement will make it true. There *are* glitches in the
standard circuit models for inductance and capacitance
because they do not agree with Maxwell's equations.
There was nothing dishonest about my replies. In fact,
I was just following netnews rules.

You said:
> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit
> models for inductance and capacitance.

But there are glitches in that model so that is a false
statement to which I replied. Nothing you can say after
that statement will make it true.

I am sorry that you get so upset when challenged but
you are wrong about a lot of things.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2909. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 14:40:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <L7T6j.52444$eY.42678@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31916

Richard Clark wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> standing wave currents
>
> When these three keywords are braced with quotes, Google reveals all
> of 19, non-duplicated sources.

When the keywords, "current in standing waves", is used
Google comes up with 294,000 hits.

> Cecil's
> reconstructed, but revisionist measurement that disputes Tom's data
> published on the web; it was nearly identical to Tom's when phases
> were reconciled in his test arrangement.

This is absolutely not true. One wonders what you have
to gain by falsifying technical data. One wonders why
you have not responded to my request to explain the
"Load Dat" results of http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ex
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2910. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 14:58:51 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b733f225-2dc1-4fb2-838e-2a3e0460a030@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31917

On Dec 9, 12:21 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Well, I know what I mean by 1/4WL and in my
> > definition there is no way that (46.4 + 10) = 90.
>
> Of course, those are *physical* degrees.

Yes indeed. And they have the benefit of concreteness
and they are easy to account.

> We are
> talking about *electrical* degrees. It is impossible
> to get the reflected wave in phase with the forward
> wave unless there is an electrical 90 degree phase
> shift.

Except that I have offerred a number of examples
which you, the oracle, have declared are not
90 "electrical degrees".

> If you lay the 43.4 degrees out starting at Z=0
> toward the load on the Smith Chart and lay the
> 10 degrees out starting at Z=infinity toward the
> source, you will observe the phase shift caused
> by the impedance discontinuity.

I, too, can subtract (43.4 + 10) from 90 and get
a number. This does not, by itself, a useful
proposition make.

> > ... the only
> > way to determine if something is 90 degrees
> > (according to your definition) is to ask you.
>
> All one has to do is plot it on a Smith Chart
> and the number of electrical degrees is obvious.

Please provide your algorithm in sufficient detail
that I can test it against the various examples.

So far, each time you have provided a rule, I
have constructed examples according to the
rule which the oracle has declared are not
90 "electrical degrees". Without a testable
rule that successfully distinguishes those
cases which are 90 "electrical degress"
from those which are not, there is nothing.

Having to ask the oracle does not suffice.

And the Smith chart is insufficient. One of your examples began with "take the impedance of 0-j567 and plot it on the chart", which is okay, but it turned out that how that impedance was created is important. It had to be a capacitor (sometimes). No amount of Smith charting will reveal that detail.

A testable rule, please...

...Keith

2911. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 15:16:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EFT6j.76851$YL5.38568@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31918

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I think it might be useful to say a little more about standing waves.
>
> Imagine a single lossless transmission line with a sine wave source at
> one end and a load at the other. Begin with a load equal to the line's
> Z0. Make a graph of the magnitude of the current or voltage as a
> function of distance from the source. With the Z0 load, the magnitude
> will be the same all along the line so your graph will be a straight
> line. This is a "flat" line, with no standing wave. A probe sitting at
> one spot would show the instantaneous voltage or current amplitude going
> up and down in a sinusoidal manner. A probe a bit farther down the line
> would look the same, but delayed; there's a phase difference between the
> voltages or currents at the two points. The phase difference is equal to
> the line's physical length in degrees divided by the velocity factor.

I've done exactly that with current using EZNEC. The traveling wave
graph is on the left at http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif

The standing wave current graph described in Roy's next quoted
paragraph below is on the right. The tabulated data provided by
EZNEC is at the bottom.

If standing-wave current is all that exists, EZNEC faithfully
reports the amplitude and phase of the standing-wave current.

If traveling-wave current is all that exists, EZNEC faithfully
reports the amplitude and phase of the traveling-wave current.

> At the most extreme case of mismatch -- an open, short, or purely
> reactive load, resulting in an infinite SWR -- the amplitude of the
> standing wave along the line goes from zero to twice the value it had
> when the line was flat. And a really interesting thing happens to the
> phase of the voltages and currents on the line. Remember how as the
> mismatch got worse, the voltage and current phase difference between two
> points got farther and farther away from the electrical line length
> between them? Well, when the SWR is infinite, it's gotten to the point
> where the voltage or current phase remains the same for a distance of a
> half electrical wavelength, then abruptly changes 180 degrees, repeating
> every half electrical wavelength. Some antennas behave in some (and only
> some) ways like transmission lines, and you'll find that modeling
> programs report just this behavior of the phase of the current along a
> straight wire antenna.

The question is, Roy, since as you say, "the current phase remains
the same for a distance of a half electrical wavelength", how can
you possibly use that same current to measure the phase shift

through a coil and convert your reading to a delay through the coil? If the phase of the current doesn't change over the entire 1/2 wavelength, it certainly doesn't change through the coil. What you have proven above is that your and W8JI's previously reported coil measurements are meaningless and that the only valid way to measure the delay through a coil is to use the traveling wave current described in your first paragraph above.

What you are saying in the above paragraph is that the current in a high-SWR environment carries virtually no phase information. So the question remains:

WHY DO YOU THINK THAT PHASE MEASUREMENTS OF STANDING WAVE CURRENT, GIVEN ITS VIRTUALLY UNCHANGING PHASE, WILL YIELD ANY USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DELAY THROUGH A LOADING COIL?

You did measure the phase shift through the coil but the measurement was meaningless and the conclusions invalid. We already knew it would be close to zero and bear no relationship to the delay through the loading coil - BECAUSE THERE IS VIRTUALLY NO PHASE INFORMATION IN THE PHASE OF STANDING WAVES.

The phase information in standing waves is in the amplitude but you obviously don't realize that fact since you continue to talk about the current "drop" through the coil being due to losses, radiation, and leakage to the environment. If there were zero losses, zero radiation, and zero leakage, the current "drop" would still be there as a result of nothing more than the superposition of the forward and reflected waves.

> I hope this helps in clarifying the meanings of traveling and standing
> waves, voltage and current along a transmission line.

I agree with what you have said in this posting. Unfortunately for you, what you said in this posting contradicts and invalidates the conclusions that you and W8JI drew from your phase measurements of current through a loading coil in a standing-wave antenna.

Out of one side of you mouth, you tell us that the standing-wave current phase is unchanging over 1/2 wavelength. Out of the other side of you mouth, you tell us that same current can be used to measure the delay through a loading coil. Please pick one side or the other - they cannot both be right.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2912. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 15:42:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <A1U6j.23480$4V6.682@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31919

Cecil Moore wrote:

Ian, I apologize for yanking your chain. It is a bad
habit of mine.

> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Yep, that's exactly as I quoted it.
>>
>> Once could have been a mistake. Twice is deliberate, dishonest
>> manipulation.
>
> Ian, your first sentence was false and I responded to it.
> No amount of words that you post after the first false
> statement will make it true. There *are* glitches in the
> standard circuit models for inductance and capacitance
> because they do not agree with Maxwell's equations.
> There was nothing dishonest about my replies. In fact,
> I was just following netnews rules.

Continuing: If your model worked, W8JI would not have
measured a 3ns delay on 4 MHz through a 2" dia, 100 T,
10" long coil. It is, in fact, your flawed model that
allowed him to come to the false conclusions that he
did. And I notice your model got you in trouble because
you did not offer one word of objection to his obviously
impossible conclusions.

You guys are religiously addicted to models that do
not correspond to reality and it gets you into a lot
of trouble including passing false information along
to your naive readers.

It appears that we are on the verge of proving that a
3 ns delay through the above coil is impossible no
matter what your model says.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2913. noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 15:46:17 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnflo3e9.10lc.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 31920

When I entered rec.radio.amateur.antenna this morning there were 116
new posts in the ng. My filters killed 98 of them outright.
The preponderance of them were _not_ spam.

I've no doubt the ng has already lost a number of valuable contributors
as a result of this wretched state of affairs.

I can remember 8-10 years ago when this ng was an active, on-topic,
vibrant place for gentlemen (and ladies) to discuss antennas.

Sad.....

Followup to alt.test if you have any hope of _me_ seeing it.

Jonesy W3DHJ

2914. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <uv3ol3ls31u2dp96tcrobg8ceuj0arcm8g@4ax.com>
Source record: 31921
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>
>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>adams
>>>>
>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>
>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2915. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <t04ol3p9ac83ihaihkju6l67r2nsbleqt4@4ax.com>
Source record: 31922
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>>>adams
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>>>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2916. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <e14ol3pski3udosfao476oaabhed5q0ddc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31923
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 10 Nov 2007 09:23:09 -0800, an_old_friend
>>><konstans@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Nov 10, 2:39 am, "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote:
>>>>> fake
>>>>>
>>>>> "kb9...@hotmail.com" <anon@anon> wrote in message
>>>>>
>>>>> news:1d0cit.60u.19.1@news.alt.net...
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>>>>> > <kb9...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>> >news:g8g9j3pnt9652pvp3u82610gf56v3esl37@4ax.com...
>>>>> >> On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9...@homomale.net>
>>>>> >> wrote:
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>>>>> >> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2917. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <534ol3ht4vlrh404sss82sb939nplfqapp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31924
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>
>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>citizen should
>>>>
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>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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2918. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <u24ol3pi4h51nkajhh7hsjrfmq52gg10u2@4ax.com>
Source record: 31925
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>
>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>
>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>> citizen should
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>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
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>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2919. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <d34ol35hu8me4egkj72pepdnuhjl5nbrfl@4ax.com>
Source record: 31926
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>
>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>> why do you try o dloyd
>>
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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motezrella

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2920. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <h34ol319tjb6hchaarub1sfe7qcfvtc9jj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31928
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>why do you try o dloyd
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2921. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:03:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <l34ol3l7b7dmfftq4h4489ske0ufa1hg9o@4ax.com>
Source record: 31929
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
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>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2922. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:05:23 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f4aa6e92-d928-40a9-b19b-bd3b3ae02376@18g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31927
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 8, 11:54 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 8, 11:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Dec 8, 7:03 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > Why keep burying the truth in your flood? Mr. Useful Idiot, KB9RQZ- Hide quoted text
> -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Why Mr. Useful Idiot- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
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> - Show quoted text -

2923. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:09:13 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <8531390a-39e9-415c-8c48-c2b7722b3b83@18g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31930
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 9, 11:05 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 8, 11:54 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Dec 8, 11:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Dec 8, 7:03 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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> > > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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> > > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
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> > > Why Mr. Useful Idiot- Hide quoted text -
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> > > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
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> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
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> - Show quoted text -

Why hide your fuckup Mark?

2924. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:15:26 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ab49f5f3-493a-4053-a84e-d0858a2f5ca9@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31931
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 9, 11:03 am, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:19 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
> >On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>
> >>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
> >>>>>>><DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> >>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> >>>>>>>adams
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> >>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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> >>>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> >>>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> >>>>>>>nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and
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>
> >>>>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

2925. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8r4ol3d96nd7kj2m8aokh9ejcp68s38tc2@4ax.com>
Source record: 31932
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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2926. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ur4ol3tk4esu9ejsarvajmmvc1anev8s28@4ax.com>
Source record: 31933
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2927. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cu4ol31fm20mghr5a6spuib9iih690vlqg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31934
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>why do you try o dloyd
>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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2928. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8u4ol31v5c7ln8or70ljd45l60f3h2o2sf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31935
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>
>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>> why do you try o dloyd
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2929. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <5u4ol3he8s03qj6e8q72lca0en4aklo4dn@4ax.com>
Source record: 31936
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>
>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>> why do you try o dloyd
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>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2930. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <pt4ol3dbk9fqub9oijf2au7ald1ctj8ufn@4ax.com>
Source record: 31937
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>
>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>
>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>> citizen should
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2931. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:22:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ht4ol39cjn2c1ctdkifllbnvp8rgeootsn@4ax.com>
Source record: 31938
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>adams
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>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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2932. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:24:45 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <sOednVfM9r1Qi8HanZ2dnUVZ_vKunZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31939

Hi Roy,

Could I add this observation? Both traveling waves and standing waves
can be measured. A single volt meter or ammeter will measure the
standing wave which is the sum of the traveling waves.. A DIRECTIONAL
volt meter or ammeter will measure only the traveling wave within the
design direction, but can not distinguish between components from
multiple reflections that might combine.

A directional voltmeter or ammeter will measure the same voltage or
current no matter where it is placed in the transmission line under
steady state conditions, assuming no resistive losses in the
transmission line.

73, Roger, W7WKB

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I think it might be useful to say a little more about standing waves.
>
> Imagine a single lossless transmission line with a sine wave source at
> one end and a load at the other. Begin with a load equal to the line's
> Z0. Make a graph of the magnitude of the current or voltage as a
> function of distance from the source. With the Z0 load, the magnitude
> will be the same all along the line so your graph will be a straight
> line. This is a "flat" line, with no standing wave. A probe sitting at
> one spot would show the instantaneous voltage or current amplitude
> going up and down in a sinusoidal manner. A probe a bit farther down
> the line would look the same, but delayed; there's a phase difference
> between the voltages or currents at the two points. The phase
> difference is equal to the line's physical length in degrees divided
> by the velocity factor.
>
> Now change the load so the line is slightly mismatched. A standing
> wave will appear -- the graph of amplitude vs distance won't be flat
> any longer, but will have a ripple added to its previous constant
> value. (The VSWR is, by definition, the ratio of the highest to the
> lowest values of the voltage envelope on a line long enough to have a
> full maximum and minimum. The current SWR is the same.) The maxima and
> minima of the ripple don't move, hence the name "standing wave". If we
> look at the instantaneous voltage or current at a single point, it
> will go up and down in step with the source as before. If we also look
> at the second point, it'll also go up and down as before, and there
> will be a phase angle between the two. But there are two interesting
> differences from the flat line: One is that the amplitudes at the two
> points are now unequal unless they're an integral number of half

> electrical wavelengths apart (or a few other special cases). The other
> is that the phase shift isn't the same as before. There's still a
> phase shift between the two points, but it's no longer equal to the
> electrical length of the line between the points. We'll find that
> either the voltage has shifted more and the current less, or vice
> versa depending on the load and which points we've chosen. But at
> every point the current and voltage still have phase angles which
> change with position along the line. That is to say, the voltage or
> current at one point is delayed compared to the voltage or current at
> the other.
>
> As the mismatch gets more extreme (i.e., the SWR increases), the
> magnitudes at the two points get more different, and the phase
> deviates farther from the electrical length of line between them.
> (This is why you can't expect phased array "delay lines" to provide a
> delay equal to the lines' electrical lengths when they're not
> terminated with Z0.)
>
> At the most extreme case of mismatch -- an open, short, or purely
> reactive load, resulting in an infinite SWR -- the amplitude of the
> standing wave along the line goes from zero to twice the value it had
> when the line was flat. And a really interesting thing happens to the
> phase of the voltages and currents on the line. Remember how as the
> mismatch got worse, the voltage and current phase difference between
> two points got farther and farther away from the electrical line
> length between them? Well, when the SWR is infinite, it's gotten to
> the point where the voltage or current phase remains the same for a
> distance of a half electrical wavelength, then abruptly changes 180
> degrees, repeating every half electrical wavelength. Some antennas
> behave in some (and only some) ways like transmission lines, and
> you'll find that modeling programs report just this behavior of the
> phase of the current along a straight wire antenna.
>
> The standing wave and all the characteristics of the voltage and
> current (e.g., how their magnitude and phase varies with position
> along the line) follow directly from an analysis of forward and
> reflected traveling waves on the line. The voltage or current at any
> point is simply the sum of the two waves at that point, and they have
> the properties I've just described.
>
> I hope this helps in clarifying the meanings of traveling and standing
> waves, voltage and current along a transmission line. I'm sure there
> are lots of good graphical illustrations available -- but some bad
> ones too. Hopefully keeping this explanation in mind when you look at
> the nice graphics displays will help you sort the bad ones from the good.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2933. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:30:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <n16ol3p1oql1n5rvi6d7uqfu8ppbfka7sk@4ax.com>
Source record: 31940
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2934. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 16:32:29 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <xMU6j.230552$kj1.86684@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31941

Cecil Moore wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> Roy, this is the part I don't understand about some people posting on
>> this thread. A standing wave does *not* have a phase shift.
>
> Gene said the same thing many months ago:
>
> Gene Fuller, W4SZ wrote:
> > In a standing wave antenna problem, such as the one you describe,
> > there is no remaining phase information. Any specific phase
> > characteristics of the traveling waves died out when the startup
> > transients died out.
> >
> > Phase is gone. Kaput. Vanished. Cannot be recovered. Never to be
> > seen again.

Cecil,

As usual, you continue to take things out of context. That quote specifically referred to the (kz-wt) "phase". Simple examination of the ideal standing wave equation shows my quoted comment to be correct.

However, I have also pointed out on several occasions that there are multiple definitions for phase. It is not necessary to have a (kz-wt) term in order to have valid and useful "phase" in a circuit.

But you already know that.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

2935. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 17:52:40 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <e9aol3ta4ikbdpkgo2h49jk5qjhh1mhf66@4ax.com>
Source record: 31942

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 03:32:59 -0800, Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
wrote:

> Hopefully keeping this explanation in mind when you look at the nice
>graphics displays will help you sort the bad ones from the good.

Hi Roy,

Your description of the Phase and the SWR contribution to how it is
perceived was excellent; and with enough words to get from start to
finish and be thorough.

It deserves acknowledgement.

However, with this buried beneath all the trash of this thread, it
should be included in your own site's miscellaneous files for easier
reference, because the misperceptions for this topic (and Cecil
stepped right up to shove a stick in the spokes) just aren't going to
go away.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2936. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 18:00:43 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <b0bol3d5lmbvee9g2mm1idve1vc572j4h3@4ax.com>
Source record: 31743

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 14:40:43 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>> Cecil's
>> reconstructed, but revisionist measurement that disputes Tom's data
>> published on the web; it was nearly identical to Tom's when phases
>> were reconciled in his test arrangement.
>
>This is absolutely not true.

This is merely the hysterical reaction to personal embarassment.

>One wonders what you have
>to gain by falsifying technical data.

The data was wholly of your own supply. As I pointed out, the obvious
conclusion you reject in my quote above could only be satisfied by
your impeaching your own data. ;-)

>One wonders why
>you have not responded to my request to explain the
>"Load Dat" results of http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ex

"One" is the keyword and luckily it is only "one." If other's pressed
me, I might be motivated, but you don't have that capacity.

Count yourself lucky to have mooched the validation you have from the
few who haven't been around the block with you.

2937. Re: GUT (Grand unification theory)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 19:01:05 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjhe1h$m33$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31744

Keith Dysart wrote:

> ...
> The challenge for the "person looking for the education" is
> deciding who is doing the "whamboozling".
>
> ...Keith

Keith:

In any given situation, many factors may come into play ...

A person may just be so damn ignorant he/she looks to be whamboozling, this is different. Personally, been there--done that--most likely, not for the last time.

But, you know what I mean--self-importance can be a drug which is as addicting as any. Hero worship, guru/child relationships, etc.--I have little use for.

Frankly, I learn more from the argument and debate here than I do from a bunch of "experts" all slapping one another on the back!--drives me to drag out a smith chart and refresh on ohms/mhos and why mhos are now siemens, where to locate the locus and which direction to move, etc.--it won't kill me/us ... I don't personally care if the "experts" are proficient in using one, do-them-in-their-sleep, etc.--I want to do it for myself, make-all-the-standard-mistakes, and come out knowing a bit more than when I walked in--if at times I look like a fool, so be it!--don't hold your breath, I am working on it ...

Regards,
JS

2938. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 19:38:08 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8lfol3lcffjntcdqp9jo2lrhkpkdjt2cuf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31745

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 14:25:35 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> His proving Tom's delay was no better
>> than his own measurement demonstrated this easily.
>
>Here's your logic, Richard. You ask me how much
>is two plus two. I don't respond. Your conclusion
>is that I don't know how much is two plus two.
>The truth is that I simply tired of your nonsense.

All would agree we have conclusions that are both indisputable. ;-)

I hope others will observe these six lines, one exchange, exhibits the
classic low hanging fruit that can be gathered by simply drilling down
through them! It really is just that simple and Cecil always hands it
to me on a silver plate.

2939. Re: Please perform my experiment for yourself

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:03:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zSX6j.23519$4V6.3455@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31746

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 9, 1:24 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> How is it that this exhibits transmission line behaviour?
>> The equation for a single-wire transmission line over
>> ground is well known to be Z0 = 138*log(4D/d)
>
> Ahh. So the coil and the ground plane make the transmission
> line, and the two terminals are between the coil and the
> ground plane.

Yes, it is an unbalanced transmission line.

Keith, I want to commend you on having an open-mind and an ability to listen to what I am saying. That is the best way to get down to the technical facts. Others on this newsgroup are closed-minded with an inability to listen presumably because they already know all there is to know.

> But I did not see D or d in the spreadsheet which computed
> Z0.

Those must be secondary effects or else Dr. Corum would have included them. Of course, Corum's coils are operated against a very large ground plane. Corums's equation (50) and (51) for Z0 are only concerned with the diameter of the coil and the wavelength. However, the diameter of the coil is roughly equivalent to the diameter of the wire in a straight-wire configuration.

> I'd expect that repeatability will require the same
> orientation of the coil with respect to the ground
> plane. And the same height.

Absolute repeatability is not necessary for conceptual technical truths to emerge.

> Of course this horizontal coil has a completely
> different relationship to the ground than it would
> when installed vertically in an antenna? Will the
> results of the measurement be at all applicable?

If the range of results is 15ns to 35 ns, that will be a clue that 3 ns is impossible. The absolute results are not important. The spread of measurement values will be enough to prove that 3 ns is outside of any

3 sigma limit.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2940. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:16:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <F2Y6j.23522$4V6.8070@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31747

Keith Dysart wrote:
> The key point is that since 62.5 nsec represents 1/4WL at the
> frequency of interest, if the line was 1/4WL long, you would
> find things that happen every 62.5 nsec.

No, that is not a key point. If we figure out some way
to get a 90 degree phase shift to happen in 10 nsec, so
be it. There is nothing that forces a phase shift to
take the same amount of time as it does in a transmission
line.

> There is no doubt that all the variants discussed do share one
> property with a 1/4WL open stub; the input impedance after a
> long settling time is the same. But other properties, particularly
> settling time, are quite different.

I don't have a problem with that statement. Everything I
have talked about is in regards to steady-state conditions.

> If you are saying that along the transmission line there is a point
> every 125 nsec where the impedance is 0, I would agree for
> a constant impedance line, but if you change the impedance then
> the points on either side of the discontinuity are not 125 nsec
> apart.

If I never said that, your statement would still be true.
I agree and never said otherwise.

> But 46.4 + 10 does not equal 90.

Yet we know for certain that the reflected wave has undergone
a 90 degree phase shift or else it wouldn't be in phase with
the forward wave at the feedpoint. That additional phase shift
has no time constraint. Deduction will tell one where it is
located. It is not in the 600 ohm section. It is not in the
100 ohm section. It is not at the open end of the stub. Since
the only location left is the impedance discontinuity, it must
occur at that point and indeed the Smith Chart shows us that
is exactly where it occurs in an exactly predictable value.
"Elementary, my dear Watson".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2941. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:27:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ScY6j.4602$Dt4.1877@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31748

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Except that I have offerred a number of examples
> which you, the oracle, have declared are not
> 90 "electrical degrees".

If it is 90 electrical degrees then it is 90
electrical degrees. If it is not 90 electrical
degrees, it is not 90 electrical degrees. I don't
know how to make it any clearer than that.

> I, too, can subtract (43.4 + 10) from 90 and get
> a number. This does not, by itself, a useful
> proposition make.

It does if we know the reflected wave undergoes a
180 degree round-trip phase shift or else the
reflected wave would not be in phase with the
forward wave and therefore the feedpoint impedance
would not be purely resistive.

> Please provide your algorithm in sufficient detail
> that I can test it against the various examples.

It's the same as determining if an antenna is 0.5WL
or 1.5WL or 2.5WL or 3.5WL or ... Do you also have
a problem with that?

If the phase shift end-to-end is 180 degrees, the
device is 90 electrical degrees long.

If the phase shift end-to-end is not 180 degrees,
the device is not 90 electrical degrees long.

> So far, each time you have provided a rule, I
> have constructed examples according to the
> rule which the oracle has declared are not
> 90 "electrical degrees".

I have provided no rule. Everything is common sense.
If a dipole is 130 feet, it is 1/2WL on ~3.6 MHz.
If the antenna is 403 feet long, it is 1.5WL on
~3.6 MHz. Why do you have a problem telling the
difference between a 130 foot dipole and a 403
foot dipole?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2942. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:30:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <phhol3hkj7nhn0a9ha3ngr3s924nir399g@4ax.com>
Source record: 31749

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 15:16:52 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>If standing-wave current is all that exists, EZNEC faithfully
>reports the amplitude and phase of the standing-wave current.

It would appear that our author has some doubt about the statement
above to have prefaced it with "if." A grammarian would point out
that there is no corresponding "then." As this doubt is obviously a
contorted product of tension, I won't look for spelling errors that
Cecil would expect me to find.

>If traveling-wave current is all that exists, EZNEC faithfully
>reports the amplitude and phase of the traveling-wave current.

Again, the same nagging doubt - "if" indeed.

We can summarily answer that doubt by immediately dismissing it. There
is no such thing as standing-wave or traveling-wave current. The
statements above with the doubting "if" stripped out would read:

The current found in the solution of the standing-wave is all that
exists, EZNEC faithfully reports the amplitude and phase of that
current.

The current found in the solution of the traveling-wave is all
that exists, EZNEC faithfully reports the amplitude and
phase of that current.

Again, drilling down yields another silver plate of low hanging fruit.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2943. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:31:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dgY6j.4603$Dt4.4383@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31750

Roger wrote:
> Could I add this observation? Both traveling waves and standing waves
> can be measured. A single volt meter or ammeter will measure the
> standing wave which is the sum of the traveling waves.. A DIRECTIONAL
> volt meter or ammeter will measure only the traveling wave within the
> design direction, but can not distinguish between components from
> multiple reflections that might combine.
>
> A directional voltmeter or ammeter will measure the same voltage or
> current no matter where it is placed in the transmission line under
> steady state conditions, assuming no resistive losses in the
> transmission line.

Perhaps if Roy would have used a directional coupler to
measure the phase shift through his coil, he would have
realized his conceptual mistake a lot sooner. But his
current transducers have absolutely no directional
capabilities at all.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2944. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:35:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xkY6j.4604$Dt4.4159@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31751

Gene Fuller wrote:
> As usual, you continue to take things out of context. That quote
> specifically referred to the (kz-wt) "phase". Simple examination of the
> ideal standing wave equation shows my quoted comment to be correct.

I know and you know that when you posted those technical
facts, you thought they supported W7EL's side and contra-
dicted mine. Surprise! W7EL was the one making outrageous
assertions, not me. I know and you know that you wish you
could take those remarks back because they contradict W7EL
but they are now preserved on Google.

The technical facts will eventually win out even if it
hairlips every guru on this newsgroup.

> However, I have also pointed out on several occasions that there are
> multiple definitions for phase.

We are using the EZNEC convention for "phase". Other
definitions do not matter in this context.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2945. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:46:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <buY6j.4606$Dt4.1221@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31752

Richard Clark wrote:
> Hi Roy,
> Your description of the Phase and the SWR contribution to how it is
> perceived was excellent; and with enough words to get from start to
> finish and be thorough.
>
> It deserves acknowledgement.

Roy simply posted my arguments in minute detail. I agree with it and point out that it also proves that Roy's and Tom's phase measurements using standing-wave current were meaningless as they did *NOT* measure the delay through a coil as asserted by both parties.

Roy's posting is entirely correct. He correctly points out the difference in traveling-wave current and standing-wave current which can be deduced from their different equations. From Roy's own posting, anyone can deduce why standing-wave current cannot be used to measure the delay through a coil, yet last time I checked, Roy was still "standing by" those meaningless measurements and also supporting W8JI's equally meaningless measurements.

Would anyone who cares send Roy an email asking him to make up his mind? He simply cannot have it both ways.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2946. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:51:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6zY6j.4607$Dt4.2292@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31753

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> This is absolutely not true.
>
> This is merely the hysterical reaction to personal embarassment.

No, it is the response to an unethical attack. You
cannot lie willy-nilly on this newsgroup, and get
away with it.

> The data was wholly of your own supply.

The data was mine - the lies were yours. For anyone
well versed in diversions, your attempts to sweep
technical facts under the rug are more than obvious.
When you are exposed, what will you do then?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2947. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 20:55:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0DY6j.4608$Dt4.113@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31754

Richard Clark wrote:
> I hope others will observe these six lines, one exchange, exhibits the
> classic low hanging fruit that can be gathered by simply drilling down
> through them! It really is just that simple and Cecil always hands it
> to me on a silver plate.

I am a simple person, Richard. What you see if what
you get. I don't need to expose you for what you are.
You do a better job of that than I could ever do.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2948. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 21:14:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KUY6j.4609$Dt4.1787@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31755

Richard Clark wrote:
> It would appear that our author has some doubt about the statement
> above to have prefaced it with "if." A grammarian would point out
> that there is no corresponding "then."

Be sure to pull the cover over that hole you are digging
for yourself since you will shortly be too embarrassed to
show your face in public. :-)

> There
> is no such thing as standing-wave or traveling-wave current.

Good grief, Richard, are you really willing to sacrifice
your technical integrity in support of your guru idols?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2949. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 21:58:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <5hmol3tv3th6acj310guheban2lh0p6j8g@4ax.com>
Source record: 31756

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 14:51:17 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>When you are exposed, what will you do then?

Probably take a leak. Oh! You must have something else in mind when
you use the word exposed. Do you have anything that would remove the
cloud from your obscure language?

Is your outrage merely the embarrassment of a failed suicide attempt
with your data wearing a dynamite vest to embrace Tom's? The last
step in making it a successful attempt is a painful admission that you
are both wrong! That conclusion is not so far away as to be false is
it? -faint heart n'er won fair argument- Pull the pin!

It's not like you have actually pointed to any specific datum that was
in error. It's not like you have provided us with any amplifying
details taken from your measurement that converges with Tom's. I've
seen no dispute about the numbers or the typical normalization of an
O'scope. My posting is exceptionally short and entirely based on your
own facts. Your objections would, of course, be solved with you
indicting your own evidence. Was it as bad as perjury? Did you
misread some settings? Were the current probes in the wrong place?
Was there the proximity of a large conductor that disturbed your
results? Did you plug-n-chug the wrong Xeroxed formula? What went
wrong? More importantly: why is it my fault?

Unfortunately, in the last 127 postings you have forever forsaken the
details of your measurement to oblivion and returned to the opiate of
synthetic solutions.

Noting the complete absence of technical substance to your
accusations, your leg must be getting wet by now. Is it raining down
your way? ;-)

2950. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 22:29:21 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475c6c43$0$9874$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31757

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13ln4t3i5q3ht11@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>>
>> Roy, this is the part I don't understand about some people posting on
>> this thread. A standing wave does *not* have a phase shift. The standing
>> wave stays in a single position and oscillates. The forward and reflected
>> waves are traveling. An excellent conceptualization of we mean by
>> "standing wave" with its constructive and destructive interference can be
>> seen here:
>>
>> http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html
>>
>> My only problem is, you are the antenna software design guru. I know I
>> must be missing something big here because I would expect you to be
>> telling "others" this stuff.
>
> You've described a standing wave, but haven't defined any special kind of
> current known as "standing wave current". A standing wave isn't a current,
> it's the shape of the magnitude of the voltage or current as a function of
> position.

Yes, that is what I have been saying. It is more correctly called a "current standing wave" that is a function of postion. It is not a description of how the current moves with respect to time, it only represents by its amplitude the relationship of the forward and reflected currents in time. For a transmission line that is electricall 2pi radians, I will always measure 0 volts at the feedpoint and the endpoint of the line. I will measure voltage maxima every (N/2)*pi radians where N is any off integer. Current values along the standing wave will always be pi/2 radians out of phase (90 degrees) with voltage.

For an open circuited transmission line, the phase shift between the forward and reflected waves will have to be pi radians. The maximum amplitude will be 2X.

We are talking the same language now. We can agree that the only phase shift information in a standing wave depends on 1) the actual position along the length of the line where the measurement is taken (it must be positioned at a place where there is in fact amplitude variation) and 2) the amplitude of wave at the time it is taken, which gives the relative phase difference between forward and reflected waves. This is not usually a useful thing to do (i.w. who cares?) but it is a response to the semantic arguement as to whether a standing wave contains phase information. It does imply the forward/reverse wave positions in time, therefore tells their phase, but who

cares? It is not useful information and has nothing to do with the delay along the length of a coil.

> I'm sure you can find multiple descriptions of this on the web, with some
> being correct and well done, some being totally wrong, and others at all
> points between. I tend to look to published texts for accurate
> information, and currently have about 14 reputable texts involving
> transmission lines and electromagnetic waves on my bookshelf. I surely
> might have missed it, but I don't recall ever seeing a reference to
> "standing wave current" in any of them.
>
> The nature of a standing wave is well known. It describes the envelope of
> the distribution of voltage or current on a transmission line resulting
> from the sum of forward and reverse traveling waves along a line not
> terminated in its characteristic impedance. This envelope, which has a
> physical periodicity along the line

One can "call" it periodicity along the line but that is not a good definition of "period". For me, period = 1/f; it only relates to time. A standing wave graphic that shows a wave has a shape with respect to its position along the line but that is not really "periodicity". If you choose any physical point along the line that is not zero, then you will see an oscillation with periodicity (in infinite number of those, the same number as there are non-zero points on the line).

Thank you for you detailed responses and I think we completely agree once we have agreement in our definitions.

2951. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 22:35:05 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <t4_6j.76933$YL5.63938@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31758

```
Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Earlier, I had written:
> "Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
> inductance and capacitance. They work just fine, for all cases where the
> dimensions of the circuit are very small with respect to the wavelength,
> so that distributed effects and radiation are negligible. Where those
> assumptions are no longer accurate, we can extend the simple model to
> include some corrections. But the most important point is, we always
> know that we're building up from a solid foundation."
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>> Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>>>>> Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>>>> inductance and capacitance.
>>>>
>>>> Really???? Just try your lumped inductance model on
>>>> a helical antenna and get back to us.
>>> Yet more stinking dishonest quoting from Cecil. What I ACTUALLY
>>> wrote was:
>>> "Likewise there are no glitches in the standard circuit models for
>>> inductance and capacitance.
>>
>> Yep, that's exactly as I quoted it.
>
> Once could have been a mistake. Twice is deliberate, dishonest
> manipulation.
>
> The beauty of Usenet is that it's now on permanent record.
>
>

He's trying the old if-I'm-unreasonable-enough-I-can-get-him-to-quit-
posting routine. In other words, he's hoping you'll give up in anger.
I think it's about time to boycott Cecil - and his Sancho Panzas -
again. He makes no more sense than he ever did, and arguing with him
is a waste of energy anyway.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
```

2952. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 22:40:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <V9_6j.31594$Pv2.27888@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31759

Richard Clark wrote:
> It's not like you have actually pointed to any specific datum that was
> in error.

If you believe that, you have your blinders on, which
any rational person already knew. A 3 ns delay through
a 2" dia, 100T, 10" coil at 4 MHz is impossible!!! Is
that specific enough for you?

> Unfortunately, in the last 127 postings ...

You are responsible for half of those. I predicted
that you were going to complain about my number of
postings engineered by you and I was right.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2953. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 22:43:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Fc_6j.31596$Pv2.21720@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31760

AI4QJ wrote:
> Thank you for you detailed responses and I think we completely agree once we
> have agreement in our definitions.

But do you agree that standing-wave current phase can
be used to measure the delay through a loading coil?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2954. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 22:47:28 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A026390BFFD3nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31761

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:475c6c43$0$9874$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>...
> reflected currents in time. For a transmission line that is
> electricall 2pi radians, I will always measure 0 volts at the
> feedpoint and the endpoint of the line.

You must be assuming s/c at the endpoint?

> For an open circuited transmission line, the phase shift between the
> forward and reflected waves will have to be pi radians. The maximum
> amplitude will be 2X.

The term "waves" isn't very clear. To resolve the issue that current into
the load is zero, a reflected wave of -I and consequently +V is required.
Now which "wave" is "phase shifted pi radians".

> We are talking the same language now. We can agree that the only phase

Hmmm!

Owen

2955. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 22:57:35 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13losn251ehca8e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31762

Tom Donaly wrote:
>
> He's trying the old if-I'm-unreasonable-enough-I-can-get-him-to-quit-
> posting routine. In other words, he's hoping you'll give up in anger.
> I think it's about time to boycott Cecil - and his Sancho Panzas -
> again. He makes no more sense than he ever did, and arguing with him
> is a waste of energy anyway.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

It's useful to remember that in certain regions of and sub-cultures in this country, the "winner" of a brawl or an argument is defined as the last man standing. So all tactics are based on this goal. There's no doubt this is the result being sought here.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2956. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 23:11:49 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjhsno$p8g$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31763

Richard Clark wrote:

> ...
> It would appear that our author has some doubt about the statement
> above to have prefaced it with "if." A grammarian would point out
> that there is no corresponding "then." As this doubt is obviously a
> contorted product of tension, I won't look for spelling errors that
> Cecil would expect me to find.
> ...
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard:

The majority of your text has turned to attacking personalities instead of attacking ignorance, "wifes' tales", inaccuracies, mis-calculations, etc.

Not only is this boring, it is plain disgusting. My gawd man, step back for a moment or two and get a hold of yourself.

When you play the Shakespearian-antagonist in this comedic melodrama, I find it amusing and entertaining (if sometimes trying.)

Come back to reality man ... you ain't done nothing yet which we have not all been guilty of at one time or another. I enjoy the debate and the flurry of "boning up on smith charts", don't ruin it for the rest of us ... since I have adopted Arts' "Gaussian Theory", I have to keep iron objects away from my antenna, thats' bad enough! Let us who would like to have some fun--have it! <grin>

A lot of this is above my head, I have to strive to get the tools to understand it--isn't that how it was meant to be when we entered the ranks of amateur radio. I don't want a "Radio Oracle(s)" in r.r.a.a who tells me of visions or "all is already known", it just ruins the mistique, adventure and technical challenge which drew me here ... of course, you are chatting with a fellow which used to listed to "theater radio" on SW--"Only the Shadow knows!"

Besides, it's Christmas!

Regards,
JS

2957. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 23:15:09 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjhstu$p8g$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31764

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> ...
> It's useful to remember that in certain regions of and sub-cultures in
> this country, the "winner" of a brawl or an argument is defined as the
> last man standing. So all tactics are based on this goal. There's no
> doubt this is the result being sought here.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hmmm, I can't seem the .ez file attachment to support your text--did you
forget to attach it?

Regards,
JS

2958. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 23:44:12 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2518dc16-7551-4e66-a345-e1871afb668b@e1g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31765
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 9, 11:09 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 9, 11:05 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 8, 11:54 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Dec 8, 11:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > On Dec 8, 7:03 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > > > Why keep burying the truth in your flood? Mr. Useful Idiot, KB9RQZ- Hide quoted
text -
>
> > > > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > > > Why Mr. Useful Idiot- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -

>
> > > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Why hide your fuckup Mark?- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Still trying to hide you false claims against K3VR I see.

2959. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 23:49:46 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475c7f1c$0$28848$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31766

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Fc_6j.31596$Pv2.21720@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> Thank you for you detailed responses and I think we completely agree once
>> we have agreement in our definitions.
>
> But do you agree that standing-wave current phase can
> be used to measure the delay through a loading coil?

No. If I choose a point on the transmission line in the measured paramenter (say voltage) is not equal to zero (there will be zeros at 0 and 2 pi radians electrical and (physical DISTANCE if VF = 1)), then I will observe voltage maxima that varies as a sunusoid over time. Graphically, it is a value that oscillates "up and down" about the point. These maxima vary but are at 2X (Vf max and Vr max) at pi/2 and 3/2pi DISTANCE. Let me choose pi/3 as a measurement point. I have not calculated the maximum amplitude of the sinusoid is at pi/3 radians DISTANCE but it doesn't matter: When the sinusoid at pi/3 rad is maximum, the relative phase shift of the forward and reflected voltages is 0 degrees, or 180 degrees etc. etc.. When the amplitude of the sinusoid is zero at pi/3, then the phase shift is 90 degrees relative to forward and reflected waves. When the amplitude of the sinusoid is at any value in between, it will correlate to relative phase differences of forward and reverse waves at any angle in between. This has nothing to do with coil delay.

The same situation above applies to current except that all values are shifted pi/2 radians.

That is the ONLY phase information I can glean. It is fairly useless knowledge. It says NOTHING about the delay of the current through the coil including a loading coil that is functioning partially as an antenna.

2960. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-09 23:56:36 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475c80b6$0$28796$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31767

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A026390BFFD3nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:475c6c43$0$9874$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>...
>> reflected currents in time. For a transmission line that is
>> electricall 2pi radians, I will always measure 0 volts at the
>> feedpoint and the endpoint of the line.
>
> You must be assuming s/c at the endpoint?

yes

>
>> For an open circuited transmission line, the phase shift between the
>> forward and reflected waves will have to be pi radians. The maximum
>> amplitude will be 2X.
>
> The term "waves" isn't very clear. To resolve the issue that current into
> the load is zero, a reflected wave of -I and consequently +V is required.
> Now which "wave" is "phase shifted pi radians".
>
>> We are talking the same language now. We can agree that the only phase
>
> Hmmm!

It doesn't matter Roy, I am just talking about a transmission line whose
condx are set up for a voltage standing wave whose values are zero at the
endpoints. remove the short circuit and make it open and you have a
different standing wave shifted pi/2. That is not the point. I am talking
about "a" standing wave and its lack of relationship to delay through a
coil. We can take the quiz on the differences between open and short
circuited xmission line standing waves later although I will not bother
since it is quite fundamental and unnecessary.

AI4QJ
>
> Owen

2961. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:04:13 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <60vol3tjlma8ajnqa8s7sk3tpd5kuc6ejs@4ax.com>
Source record: 31768

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 16:40:55 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> It's not like you have actually pointed to any specific datum that was
>> in error.
>
>If you believe that, you have your blinders on, which
>any rational person already knew. A 3 ns delay through
>a 2" dia, 100T, 10" coil at 4 MHz is impossible!!! Is
>that specific enough for you?

Your data was more eloquent. Gad! you must hate it as much as you
avoid its mention.

>> Unfortunately, in the last 127 postings ...
>
>You are responsible for half of those. I predicted
>that you were going to complain about my number of
>postings engineered by you and I was right.

After the bruising testimony of your own measurement, you certainly
needed some victory. :-)

Um, does your personal tragedy lead anywhere? I'm not interested in
reading the repetition of "impossible" being cried into your pillow.
Certainly you still have time to rummage up something lost in the
folds and recesses of that MENSA approved mind. Tom and your results
could have happened with Arthur's principle of antigravity, couldn't
it? That doesn't need anymore proof than your plaintive wails into
the cold void of an uncaring universe.

Roy and the others call this "last man standing." Myself, I would say
it is what the law calls an attractive nuisance - and barring
correspondence with any technical content, it is far more fun. Your
legacy is that for many, this is your ONLY exposure.

You want to be last? Hug Tom and pull the pin!

2962. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:05:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjhvt1vld1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31769

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> It does if we know the reflected wave undergoes a
> 180 degree round-trip phase shift or else the
> reflected wave would not be in phase with the
> forward wave and therefore the feedpoint impedance
> would not be purely resistive.
> ...

Or, to sum that up in a nut shell, "Does everyone here know we can reverse the leads on our SWR meter (input goes to output--output goes to input) and the fwd/ref switch will just work "backwards." (but, readings should remain the same.)

Indeed, an excellent way to check homebuilt SWR bridges and make sure they are "balanced."

Regards,
JS

2963. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:06:47 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475c831a$0$28807$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31770

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fjhsno$p8g$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
> Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> ...
>> It would appear that our author has some doubt about the statement
>> above to have prefaced it with "if." A grammarian would point out
>> that there is no corresponding "then." As this doubt is obviously a
>> contorted product of tension, I won't look for spelling errors that
>> Cecil would expect me to find.
>> ...
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Richard:
>
> The majority of your text has turned to attacking personalities instead of
> attacking ignorance, "wifes' tales", inaccuracies, mis-calculations, etc.
>
> Not only is this boring, it is plain disgusting. My gawd man, step back
> for a moment or two and get a hold of yourself.
>
> When you play the Shakespearian-antagonist in this comedic melodrama, I
> find it amusing and entertaining (if sometimes trying.)

The one I liked the best was:

"...or you will be when you suddenly find yourself facing a paradox: Like
why is
the band that is playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" is at such an odd
sloping angle on the boat deck?"

John, whether you agree or not (I do not in this case), I have to admire a
line like that...it is awesome.

2964. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:41:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9X%6j.29653$ID6.4406@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31771

Tom Donaly wrote:
> I think it's about time to boycott Cecil

Which means that you have run my suggested experiments
and realize that I am right so you are going to ploink
me like others have done in the past. Somehow, I
expected more out of you, Tom, than simply the guru
party line.

If I am wrong, it should be easy to prove. If I am
right, I deserve to be boycotted???? Shades of Galileo.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2965. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:43:05 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lp2st259uh4d2@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31772

Roger wrote:
> Hi Roy,
>
> Could I add this observation? Both traveling waves and standing waves
> can be measured. A single volt meter or ammeter will measure the
> standing wave which is the sum of the traveling waves..

This isn't quite correct. A standing wave is the result of isn't the sum of traveling waves. It's a description of the envelope of the current distribution that sum produces. The sum of the traveling wave voltages is the total voltage. The sum of the traveling wave currents is the total current. It's relatively to measure the total voltage or current at any point and, if you measure them at enough points you can use the measurements to draw a graph of the standing wave.

> A DIRECTIONAL
> volt meter or ammeter will measure only the traveling wave within the
> design direction, but can not distinguish between components from
> multiple reflections that might combine.

Yes.

> A directional voltmeter or ammeter will measure the same voltage or
> current no matter where it is placed in the transmission line under
> steady state conditions, assuming no resistive losses in the
> transmission line.

That's only partially true. Both the traveling waves and the total voltage and current have not only magnitude but also phase. A directional coupler can measure both the magnitude and phase of the traveling waves (but some directional detectors like a Bird wattmeter indirectly measure only the amplitude). Traveling wave measurements at different points along a lossless line will have the same magnitude, but different phases. So the voltages or currents at those points aren't the same.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2966. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:48:19 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <cdbe808a-1594-40bd-a4c5-b0418544bee5@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31773

On Dec 9, 3:27 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Except that I have offerred a number of examples
> > which you, the oracle, have declared are not
> > 90 "electrical degrees".
>
> If it is 90 electrical degrees then it is 90
> electrical degrees. If it is not 90 electrical
> degrees, it is not 90 electrical degrees. I don't
> know how to make it any clearer than that.

I suspect you are correct there.

> > I, too, can subtract (43.4 + 10) from 90 and get
> > a number. This does not, by itself, a useful
> > proposition make.
>
> It does if we know the reflected wave undergoes a
> 180 degree round-trip phase shift or else the
> reflected wave would not be in phase with the
> forward wave and therefore the feedpoint impedance
> would not be purely resistive.
>
> > Please provide your algorithm in sufficient detail
> > that I can test it against the various examples.
>
> It's the same as determining if an antenna is 0.5WL
> or 1.5WL or 2.5WL or 3.5WL or ... Do you also have
> a problem with that?

I use a measuring tape for that, so there is no
problem. But if I recall correctly, your definition
of 90 degress is not amenable to the use of
measuring tapes.

> If the phase shift end-to-end is 180 degrees, the
> device is 90 electrical degrees long.
>
> If the phase shift end-to-end is not 180 degrees,
> the device is not 90 electrical degrees long.
>
> > So far, each time you have provided a rule, I
> > have constructed examples according to the
> > rule which the oracle has declared are not
> > 90 "electrical degrees".

>
> I have provided no rule. Everything is common sense.

Everyone thinks they are full of "common sense" and
that few others are. Science is not advanced by claiming
common sense.

If you do not have articulatable rules, then you do
not even have a hypothesis, much less a theory.

> If a dipole is 130 feet, it is 1/2WL on ~3.6 MHz.
> If the antenna is 403 feet long, it is 1.5WL on
> ~3.6 MHz. Why do you have a problem telling the
> difference between a 130 foot dipole and a 403
> foot dipole?

No problem. But I am allowed to use a measuring
tape to answer that question.

And if you wrote a rule using measuring tapes for
this 90 degree stuff, I would have no trouble with it
either.

But if the best you can do is claim "common
sense", you can be sure that my "common
sense" will arrive at different answers than yours.

...Keith

2967. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:50:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <g307j.29657$ID6.9901@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31774

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>> We are talking the same language now. We can agree that the only phase
>
> Hmmm!

Be careful, Dan, the gurus are positioning you within
their politically incorrect sights. Next will come an
inquisition level attack with zero technical content
that will leave you wondering what happened.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2968. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:53:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <l607j.31619$Pv2.5681@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31775

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> It's useful to remember that in certain regions of and sub-cultures in
> this country, the "winner" of a brawl or an argument is defined as the
> last man standing. So all tactics are based on this goal. There's no
> doubt this is the result being sought here.

So let us in on your strategy, Roy. You freely admit
that the phase of standing-wave current is unchanging
yet you use exactly that current to "measure" the phase
shift through a loading coil. You admit that your methods
are meaningless but you continue to stand by them. Please
explain your agenda. Are you trying to establish a new
religion or what?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2969. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:58:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Ba07j.31620$Pv2.4656@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31776

AI4QJ wrote:
> That is the ONLY phase information I can glean. It is fairly useless
> knowledge. It says NOTHING about the delay of the current through the coil
> including a loading coil that is functioning partially as an antenna.

Now if you can only convince W7EL and W8JI, you will
have accomplished more than I have in the past 3 years.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2970. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 00:58:14 UTC
From: 998cc <hrd998cc@yahooo.com>
Message-ID: <Ja07j.3765$NY.1706@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31777

There are still worthwhile folks here.

The draw of the internet and cell phones has taken its toll on the numbers
of ham radio operators; ironically, the number of newsgroup spammers and
trolls may lead some of the ex-hams back to the radio.

Russ
W6OHM

"Allodoxaphobia" <bit-bucket@config.com> wrote in message
news:slrnflo3e9.10lc.bit-bucket@shell.config.com...
> When I entered rec.radio.amateur.antenna this morning there were 116
> new posts in the ng. My filters killed 98 of them outright.
> The preponderance of them were _not_ spam.
>
> I've no doubt the ng has already lost a number of valuable contributors
> as a result of this wretched state of affairs.
>
> I can remember 8-10 years ago when this ng was an active, on-topic,
> vibrant place for gentlemen (and ladies) to discuss antennas.
>
> Sad.....
>
> Followup to alt.test if you have any hope of _me_ seeing it.
>
> Jonesy W3DHJ

2971. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:03:22 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fji38r$8g5$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31778

998cc wrote:
> There are still worthwhile folks here.
>
> The draw of the internet and cell phones has taken its toll on the numbers
> of ham radio operators; ironically, the number of newsgroup spammers and
> trolls may lead some of the ex-hams back to the radio.
>

The internet is not for children. If you don't have a decent spam
filter on your email--shame on you. If you don't have a decent spam
filter on your newsreader, shame on you.

If you think your definition of a troll is everyone elses' think
again--some define troll as, "Does not agree with me."

Go figure ...

Regards,
JS

2972. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:04:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Sg07j.31621$Pv2.8117@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31779

Richard Clark wrote:
> You want to be last? Hug Tom and pull the pin!

"He who laughs last, laughs best." Stand by.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2973. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:13:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <2m0pl3t1cggtflvdftoph0dlk50clk8guq@4ax.com>
Source record: 31780

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 15:11:49 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>The majority of your text has turned to attacking personalities

Personal advice from the anonymous. More irony than value there; and
you could as easily be Ossama Bin Forgotten wishing us Deadly
Christmas and a Satan hugging New Year muttered under your beard.

Others might teach me about manners, but they haven't weighed in, have
they? They would put the substance of their names behind their
lesson, and they would have a reputation of civil discourse in
contrast to mine. It's happened before, but you and Cecil aren't
standing in that long line.

>Not only is this boring, it is plain disgusting. My gawd man, step back
>for a moment or two and get a hold of yourself.

As for being bored? This has been a grind, certainly; 600+ postings
informs us all of that! [Talk about the bleeding obvious. Reggie
would have his thumb in your eye.] You getting bored, however, speaks
only to your own veiled hedonism. Your moral balance is seized with
the rust of anonymity.

Want to move away from personalities? Try participating with
technical comments or providing data. Cecil abandoned it with his
claim of being hounded with 20 questions. How many more than 20
questions litter this thread from him? How much data arrived from
those 20 questions? Did you find yourself informed during that
interchange? Did none of them raise your interest to engage your own
participation? Was there anything in their relation to the
measurement that revealed success or failure? Did you find anything
"personal" in their revelation? Did you laud or challenge that
enquiry or its analysis? Did it elicit any questions? Frankly, you
show very little interest in these topics except when the
entertainment becomes a bit too purple. It has, no doubt about it;
but you don't even have the critic's qualifications to do anything
more than phone in a vote to American Idol and hope Simon doesn't pick
up the line.

You chose to respond to the comedy, and stood silent in the exchange
of idea and information. No, I don't see any lesson offered here by
you that you don't need learning first.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2974. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:41:11 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <ZO07j.6351$4q5.4312@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31781

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> I think it's about time to boycott Cecil
>
> Which means that you have run my suggested experiments
> and realize that I am right so you are going to ploink
> me like others have done in the past. Somehow, I
> expected more out of you, Tom, than simply the guru
> party line.
>
> If I am wrong, it should be easy to prove. If I am
> right, I deserve to be boycotted???? Shades of Galileo.

I don't have time to run your suggested experiments, Cecil.
I'm sure that even you will be able to do them, yourself, given the will.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

2975. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:45:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7T07j.3770$NY.3543@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31782

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> A standing wave is the result of isn't the sum
> of traveling waves. It's a description of the envelope of the current
> distribution that sum produces.

At least three years ago, I told W7EL that the equation
for standing wave current is K*cos(kx)*cos(wt) so he
is well aware that his above assertion is false. I
have no idea why he chooses to promote some personal
agenda instead of technical facts.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2976. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:50:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OX07j.52513$eY.14639@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31783

Keith Dysart wrote:
> If you do not have articulatable rules, then you do
> not even have a hypothesis, much less a theory.

The theory I support is the distributed network
model. It was invented before you or I were born.
I do not have to defend it. If you disagree with
it, you have to prove it false.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2977. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 01:59:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5417j.52515$eY.10680@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31784

Tom Donaly wrote:
> I don't have time to run your suggested experiments, Cecil.

I suspect that you have run those experiments and know
that I am right so you can't afford to post the results.
Many gurus have sacrificed their integrity in like manner.

If I am so wrong, someone should have been able to prove
it by now based on bench experiments. The lack of proof
that I am wrong speaks volumes.

What I don't understand is the agenda to promote false
technical concepts. Could you explain that to us?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2978. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 02:21:00 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ff6b48a9-9eb7-4cbd-be2e-4004efbf8845@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31785

On Dec 9, 8:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > If you do not have articulatable rules, then you do
> > not even have a hypothesis, much less a theory.
>
> The theory I support is the distributed network
> model. It was invented before you or I were born.
> I do not have to defend it. If you disagree with
> it, you have to prove it false.

A truly intriguing riposte: completely devoid of
technical content, fails to further the discussion
in any way, and yet deeply revealing about the
thought processes at work.

...Keith

2979. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 02:27:20 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <O7ydncQgRPWbOcHanZ2dnUVZ_tajnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 31786

Dear Richard and "s.g.hatch"

I am late to this thread. Apparently s.g.hatch is in Michigan, though I did
not catch a hint of his location.

What references about Helix antennas have been studied? Prof. Kraus' book
Antennas (third edition) will be in any technical library and the subject is
dealt with there. Google is also your friend.

If I receive an E-mail with contact information, I will try to help
s.g.hatch. 73, Mac N8TT
--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:tuull3l0k8j7p8ovgodu6tvumpqjcdcdpa@4ax.com...
> On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 12:01:50 -0800 (PST), s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:
>
>>I'm worried about the real part, its just that after the reactive part
>>is nice, I don't think matching the real part will be hard.
>
> That is a comforting illusion, but only an illusion. If you are
> versed with the Smith Chart (another archaic tool from the student's
> perspective, but immensely used by the practitioner), then you would
> appreciate this.
>
> If this course is more than a side-bar to your studies (or if you are
> progressing into RF or Linear design), then the Smith Chart is your
> best friend.
>
>>I've just been reading on the internet and stuff about gamma matches
>>and at least one of them has said that gamma matches only match the
>>reactive part. from what you say I guess this is not true?
>
> Only partially. You need to read it again to see if that reference
> was in fact focusing on removing reactance (it does, as that is one
> purpose) while soft pedaling resistance (which for the example may
> have been sufficient).
>
>>Hopefully I can get up to school later and read some real material,
>>but for right now the internet is all i have.
>
> It should do quite well.
>
>>We weren't given a concrete design. More like make a helical antenna

>>with 12db forward gain at 450 MHz--that's it.
>
> The Helical antenna was invented by a Ham, who is also one of the most
> respected professors of RF and antenna engineering, John Kraus, W8JK.
> Google
> kraus helix antenna
> One of his students, also a professor in RF and antenna engineering,
> J.C. "Mac" Mc Laughlin, N8TT, contributes to this group as well. (You
> would do well to check your school's teaching directory.)
>
> You are probably close enough, within an hour's drive, to knock on his
> door at the University.
>
>>I'm about 99% sure that we set up the analyzer correctly. We tested
>>some dummy loads (like opens, shorts, etc) on end of the feedline and
>>they showed up as expected on the smith chart.
>
> That should be sufficient.
>
>>Finally, I kid you not. Nothing about impedance matching in this
>>class. I know a little about L networks and the like, but I don't
>>know how to implement these networks at high frequenices.
>
> It's just at a smaller scale. A stereo microscope can be an useful
> aid. The trombone lines are not that problematic either and could
> merit extra credit if your scores are a bit shy.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2980. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 02:35:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fji8lq$m3r$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31787

Richard Clark wrote:
> ...
> Personal advice from the anonymous. More irony than value there; and
> you could as easily be Ossama Bin Forgotten wishing us Deadly
> Christmas and a Satan hugging New Year muttered under your beard.
>

As Cecil, so eloquently, pointed out--others will know you by your posts, they'll figure me out too ...

> Others might teach me about manners, but they haven't weighed in, have
> they? They would put the substance of their names behind their
> lesson, and they would have a reputation of civil discourse in
> contrast to mine. It's happened before, but you and Cecil aren't
> standing in that long line.
>

Yes, shallow "Hero Worship" is at the core of your being ... we already knew that, you kiss the gods butt, they kiss yours--sometimes ...

> As for being bored? This has been a grind, certainly; 600+ postings
> informs us all of that! [Talk about the bleeding obvious. Reggie
> would have his thumb in your eye.] You getting bored, however, speaks
> only to your own veiled hedonism. Your moral balance is seized with
> the rust of anonymity.
>

I pity newbie hams, they have to figure out that your kind can be easily avoided and the hobby can still be enjoyable, too bad we lose a few that can't stomach the BS ...

> Want to move away from personalities? Try participating with
> technical comments or providing data. Cecil abandoned it with his
> claim of being hounded with 20 questions. How many more than 20
> questions litter this thread from him? How much data arrived from
> those 20 questions? Did you find yourself informed during that
> interchange? Did none of them raise your interest to engage your own
> participation? Was there anything in their relation to the
> measurement that revealed success or failure? Did you find anything
> "personal" in their revelation? Did you laud or challenge that
> enquiry or its analysis? Did it elicit any questions? Frankly, you
> show very little interest in these topics except when the
> entertainment becomes a bit too purple. It has, no doubt about it;
> but you don't even have the critic's qualifications to do anything
> more than phone in a vote to American Idol and hope Simon doesn't pick
> up the line.

>

Frankly, and certainly, at this point, I do not feel accustomed enough
to a smith chart, the "nuiances" of reflected waves nor the esoteric
concepts which are being argued--I am attempting to come up to speed.
Nothing wrong with being a student and that is what I am in this
debate/exchange/discourse/argument/etc.

> You chose to respond to the comedy, and stood silent in the exchange
> of idea and information. No, I don't see any lesson offered here by
> you that you don't need learning first.
>

Richard, if you could not have made it as a test tech, you could have
always joined the circus as a clown, I am sure you would have been quite
successful! I only wonder how clowns of the Shakespearian era dressed? ;-)

> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3's right back at 'ya--good buddy,
and regards,
JS

2981. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 02:36:07 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <mZednaAzZJ6LO8HanZ2dnUVZ_gmdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31788

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Hi Roy,
>>
>> Could I add this observation? Both traveling waves and standing
>> waves can be measured. A single volt meter or ammeter will measure
>> the standing wave which is the sum of the traveling waves..
>
> This isn't quite correct. A standing wave is the result of isn't the
> sum of traveling waves. It's a description of the envelope of the
> current distribution that sum produces. The sum of the traveling wave
> voltages is the total voltage. The sum of the traveling wave currents
> is the total current. It's relatively to measure the total voltage or
> current at any point and, if you measure them at enough points you can
> use the measurements to draw a graph of the standing wave.
Yes, you have said it better than I.
>
>> A DIRECTIONAL volt meter or ammeter will measure only the traveling
>> wave within the design direction, but can not distinguish between
>> components from multiple reflections that might combine.
>
> Yes.
>
>> A directional voltmeter or ammeter will measure the same voltage or
>> current no matter where it is placed in the transmission line under
>> steady state conditions, assuming no resistive losses in the
>> transmission line.
>
> That's only partially true. Both the traveling waves and the total
> voltage and current have not only magnitude but also phase. A
> directional coupler can measure both the magnitude and phase of the
> traveling waves (but some directional detectors like a Bird wattmeter
> indirectly measure only the amplitude). Traveling wave measurements at
> different points along a lossless line will have the same magnitude,
> but different phases. So the voltages or currents at those points
> aren't the same.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
This last paragraph gets to the heart of the issue. One concept of a
transmission line is that the traveling wave is always in phase in the
sense that the power contained in the wave is the envelope that is
properly considered. In this concept, the voltage and current are
always in phase, MUST be in phase. This power wave may be split as at a
reflection point, but the components will never be out of phase because

the power calculation would be incorrect.if it was out of phase.

The second concept of a transmission line allows the traveling wave to have voltage out of phase with the current. Here the power can be all stored in either the current (magnetic) field or the voltage field, depending upon the phase of the traveling wave. The character of the wave changes (so to speak) depending upon location and phase.

If the transmission line is terminated with a resistance, the constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept provides the theoretical basis for calculation of the reflection coefficient.

I think that consideration of the conditions at the end of a transmission line are a good place to examine as we try to get some experimental guidance.

If the transmission line is shorted (or open), it is hard to visualize how the voltage (or current) could flow to the short (or open) and then just disappear. Does the wave cancel (or disappear) at the intersection (open end)? Do the waves pass through each other, so we see only the vector sum? Do the waves "pile up" at the open end, but not at the short?

The constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept requires the difficult-to-believe observation that a directional ammeter placed very near the end of an open transmission line will read the same current as if it were placed at the source end. Perhaps someone can perform that experiment some day, but I can not imagine how it can be done without placing a load on the line, thus invalidating the initial assumptions.

73, Roger, W7WKB

2982. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 02:43:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4k9pl316q7kur4gui5k9pqppctkemth8vq@4ax.com>
Source record: 31789

On Sun, 9 Dec 2007 21:27:20 -0500, "J. Mc Laughlin"
<jcm@power-net.net> wrote:

>Dear Richard and "s.g.hatch"
>
>I am late to this thread. Apparently s.g.hatch is in Michigan, though I did
>not catch a hint of his location.
>
>What references about Helix antennas have been studied? Prof. Kraus' book
>Antennas (third edition) will be in any technical library and the subject is
>dealt with there. Google is also your friend.
>
>If I receive an E-mail with contact information, I will try to help
>s.g.hatch. 73, Mac N8TT
>--
>J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA

Hi Mac,

I read the headers in posts (they are typically hidden to the casual
reader). I can also cross reference the IP address in that header to
a City and State. Our student's location is some 60 miles south of
where you sometimes post. Let's call it a SWAG that he is attending
the University where you are. ;-)

I cannot say that I have been a complete or reliable source, but we've
managed to cover some of the fundamental concerns and it didn't seem
appropriate to finish his semester project for him.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2983. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 02:56:20 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <af5e8af5-ea3b-4109-9133-580ffdd1257d@o6g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31790

On Dec 9, 9:43 pm, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sun, 9 Dec 2007 21:27:20 -0500, "J. Mc Laughlin"
>
> <j...@power-net.net> wrote:
> >Dear Richard and "s.g.hatch"
>
> >I am late to this thread. Apparently s.g.hatch is in Michigan, though I did
> >not catch a hint of his location.
>
> >What references about Helix antennas have been studied? Prof. Kraus' book
> >Antennas (third edition) will be in any technical library and the subject is
> >dealt with there. Google is also your friend.
>
> >If I receive an E-mail with contact information, I will try to help
> >s.g.hatch. 73, Mac N8TT
> >--
> >J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
>
> Hi Mac,
>
> I read the headers in posts (they are typically hidden to the casual
> reader). I can also cross reference the IP address in that header to
> a City and State. Our student's location is some 60 miles south of
> where you sometimes post. Let's call it a SWAG that he is attending
> the University where you are. ;-)
>
> I cannot say that I have been a complete or reliable source, but we've
> managed to cover some of the fundamental concerns and it didn't seem
> appropriate to finish his semester project for him.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

you guys are stalkers!

but, I was never expecting a complete answer. I think I have enough
to get somewhere on my own so I thank you all.
I'm going to work on it tomorrow and I'll let you know how it goes.

2984. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 03:14:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pa27j.31641$Pv2.18295@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31791

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 9, 8:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> If you do not have articulatable rules, then you do
>>> not even have a hypothesis, much less a theory.

>> The theory I support is the distributed network
>> model. It was invented before you or I were born.
>> I do not have to defend it. If you disagree with
>> it, you have to prove it false.
>
> A truly intriguing riposte: completely devoid of
> technical content, fails to further the discussion
> in any way, and yet deeply revealing about the
> thought processes at work.

I'm disappointed in you, Keith. You appeared to be
a reasonably intelligent person. Now that you have
apparently performed my suggested experiment and
know that I am right, you try to tuck your tail
and run. I'm disapointed, but not surprised.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

2985. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 03:21:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lpc57dorn8ue0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31792

Roger wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>> That's only partially true. Both the traveling waves and the total
>> voltage and current have not only magnitude but also phase. A
>> directional coupler can measure both the magnitude and phase of the
>> traveling waves (but some directional detectors like a Bird wattmeter
>> indirectly measure only the amplitude). Traveling wave measurements at
>> different points along a lossless line will have the same magnitude,
>> but different phases. So the voltages or currents at those points
>> aren't the same.
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
> This last paragraph gets to the heart of the issue. One concept of a
> transmission line is that the traveling wave is always in phase in the
> sense that the power contained in the wave is the envelope that is
> properly considered. In this concept, the voltage and current are
> always in phase, MUST be in phase. This power wave may be split as at a
> reflection point, but the components will never be out of phase because
> the power calculation would be incorrect.if it was out of phase.

Sorry, I can't make much sense out of that. Voltage and current don't
have to be in phase in order for power (energy flow) to be present. But
I'd rather not introduce power into the discussion. It's not necessary
in explaining what I've presented, and brings the opportunity for a
whole new level of misunderstanding and folklore.

> The second concept of a transmission line allows the traveling wave to
> have voltage out of phase with the current. Here the power can be all
> stored in either the current (magnetic) field or the voltage field,
> depending upon the phase of the traveling wave. The character of the
> wave changes (so to speak) depending upon location and phase.

The ratio of V to I of the traveling wave is the Z0 of the line. In a
lossless line, this is a pure resistance, so the V and I of traveling
waves are in phase.

> If the transmission line is terminated with a resistance, the
> constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept provides the theoretical
> basis for calculation of the reflection coefficient.

The reflection coefficient can easily be calculated regardless of
whether or not the load impedance is resistive or reactive. The load
impedance doesn't have any effect on the relationship between V and I
traveling waves going the same direction; it affects only the amplitude
and phase relationship between waves going in opposite directions.

> I think that consideration of the conditions at the end of a
> transmission line are a good place to examine as we try to get some
> experimental guidance.
> If the transmission line is shorted (or open), it is hard to visualize
> how the voltage (or current) could flow to the short (or open) and then
> just disappear. Does the wave cancel (or disappear) at the
> intersection (open end)? Do the waves pass through each other, so we
> see only the vector sum? Do the waves "pile up" at the open end, but
> not at the short?

The voltage and current at any point along a line, including the ends, equals the sum of the forward and reflected voltage or current waves at that point. At a short circuit, the voltage is zero. This means that the sum of the forward and reverse waves at that point is zero, which in turn means that the two are equal in magnitude and out of phase. (Another way of saying this is that the voltage reflection coefficient is -1 at that point.) At an open circuit, the current is zero. I'll leave it as an exercise to the reader to figure out what this means about the relationship between the forward and reverse traveling current waves.

> The constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept requires the
> difficult-to-believe observation that a directional ammeter placed very
> near the end of an open transmission line will read the same current as
> if it were placed at the source end. Perhaps someone can perform that
> experiment some day, but I can not imagine how it can be done without
> placing a load on the line, thus invalidating the initial assumptions.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB

Sounds like a good experiment for you to do. Please post your results here so others can learn from them.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

2986. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 03:31:43 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjibv1$h2$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31793

s.g.hatch@gmail.com wrote:

> ...
> you guys are stalkers!
>
> but, I was never expecting a complete answer. I think I have enough
> to get somewhere on my own so I thank you all.
> I'm going to work on it tomorrow and I'll let you know how it goes.

I am not in this field, I have a bachelors in electronic engineering--from decades ago, but never used it, monetary avenues in other directions lead me far afield ...

My most recent degree is in in software engineering, and this is where I have worked the last few of decades+ ... I would assist, but like you, I am a student--of the hobby--and here for my own enjoyment/recreation/etc. ...

However, I would suspect J. Mc Laughlins' offer is real and quite WORTHWHILE (in the above post)--if I were you, I'd take him up on it, you will do as you please.

But, I'd say Mc Laughlin is your man ...

Warm regards,
best of luck,
JS

2987. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 03:57:54 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <4ridnRuHT77dJMHanZ2dnUVZ_ruqnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 31794

Dear Richard: He is a senior EE student at Michigan State University. I
sent him an E-mail message offering to assist.

73, Mac N8TT

--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net
"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:4k9pl316q7kur4gui5k9pqppctkemth8vq@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 9 Dec 2007 21:27:20 -0500, "J. Mc Laughlin"
> <jcm@power-net.net> wrote:
>
>>Dear Richard and "s.g.hatch"
>>
>>I am late to this thread. Apparently s.g.hatch is in Michigan, though I
>>did
>>not catch a hint of his location.
>>
>>What references about Helix antennas have been studied? Prof. Kraus' book
>>Antennas (third edition) will be in any technical library and the subject
>>is
>>dealt with there. Google is also your friend.
>>
>>If I receive an E-mail with contact information, I will try to help
>>s.g.hatch. 73, Mac N8TT
>>--
>>J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
>
> Hi Mac,
>
> I read the headers in posts (they are typically hidden to the casual
> reader). I can also cross reference the IP address in that header to
> a City and State. Our student's location is some 60 miles south of
> where you sometimes post. Let's call it a SWAG that he is attending
> the University where you are. ;-)
>
> I cannot say that I have been a complete or reliable source, but we've
> managed to cover some of the fundamental concerns and it didn't seem
> appropriate to finish his semester project for him.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

2988. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 03:59:42 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475cb9a8$0$2492$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31795

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:pa27j.31641$Pv2.18295@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> On Dec 9, 8:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>>> If you do not have articulatable rules, then you do
>>>> not even have a hypothesis, much less a theory.
>
>>> The theory I support is the distributed network
>>> model. It was invented before you or I were born.
>>> I do not have to defend it. If you disagree with
>>> it, you have to prove it false.
>>
>> A truly intriguing riposte: completely devoid of
>> technical content, fails to further the discussion
>> in any way, and yet deeply revealing about the
>> thought processes at work.
>
> I'm disappointed in you, Keith. You appeared to be
> a reasonably intelligent person. Now that you have
> apparently performed my suggested experiment and
> know that I am right, you try to tuck your tail
> and run. I'm disapointed, but not surprised.

I do not understand why people will not accept that, when one connects a length of transmission line of Zo1 to another length of transmission line with Zo2, there can/will be a phase change at the discontinuity.

If there is a phase change on the Zo1 line by itself when the discontinuity is 0 + j0 impedance (short) or 0 +j0 conductance (open), shouldn't there be a phase shift between 0 and pi/2 when the impedance (or as you say, "impedor") is added somewhere in between, i.e. when connecting the line of Zo2, such as -j567 ohms at the electrical degree point of the termination?

It is partially understood in terms of a lumped component of -j567 but that model describes the mismatch at the discontinuity only. It must be corrected at the system level to also accouint for the known 10 degree additional transmission line contribution of the 100 ohm line.

It is not the same concept as 2 independent open circuited transmission lines connected in series. That situation is impossible because you cannot get away from the phase change at the discontinuity. The 600 ohm line cannot be "open" when there is a mismatch of another line whose Zo is other than 600 ohms connected to it in series.

Thus, 3 phase shifts must be accounted for:

1. 600 ohm line
2. "Impedor" phase shift at discontinuity
4. 100 ohm line

AI4QJ

2989. Can u need our products such as mmds downconverter and power inserter/adaptor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 04:43:56 UTC
From: qifeichina@gmail.com
Message-ID: <dc8aa993-b360-4a05-ac91-41ac3f0cb09d@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31796

Dear Sirs or madams,

How are u today ?

Now let us take this opportunity to introduce ourselves,Qifei electronic, as one of professional manufacturer in the field of TV reception system such as MMDS downconverter , C/KU-band LNB/LNBF and so on .We are loacted at southeast of China adjencent Shanghai to Nanjing(the heart of GoldenYangtze River in China). Nowadays ,we have about 50 employees and 100000 pcs per month sold out both domestic and abroad market. For a full company profile I sincerely invite you to visit our website as the followings: http://www.zjqifei.com/english/company.asp PC:We also attech our catalogue and price list to u for your reference.

Should u interest any items ,please let us know and the exact and competitive quotation upon your specific model ,quantity and require.

We are looking forward to hearing from u and will carefully consider any proposals likely to lead to business between us.

Best regards,

Eason

Manager
QIFEI ELECTRIC /奇飞电子

ADD:Ruli development zones,Zhenjiang City,Jiangsu Province,China

Fax:+86511-83753375 Tel:+86511-83755692

E-mail: web@zjqifei.com Web: http://www.zjqifei.com

skype ID : enidwu2007 MSN:qifeichina@hotmail.com

2990. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:07:31 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjihio$m4n$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31797
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

<kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:cu4ol31fm20mghr5a6spuib9iih690vlqg@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
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> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
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2991. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <c56ol3trka3nebrndctp3j7pogocn37h40@4ax.com>
Source record: 31798
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>adams
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>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2992. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <h66ol3hrgjl6vig2p2tpl6d04s2moips56@4ax.com>
Source record: 31799
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>
>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>
>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2993. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <n66ol394na0l4e9jsvurtuu1l69e4knf0k@4ax.com>
Source record: 31800
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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2994. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <s66ol3pk754grpk7g8egmu2s6rbqd607to@4ax.com>
Source record: 31805
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>
>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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2995. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <v66ol39mimgj40jun7cho7uiqok0lvvbjf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31801
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>wrote:
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>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2996. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <g76ol399i8qhqqlf73otllbueqsbl11h0q@4ax.com>
Source record: 31802
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
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>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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2997. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <476ol3d1kirgv0jvon8n6btapa47jkgqpl@4ax.com>
Source record: 31803
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>
>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>citizen should
>>>>
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>>
>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>
>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>
>>>G
>>
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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2998. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:12:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <176ol3pjeinbhv8hdh4ciht3vrfrpu8dh2@4ax.com>
Source record: 31804
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>why do you try o dloyd
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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

2999. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:21:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <46jpl3tqv281ba86ii4o35hq2ro46t105u@4ax.com>
Source record: 31806
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3000. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 05:36:55 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lpk3qjmvjp161@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31807

Correction:

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> This isn't quite correct. A standing wave is the result of isn't the sum
> of traveling waves. It's a description of the envelope of the current
> distribution that sum produces. . .

It should read:

This isn't quite correct. A standing wave isn't the sum of traveling
waves. It's a description of the envelope of the current distribution
that sum produces. . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3001. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 11:05:18 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3cc97035-c69e-43af-a2a1-6078e2bf8391@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31808

On Dec 9, 9:36 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> The constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept requires the
> difficult-to-believe observation that a directional ammeter placed very
> near the end of an open transmission line will read the same current as
> if it were placed at the source end. Perhaps someone can perform that
> experiment some day, but I can not imagine how it can be done without
> placing a load on the line, thus invalidating the initial assumptions.

The experiment will show the expected result but will
not help understand why. For that, examination of
the measurements and arithmetic performed by
a directional ammeter is useful.

Below, all voltages and currents are instantaneous.

Total voltage, Vt = Vf + Vr
Total current, It = If - Ir

Vf = If * Z0
Vr = Ir * Z0

Substituting....

Vt = (If + Ir) * Z0
Ir = Vt/Z0 - If

If = It + Ir
If = It + (Vt/Z0 - If)
If = (It + Vt/Z0)/2

Similarly, Ir = (It - Vt/Z0)/2

The directional ammeter measures instantaneous
Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents
If. A directional ammeter that presents a single
number rather than the time varying If has probably
converted the instantaneous values to RMS.

Examing It and Vt at various points on the line
and doing the above arithmetic will reveal why
the same value for If is obtained everywhere.

Directional wattmeters are more common
than directional ammeters. A directional
wattmeter does the above arithmetic then
squares If, multiplies by Z0 and presents
the results in watts.

All this from just measuring Vt and It.

...Keith

3002. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 11:26:08 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ad5b81e1-10c3-4306-acba-e2c73a6c3cb9@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31809

On Dec 9, 10:14 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> I'm disappointed in you, Keith. You appeared to be
> a reasonably intelligent person.

Thank you. And I continue to be so.

> Now that you have apparently performed my suggested
> experiment

There is no evidence that I have performed the experiment.
The need for current probes probably means that I will not
be doing so, though you never know. Rest assured that
should I do so, results will be published.

> and know that I am right, you try to tuck your tail
> and run.

Ahhh, your favourite accusation. You play the game
of last man standing, and when everyone has left
the field (in this case because you had nothing
further technical to add), you convince yourself
that it is because you must be right, and they
must know it. I can't decide if this logic is
more amusing or sad.

Now if you want to recover, make some better
attempts to write the rule. Look back through
the posts for your sentences that begin with
"Can we agree that", or some such. These
were your attempts at a rule. Complete them
to the point that we agree that they are self
consistent and accurately convey your
definition and we will have gotten somewhere.

Your later attempts, which amount to "I
know it when I see it", were not nearly as
good as your earlier ones.

...Keith

3003. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 12:22:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uca7j.69643$RX.35388@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31810

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Now if you want to recover, make some better
> attempts to write the rule. Look back through
> the posts for your sentences that begin with
> "Can we agree that", or some such. These
> were your attempts at a rule. Complete them
> to the point that we agree that they are self
> consistent and accurately convey your
> definition and we will have gotten somewhere.

What is it that you need a rule for? Is it the
electrical length of a stub?

The stub is electrically half as long as the phase
shift undergone by the reflected wave during its
round trip to the open or shorted end and
back to the feedpoint.

If that phase shift in a dual-Z0 stub is the same
as the phase shift in a single-Z0 stub at the same
frequency, the two stubs are the same electrical
length at that frequency.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3004. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 12:44:48 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <46bc78bc-083b-4d32-85f0-9f70a6767c1a@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31811

On Dec 9, 8:03 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> 998cc wrote:
> > There are still worthwhile folks here.
>
> > The draw of the internet and cell phones has taken its toll on the numbers
> > of ham radio operators; ironically, the number of newsgroup spammers and
> > trolls may lead some of the ex-hams back to the radio.
>
> The internet is not for children. If you don't have a decent spam
> filter on your email--shame on you. If you don't have a decent spam
> filter on your newsreader, shame on you.
>
> If you think your definition of a troll is everyone elses' think
> again--some define troll as, "Does not agree with me."
>
> Go figure ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

I spent the weekend setting poles in 24 degree temps and fresh snow
and running wire to construct two new Beverage antennas (800
footers)... Not all done yet, but getting there... My S/N ratio is
perfect...

denny / k8do

3005. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 12:45:33 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <54d831ae-e085-4175-8623-d8749fbd415d@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31812

On Dec 9, 10:59 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> I do not understand why people will not accept that, when one connects a
> length of transmission line of Zo1 to another length of transmission line
> with Zo2, there can/will be a phase change at the discontinuity.
>
> If there is a phase change on the Zo1 line by itself when the discontinuity
> is 0 + j0 impedance (short) or 0 +j0 conductance (open), shouldn't there be
> a phase shift between 0 and pi/2 when the impedance (or as you say,
> "impedor") is added somewhere in between, i.e. when connecting the line of
> Zo2, such as -j567 ohms at the electrical degree point of the termination?

This argument does seem to have a certain attractiveness.

> It is partially understood in terms of a lumped component of -j567 but that
> model describes the mismatch at the discontinuity only. It must be corrected
> at the system level to also accouint for the known 10 degree additional
> transmission line contribution of the 100 ohm line.

It seems to me that if connecting a -j567 impedance
produces a certain response, it should not matter how
that -j567 impedance is produced. Consider the following
cases:

- produce the -j567 with a lumped capacitor
- produce the -j567 with 10 degrees of 100 ohm line
- produce the -j567 with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line

The claim appears to be that despite the 43.4 degrees
of 600 ohm line being terminated in the exact same
-j567 impedance in all cases, the phase shift
experienced at the interface is different in each
case.

Does this really make sense?

...Keith

3006. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 13:33:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7fb7j.3504$Vq.3363@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31813

Keith Dysart wrote:
> It seems to me that if connecting a -j567 impedance
> produces a certain response, it should not matter how
> that -j567 impedance is produced. Consider the following
> cases:
>
> (1) - produce the -j567 with a lumped capacitor
> (2) - produce the -j567 with 10 degrees of 100 ohm line
> (3) - produce the -j567 with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line
>
> The claim appears to be that despite the 43.4 degrees
> of 600 ohm line being terminated in the exact same
> -j567 impedance in all cases, the phase shift
> experienced at the interface is different in each
> case.

They are terminated in the same value of impedance
but they are not terminated in identical impedances.
Please see the IEEE Dictionary for the three different
definitions of impedance. Each case involves a different
reflection coefficient at the -j567 point.
(I added a number to each case above.)

(1) involves an *impedor* with a reflection coefficient
of 1.0 at -93.2 degrees when connected to the 600
ohm line. The reflected wave at the feedpoint lags
the forward wave by 43.4 + 93.2 + 43.4 = 180 degrees.
The impedance is a real impedor, not a virtual impedance.

(2) involves an impedance discontinuity with a
reflection coefficient of -0.7143. With 10 degrees
of 100 ohm line, the reflected wave lags the forward
wave by 2(43.4 + 36.6 + 10) = 180 degrees. The phase
shift at the discontinuity is 36.6 degrees each way.
The impedance is caused by superposition of component
waves at the impedance discontinuity.

(3) with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line, the reflected
wave lags the forward wave by 2(43.4 + 0 + 46.6) = 180
degrees. The phase shift at the 600 to 600 ohm junction
is zero. The reflection coefficient at the 600 to 600
ohm junction is 0, different from (1) and (2) above.
The impedance is completely virtual and thus cannot
cause anything.
--

73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3007. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 14:20:08 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjjhuprub1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31814

Denny wrote:

> ...
> I spent the weekend setting poles in 24 degree temps and fresh snow
> and running wire to construct two new Beverage antennas (800
> footers)... Not all done yet, but getting there... My S/N ratio is
> perfect...
>
> denny / k8do

When I fully retire, wife and I agree we need to leave the
Land-of-the-Loonies (California.)

Be nice to have a space to have some REAL antennas back!

Envy you, you must be in "Gods' Country!"

Warm regards,
JS

3008. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 14:55:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%rc7j.31688$Pv2.26176@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31815

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> This isn't quite correct. A standing wave isn't the sum of traveling
> waves. It's a description of the envelope of the current distribution
> that sum produces. . .

Look at this standing wave:

http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html

The equation for that standing wave is:

Ex = E*e^j(wt-Bz) + E'*e^j(wt+Bz) [see quote below]

At one time in the cycle, the standing wave equals zero
all up and down the line.

A STANDING WAVE *IS* THE SUM OF TRAVELING WAVES.

On page 285 of "Fields and Waves in Modern Radio",
2nd edition, by Ramo and Whinnery, it gives the
equations for the forward wave, the reflected wave,
and the standing wave. Begin quote:

Incident Wave ---> E*e^j(wt-Bz)

Reflected Wave <--- -E*e^j(wt+Bz)

If Ex = 0 at z = 0 for all values of time, E' = -E.

[Standing Wave equation]
Ex = E*e^j(wt-Bz) + E'*e^j(wt+Bz) = -2jE*sin(Bz e^jwt)

[Standing wave envelope equation on page 42]
V = -2jV1*sin(Bz)

End quote:

The standing wave equation is simply the sum of the
traveling wave equations.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3009. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:08:06 UTC
From: Roger Sparks <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <Aeadnd5Ug-aDysDanZ2dnUVZ_vCknZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31816

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:3cc97035-c69e-43af-a2a1-6078e2bf8391@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...

text cut.....
> The directional ammeter measures instantaneous
> Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents
> If. A directional ammeter that presents a single
> number rather than the time varying If has probably
> converted the instantaneous values to RMS.
text cut......
>
> ...Keith

I don't think that the directional ammeter reads instantaneous Vt and It. The circuits I am thinking of sample a length of line (NOT A POINT) so the sample records average voltage (or current) from a period of time.

If I understand the methodology of the directional ammeter correctly, it extracts energy from the wave from both magnetic (current) and voltage components. If the components are in phase, they add, and that only occurs with the wave going in the design direction. Yes, this is a reading of power, not voltage or current individually. Current and voltage are related by the Zo of the transmission line, so if we know current, we also know voltage, and visa versa.

Agreed?

73, Roger, W7WKB

3010. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:15:24 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <89fd35c7-2f9d-4c60-b408-b69b24e526e9@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31817
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 9, 6:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 9, 11:09 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 9, 11:05 am, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Dec 8, 11:54 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > On Dec 8, 11:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > On Dec 8, 7:03 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > > > > Why keep burying the truth in your flood? Mr. Useful Idiot, KB9RQZ- Hide quoted
text -
>
> > > > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > > > Why Mr. Useful Idiot- Hide quoted text -

>
> > > > > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Why hide your fuckup Mark?- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Still trying to hide you false claims against K3VR I see.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Stop hiding my truthful post.

3011. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tplpl3hnrntk9vstn1jc2vai9fdvs6om8d@4ax.com>
Source record: 31818
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>
>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>citizen should
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"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

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altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3012. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dplpl3tjf6o5np2eir9jf2j81r997kkflj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31819
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
>>
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3013. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <rrlpl3p2v308oido6qhfijnt3oo4r2dahg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31820
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
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>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
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3014. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <erlpl3ph6atp3knslhbapm8ajelmaet61b@4ax.com>
Source record: 31821
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3015. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <orlpl39gb4d1p0dggo38adukcip7trrdds@4ax.com>
Source record: 31822
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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3016. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <irlpl3d1vn2jiaosp2cblvm9d2kooc3olf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31823
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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3017. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <brlpl35cgk2ae8e5jkpc75mfcqcpivri9l@4ax.com>
Source record: 31824
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
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3018. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0slpl39krl6r5js36s6a31vnllbnt4eodr@4ax.com>
Source record: 31825
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>why do you try o dloyd
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>adams
>>>>
>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3019. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3slpl3d0m91kfv22ijfiubhet4k8g7dauh@4ax.com>
Source record: 31826
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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3020. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <trlpl31luai00ajid3e9ajbvb327ah3uc7@4ax.com>
Source record: 31827
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:07:31 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:cu4ol31fm20mghr5a6spuib9iih690vlqg@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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3021. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:17:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <hslpl3dg8c5eesf8nsrhdl8njmck83ergt@4ax.com>
Source record: 31828
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
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>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3022. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:20:13 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b9mql3ds9hs9ao3fc6vom5e4k8bnuoth2d@4ax.com>
Source record: 31829
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3023. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <hfmql31pb0g4ijv8rv3d0jnaerj75a223n@4ax.com>
Source record: 31830
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
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3024. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <fgmql3tt8384trvr848ptrkh889ji1ha03@4ax.com>
Source record: 31831
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>>>wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3025. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ugmql3hqljaau16t6ud1fb0kvuig0ejqdo@4ax.com>
Source record: 31832
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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3026. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0hmql3phnod3405u2ff0t0li6ridvl6gn9@4ax.com>
Source record: 31833
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
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3027. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <5hmql35nlokboh8ign16eaj869kul0g7rc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31834
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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3028. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <mgmql39komb6dk0i7nl23lio37e1elr0tl@4ax.com>
Source record: 31835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
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3029. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <qgmql3pnmrjenejn53st19qo0ul81b25pm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31836
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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3030. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3hmql3lqodhmeqartv8kaihj1u1bgss9tp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31837
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3031. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:40:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <fhmql3ptqbti3t3hn8da12cu4ds4lum3ou@4ax.com>
Source record: 31838
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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3032. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2rnql35m4v0vu5k0mhgm77ll7p2nsqp0at@4ax.com>
Source record: 31693
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
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3033. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tqnql3dg667i9e45cmbci1oir8utrabvhf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31694
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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3034. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <oqnql395nnu5svm9tt46td6ruihl3c63cf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31695
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <6rnql3dvp3vemo5sgm08v02s2h900d48rs@4ax.com>
Source record: 31696
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3036. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <fpnql31kh3p2tn3igfmta9sd7g9nop91vc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31839
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>>
>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>
>>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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3037. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <iqnql3ha713n4qa2grsscm0qpah00ug66q@4ax.com>
Source record: 31840
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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3038. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0rnql3llgut3kequ7q13e8dd3ur3baqsqd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31841
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>
>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>> why do you try o dloyd
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>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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3039. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <5rnql39vi7q6nvbfl2evm25g956mafnksd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31842
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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3040. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 15:52:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <n3oql3do08crj1mio1nsh5qe43n55fs3qh@4ax.com>
Source record: 31697
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>
>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>citizen should
>>>>>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3041. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 16:04:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <96oql3h2p7b6i22jhuqr5dlgoddrl3u0af@4ax.com>
Source record: 31698
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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3042. google really is a great tool!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 16:49:06 UTC
From: "N9QRX@n9qrx.org" <N9QRX@n9qrx.org>
Message-ID: <475d62a1$0$26043$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31700
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.autos.mini,rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.personals.gay,rec.radio.shortwave

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Groups View all web results ï¿½ Results 1 - 10 of about 14,800 for
an_old_friend.
Sorted by relevance Sort by date
why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I ...
Group: rec.radio.amateur.policy
an_old_friend kb9...@gmail.com rec radio amateur policy rec radio amateur
antenna rec radio amateur misc rec radio amateur equipment On Dec 7,
10:18 pm,
an_old_friend <kb9...@gmail.com> wrote: On Dec 7, 6:44 pm,
kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote: On Wed, ...
Dec 7 by an_old_friend - 133 messages - 5 authors

an_old_friend" <konstans@hotmail.com> comes clean ... Group:
rec.radio.amateur.policy
an Old friend an_Old_fri...@msn.com rec radio amateur policy
an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> I admit it. I have lied I have.
been stalking
everyone please let it stop my birthday is the 21 of feb 9i'll be 34
then) i live near
Springfield IL, and 33 white unmarried, Bisexual, switch (tend to be aa
bit more sub ...
Nov 30 2005 by an Old friend - 2 messages - 2 authors

an_old_friend is truly one fucked up individual ... Group: rec.radio.cb
SECWET_WOGER_BEHIND_THE_CURTAINS rec radio cb rec radio amateur
policy glendale woger is more fucked up On Thu, 23 Mar 2006 23:25:24
GMT, "U-Know-Who" <no-...@nowhere.com> wrote: "an_old_friend"
<konst...@hotmail.com>
wrote in message
news:1143154381.047091.294950@g10g2000cwb.googlegroups.com. ...
Mar 25 2006 by - 139 messages - 26 authors

PING: an_old_friend Group: rec.radio.cb
an_old_friend konst...@hotmail.com alt politics nationalism white rec radio
cb rec radio amateur policy rec radio swap Tony Roma wrote: On 9 May 2006
12:50:23 -0700, "an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote: Fred
wrote: On 9
May 2006 09:31:43 -0700, "an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote:
no probadly ...
May 10 2006 by an_old_friend - 17 messages - 8 authors

ping: an_old_friend--->An Alliance Group: rec.radio.amateur.policy
Slow Code my.m...@no.spam rec radio amateur policy rec radio
cb "DrDeath" <drdeath555...@yahoo.com> wrote in news:12f4l0a78nrk981@corp.
supernews.com: "an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:1156698181.172334.220290@74g2000cwt.googlegroups.com... DrDeath
wrote: "an
old freind" <kb9...@amsat.org> ...
Aug 29 2006 by Slow Code - 28 messages - 11 authors

an_old_friend is truly one fucked up individual Group: rec.radio.cb
U-Know-Who wrote: "an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:1143154381.047091.294950@g10g2000cwb.googlegroups.com... but you
mind is
obviously very vulerwable you are threatened by the mere existance of people
different from yourself that you can't "defend" yourself with mere
force, ...
Mar 24 2006 by Dr.Death - 139 messages - 26 authors

Why can't Dloyd face the truth...why are you talking about sex ...
Group: rec.radio.amateur.policy
an_old_friend konst...@hotmail.com rec radio amateur policy rec radio
amateur
misc On Nov 21, 1:51 pm, an_old_friend <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote: On Nov
21, 1:47 pm, an_old_friend <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote: On Nov 21,
12:08 pm,
kb9...@hotmail.com wrote: On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 09:05:06 -0800 (PST),
Dloyd Lavies ...
Nov 21 by an_old_friend - 21 messages - 7 authors

an_old_friend is truly one fucked up individual Group: rec.radio.cb
U-Know-Who no-...@nowhere.com rec radio cb rec radio amateur
policy "an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:1143154381.047091.294950@g10g2000cwb.googlegroups.com...
Dr.Death wrote: "an_old_friend" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:1143148572.212236.85440@t31g2000cwb.googlegroups.com. ...
Mar 24 2006 by U-Know-Who - 139 messages - 26 authors

: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess ...
Group: rec.radio.amateur.policy
an_old_friend kb9...@gmail.com rec radio amateur policy soc men alt
recovery fundamentalism alt fan art-bell On Dec 5, 8:37 pm, <n9qrt.org>
wrote: "Truth" <TruthIsUnknownToCh...@ThisTime.org> wrote in message
news:dc5dl391cenjfatia05h8e0mf6hoo5ssqs@4ax.com... On Wed, 28 Nov 2007
20:43:29 -0800 (PST), ...
Dec 6 by an_old_friend - 2 messages - 2 authors

an_old_friend, Nude Tanned Blond Tranny Assfucks Outdoor Group:
alt.usenet.kooks
an_old_friend konst...@h0tmail.cum alt usenet kooks rec radio amateur policy
an_old_friend <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote in message <1144537622.332182.
301...@g10g2000cwb.googlegroups.com>... Tentacled whoops boy with
gigantic hairy
scary and the two bald men and tattered Hershey-highway wants to meet

long one-eyed ...
Apr 9 2006 by an_old_friend - 25 messages - 16 authors

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3043. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 17:03:02 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e30c4065-f1e9-4ff9-99e4-bd9052b087c7@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31699

On Dec 10, 10:08 am, "Roger Sparks" <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:3cc97035-c69e-43af-a2a1-6078e2bf8391@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
> text cut.....
>
> > The directional ammeter measures instantaneous
> > Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents
> > If. A directional ammeter that presents a single
> > number rather than the time varying If has probably
> > converted the instantaneous values to RMS.
> text cut......
>
> > ...Keith
>
> I don't think that the directional ammeter reads instantaneous Vt and It.
> The circuits I am thinking of sample a length of line (NOT A POINT) so the
> sample records average voltage (or current) from a period of time.
>
> If I understand the methodology of the directional ammeter correctly, it
> extracts energy from the wave from both magnetic (current) and voltage
> components. If the components are in phase, they add, and that only occurs
> with the wave going in the design direction. Yes, this is a reading of
> power, not voltage or current individually. Current and voltage are
> related by the Zo of the transmission line, so if we know current, we also
> know voltage, and visa versa.
>
> Agreed?

Only partly. If you look at the element on an instrument
like a Bird 43, you will find that it is both capacitively
and inductively coupled to the line. The capactive
coupling is sensitive to the total voltage on the line
at the point of the element, while the inductive coupling
is sensitive to the total current in the line.

The subtraction (or addition) is done in the element
where the voltage sample and the current sample
(scaled by Z0) are subtracted before being applied
to the diode. The output of the diode is the
rectified instantaneous difference of the voltage and
scaled current from the equations originally provided.
This is fed to an average responding meter which has
a scale marked to show (Vf**2)/Z0 (i.e. power).

You are correct that the element does not sample
at a point, but rather over the width of the coupling
element. This is done because of design
limitations and is one of the sources for error in the
instrument, though small if the wavelength is long
compared to the element.

There are many ways to obtain the instaneous
voltage and current for the subtraction (or addition).
Some designs measure the voltage by using
an electrical connection to the line, so these are
essentially measuring at a point. Other designs
measure the current by detecting the voltage
drop across a resistor in series with the line.

Diagrams of the internals of the Bird 43 element
are available in the Operations Manual here:
http://www.bird-electronic.com/products/product.aspx?id=81

...Keith

3044. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 19:34:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Dxg7j.52605$eY.26942@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31701

Keith Dysart wrote:
> There are many ways to obtain the instaneous
> voltage and current for the subtraction (or addition).

Here are the associated equations:

Vz = V*e^-jBz + V'*e^+jBz

Iz*Z0 = V*e^-jBz - V'*e^+jBz

Current is sampled in such a way as to perform
the multiplication by Z0. That's where the calibration
to Z0 comes in.

If one adds the two equations (samples) the reflected
terms drop out and the result is a voltage proportional
to the forward wave.

If one subtracts the two equations (samples) the
forward terms drop out and the result is a voltage
proportional to the reflected wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3045. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 20:20:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <vch7j.23663$4V6.10080@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31702

Cecil Moore wrote:
> If one adds the two equations (samples) the reflected
> terms drop out and the result is a voltage proportional
> to the forward wave.
>
> If one subtracts the two equations (samples) the
> forward terms drop out and the result is a voltage
> proportional to the reflected wave.

Continuing: The phase of the standing-wave current
in a 1/4WL stub is constant from feedpoint to tip.
However, two directional couplers, one placed at the
1/3 point and the other placed at the 2/3 point
would allow one to see the 30 degree phase shift in
the traveling-waves at the points before diode
rectification takes place.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3046. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 20:21:18 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lr7u2mueltrb3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31703

Keith Dysart wrote:
>
> Only partly. If you look at the element on an instrument
> like a Bird 43, you will find that it is both capacitively
> and inductively coupled to the line. The capactive
> coupling is sensitive to the total voltage on the line
> at the point of the element, while the inductive coupling
> is sensitive to the total current in the line.
>
> The subtraction (or addition) is done in the element
> where the voltage sample and the current sample
> (scaled by Z0) are subtracted before being applied
> to the diode. The output of the diode is the
> rectified instantaneous difference of the voltage and
> scaled current from the equations originally provided.
> This is fed to an average responding meter which has
> a scale marked to show (Vf**2)/Z0 (i.e. power).
> . . .

Another common directional wattmeter circuit is the Bruene type circuit. This uses an ordinary current transformer to get the current sample and a direct connection for the voltage sample. The voltage sample is reduced to the correct proportional value via a transformer or capacitive voltage divider. It shouldn't be hard to find a diagram of one on the web.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3047. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 20:48:32 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A034F667254Enonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31704

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in news:13lr7u2mueltrb3
@corp.supernews.com:

...
> Another common directional wattmeter circuit is the Bruene type circuit.
> This uses an ordinary current transformer to get the current sample and
> a direct connection for the voltage sample. The voltage sample is
> reduced to the correct proportional value via a transformer or
> capacitive voltage divider. It shouldn't be hard to find a diagram of
> one on the web.

The article at http://www.vk1od.net/VSWR/VSWRMeter.htm includes a simple
circuit analysis of the Breune design and some comment on the application
of the instrument.

Owen

3048. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:04:06 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A03520A2FFEBnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31705

"Roger Sparks" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in
news:Aeadnd5Ug-aDysDanZ2dnUVZ_vCknZ2d@neonova.net:

>
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:3cc97035-c69e-43af-a2a1-6078e2bf8391@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com.
> ..
>
> text cut.....
>> The directional ammeter measures instantaneous
>> Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents
>> If. A directional ammeter that presents a single
>> number rather than the time varying If has probably
>> converted the instantaneous values to RMS.
> text cut......
>>
>> ...Keith
>
> I don't think that the directional ammeter reads instantaneous Vt and
> It. The circuits I am thinking of sample a length of line (NOT A
> POINT) so the sample records average voltage (or current) from a
> period of time.
>

Many simple reflectometer designs do indeed sample the line over a short length of line, and that short length may be 100mm or more.

Ideally, they would take the sample at a point. (Since a point has zero length, I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly takes a point sample.)

Although sampling over a non-zero length limits their accuracy somewhat, if that length is kept sufficiently short, they are still able to provide sufficiently accurate measurements.

Owen

3049. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felones all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:46:24 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjkc3o$5qi$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31706
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.shortwave

<N9QRX@n9qrx.org> wrote in message
news:475d62a1$0$26043$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>
> Advanced Groups Search

what is you point?

3050. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:08 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <rsoql3p8gfqv2rtdbd8g1sf74hbk5mh1fk@4ax.com>
Source record: 31707
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>
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>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>>
>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3051. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ktoql310eks2cujuq61okhctnr77umm2on@4ax.com>
Source record: 31708
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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3052. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <7uoql35d9dqbjh62lq2bi7ci42dq7ms4rg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31709
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
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>>>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
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3053. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cuoql3hbsn74ve8vgn4tbpmolf3srqfdsm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31710
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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3054. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ouoql3dief9ftkdno62bndlpbr2mh7o3mg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31711
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <juoql3pjho9vf7dakctq3bbp4bcvrrsadd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31712
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <luoql3lj3dg93l0db875phssh3hf159qau@4ax.com>
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>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>>>>why do you try o dloyd
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>adams
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and
noow motezrella
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3057. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <huoql3993bi096rnbbblvajq6afta57t7t@4ax.com>
Source record: 31714
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3058. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:48:10 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <02pql3d359at9h3630hbu2q6sjcj0k712u@4ax.com>
Source record: 31715
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>
>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>citizen should
>>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>>>>
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3059. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:52:37 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <o2drl3pang8f6624p3fqv2kjpb723batvt@4ax.com>
Source record: 31716
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3060. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 21:59:32 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fjkcs4$6b2$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 31717

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "Roger Sparks" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in
> news:Aeadnd5Ug-aDysDanZ2dnUVZ_vCknZ2d@neonova.net:
>
>
>>"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:3cc97035-c69e-43af-a2a1-6078e2bf8391@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com.
>>..
>>
>>text cut.....
>>
>>>The directional ammeter measures instantaneous
>>>Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents
>>>If. A directional ammeter that presents a single
>>>number rather than the time varying If has probably
>>>converted the instantaneous values to RMS.
>>
>>text cut......
>>
>>>...Keith
>>
>>I don't think that the directional ammeter reads instantaneous Vt and
>>It. The circuits I am thinking of sample a length of line (NOT A
>>POINT) so the sample records average voltage (or current) from a
>>period of time.
>>
>
>
> Many simple reflectometer designs do indeed sample the line over a short
> length of line, and that short length may be 100mm or more.
>
> Ideally, they would take the sample at a point. (Since a point has zero
> length, I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly takes a
> point sample.)

The voltage sample is easy... measure the voltage using an infinitely
thin probe.

The current sample is measured in a similar way by measuring the
magnetic field over a infinitely small segment of the conductor. There
are sensitivity issues or bandwidth issues, but there are lots of very,
very small magnetic field probe schemes around.

If one says, "point sample" == "less than 1/1000 wavelength), I think
it's actually pretty straight forward, certainly for 100 MHz or less.

(3mm is 1/1000 lambda).

>
> Although sampling over a non-zero length limits their accuracy somewhat,
> if that length is kept sufficiently short, they are still able to provide
> sufficiently accurate measurements.
>
> Owen

3061. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 22:16:09 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjke18$79q$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31718

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:

>> So how many nanoseconds does that 36.6 degree phase shift represent?
>
>
> As far as impedance discontinuity *points* go, a nonsense
> question.

The question was excellent. 'Impedance discontinuity points' is nonsense.

> How many nanoseconds does it take for a signal to travel
> through a dimensionless point???? Well, let's see. What
> is the speed of light multiplied by zero? Hmmmm, that's
> a really tough one.

The hard part would be inverting zero sec^-1 in order to get units of
time. :-)

73, ac6xg

3062. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 22:57:28 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjkgen$9nr$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31720

Keith Dysart wrote:

> It takes many more reflections of reflections before the
> impedance at the input starts to look like a short.

An excellent point, Keith. And applications for it abound.

Problem is that it conflicts with the predictions made by the power propagation model. (The politically correct name is the Joules/sec propagation model.) That model shows that only a single reflection of power is needed to explain the whole thing. Of course in some cases the wave of power has to figure out how to turn around and go back the other direction after it's been cancelled in order to conserve energy. (A problem it wouldn't have to solve had it not violated it in the first place.) Admittedly, some of the details have yet to be worked out. :-)

73, ac6xg

3063. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-10 23:07:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%Ej7j.7136$AR7.5327@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31719

Jim Kelley wrote:
> The question was excellent. 'Impedance discontinuity points' is nonsense.

It is common practice during an analysis to consider
the impedance discontinuity where Z0 changes to be point
connections at a plane. All of my technical books draw
the connections that way. None of them attempt to
treat the connection as anything other than points.
If you choose to analyze what happens at a 1 mm drop
of solder, be my guest.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3064. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:09:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <g9lrl39cg7do4pabpp5u4n57g3b2u0ael2@4ax.com>
Source record: 31721

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:04:06 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:

>I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly takes a
>point sample.

Slotted line.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3065. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:16:15 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fjkksfkdg1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 31727

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:04:06 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:
>
>
>>I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly takes a
>>point sample.
>
>
> Slotted line.

Doesn't take current sample

Probe is of finite size (albeit small fraction of lambda in most cases)

The difficulty of making accurate RF current measurements at a point is why things like slotted lines were invented. You can measure voltage at a series of points and calculate what the current *must* be.

3066. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:36:02 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0375F8C20Bnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31722

Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in
news:g9lrl39cg7do4pabpp5u4n57g3b2u0ael2@4ax.com:

> On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:04:06 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:
>
>>I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly takes a
>>point sample.
>
> Slotted line.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Thanks Richard and Jim,

I mean't literally a point sample, and I doubt that we can manufacture a probe for either voltage or current that has zero dimensions (ie is influenced ONLY by conditions at a point of no physical size.).

I go on to say (if you read on) in different words that notwithstanding that, practical probes can be made that give acceptable accuracy.

They unsaid key thing is that these probes do not depend on averaging over a length of line (as Roger suggested), that is actually a defect that limits their usable upper frequency.

Owen

3067. Should somebody as KOOKy as Morkie have an amateur Radio License??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:36:49 UTC
From: 160 rocks ! <"160 rocks !">
Message-ID: <475dd03f$0$26284$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31723
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

He should be reviewed.

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3068. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felones all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:41:46 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjkmcg$i6m$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31724
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"160 rocks !" <"160 rocks !"> wrote in message
news:475dd03f$0$26284$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> He should be reviewed.

for what?
I break no law no rule of the srvice I am moral and upstanding man

3069. Re: Should somebody as KOOKy as Morkie have an amateur Radio License??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:49:23 UTC
From: kc7qru@NotReally.ham
Message-ID: <475dd339$0$26029$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31725
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Why did you thread jack, you crazy bastard?

It was an on topic post about policy. That policy question being: Should a crazy bastard like you be allowed in the amateur radio service? Get it now, stupid?
"160 rocks !" <"160 rocks !"> wrote in message news:475dd03f$0$26284$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> He should be reviewed.
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3070. Re: why does mork thread jack?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 00:54:23 UTC
From: HF.Ham@NoSpam.Biz
Message-ID: <475dd465$0$25980$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31726
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,ba.broadcast

why must you spam?

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3071. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felones all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:01:04 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjkngomqr1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31728
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

<kc7qru@NotReally.ham> wrote in message
news:475dd339$0$26029$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> Why did you thread jack, you crazy bastard?

becuase it is baseless crap

>
> It was an on topic post about policy. That policy question being: Should a
> crazy bastard like you be allowed in the amateur radio service?
not crazy nor a bastard

3072. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felones all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:05:05 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjknoanoo1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31729
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,ba.broadcast

<HF.Ham@NoSpam.Biz> wrote in message
news:475dd465$0$25980$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> why must you spam?

I don't spam

3073. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:06:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <shdrl394csocrv56qvt8dv7i514he17tq3@4ax.com>
Source record: 31730
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:08 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
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>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>adams
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>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3074. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:06:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <9jdrl314neevv175lfa2pvhpkvi818nsfu@4ax.com>
Source record: 31731
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>> citizen should
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>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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3075. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:06:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <uidrl35d9imft0ah37io7f5md4pclinkea@4ax.com>
Source record: 31732
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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3076. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:07:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <rjdrl3tuugju5o90pvnbb8hcjp7qgg3pjf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31733
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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3077. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:07:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <kjdrl3p3e92kgbu0hkut0u8cp8sbarbbrj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31734
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
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3078. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:07:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <pjdrl3d48vh2erdg257164asu6mbrb31nq@4ax.com>
Source record: 31735
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
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3079. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:07:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <mjdrl3h1e69bfvemef9avn16mfef6qurf7@4ax.com>
Source record: 31736
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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Date: 2007-12-11 01:07:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ejdrl390f6bob2fg2o7f7epgql19logi87@4ax.com>
Source record: 31737
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3081. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:07:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8kdrl3pvqc5s6fmlcplea16aa525smjjrg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31738
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>citizen should
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3082. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:12:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bul7j.5470$fl7.2623@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31739

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Problem is that it conflicts with the predictions made by the power
> propagation model. (The politically correct name is the Joules/sec
> propagation model.) That model shows that only a single reflection of
> power is needed to explain the whole thing. Of course in some cases the
> wave of power has to figure out how to turn around and go back the other
> direction after it's been cancelled in order to conserve energy. (A
> problem it wouldn't have to solve had it not violated it in the first
> place.) Admittedly, some of the details have yet to be worked out. :-)

Wow Jim, you need to repeat Fields and Waves 310. :-)
You have misunderstood virtually every principle
of the wave reflection model.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3083. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:15:10 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <i4prl3lo1oiqh250paa284i5tsespurd6v@4ax.com>
Source record: 31740
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3084. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:18:01 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjkomb$i43$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31742

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Problem is that it conflicts with the predictions made by the power
>> propagation model. (The politically correct name is the Joules/sec
>> propagation model.) That model shows that only a single reflection of
>> power is needed to explain the whole thing. Of course in some cases
>> the wave of power has to figure out how to turn around and go back the
>> other direction after it's been cancelled in order to conserve energy.
>> (A problem it wouldn't have to solve had it not violated it in the
>> first place.) Admittedly, some of the details have yet to be worked
>> out. :-)
>
>
> Wow Jim, you need to repeat Fields and Waves 310. :-)
> You have misunderstood virtually every principle
> of the wave reflection model.

I wouldn't presume to take credit for any of the above. I learned it
on r.r.a.a. from someone who I think needs to take Fields and Waves 1.
:-)

73, ac6xg

3085. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:27:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dsprl396a90sisp65mq76ocnsh0qpp1tj9@4ax.com>
Source record: 31741
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
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>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
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>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
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>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
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>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3086. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:39:53 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <06prl39k2do44hv8ccpmrsm33mr3am44ds@4ax.com>
Source record: 31643

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:16:15 -0800, Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:04:06 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:
>>
>>
>>>I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly takes a
>>>point sample.
>>
>>
>> Slotted line.
>
>Doesn't take current sample

Hi Jim,

Never needed to with a slotted line.

>Probe is of finite size (albeit small fraction of lambda in most cases)

And the time to measure anything is finite too.

>The difficulty of making accurate RF current measurements at a point is
>why things like slotted lines were invented. You can measure voltage at
>a series of points and calculate what the current *must* be.

At worst, only three points, and generally for SWRs folks here would
agree were astronomical (and incalculable, but I could measure them
anyway).

With four fixed points (nominally eighth wave, but a range of
frequencies can be accommodated), I could determine the complex
impedance of any load. [re. "Microwave Measurements," Ginzton, Sec.
5.12] There are a myriad of other slotted line techniques, but I will
leave them for a suitable occasion.

I have never had to consider what the current *must* be - an
unnecessary elaboration.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3087. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:42:18 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <onqrl3ldlv8b2t0omoebljchjo7i9hqjkv@4ax.com>
Source record: 31644
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
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>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3088. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:43:56 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <0f754a54-6c46-498b-b847-a004f3c8c830@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31645

On Dec 9, 8:03 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> 998cc wrote:
> > There are still worthwhile folks here.
>
> > The draw of the internet and cell phones has taken its toll on the numbers
> > of ham radio operators; ironically, the number of newsgroup spammers and
> > trolls may lead some of the ex-hams back to the radio.
>
> The internet is not for children. If you don't have a decent spam
> filter on your email--shame on you. If you don't have a decent spam
> filter on your newsreader, shame on you.
>
> If you think your definition of a troll is everyone elses' think
> again--some define troll as, "Does not agree with me."

indeed that is true
>
> Go figure ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

3089. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:45:14 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <6dd9565a-c04a-4519-9dfb-77361492e1a5@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31646

On Dec 9, 10:46 am, Allodoxaphobia <bit-buc...@config.com> wrote:
> When I entered rec.radio.amateur.antenna this morning there were 116
> new posts in the ng. My filters killed 98 of them outright.
> The preponderance of them were _not_ spam.
>
> I've no doubt the ng has already lost a number of valuable contributors
> as a result of this wretched state of affairs.
>
> I can remember 8-10 years ago when this ng was an active, on-topic,
> vibrant place for gentlemen (and ladies) to discuss antennas.

same could be said of RRAP too unforunately Ham in general rewaded the
harrassers and forgers
>
> Sad.....
>
> Followup to alt.test if you have any hope of _me_ seeing it.
>
> Jonesy W3DHJ

3090. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:47:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <X_I7j.31742$Pv2.25404@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31647

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>> Problem is that it conflicts with the predictions made by the power
>>> propagation model. (The politically correct name is the Joules/sec
>>> propagation model.) That model shows that only a single reflection
>>> of power is needed to explain the whole thing. Of course in some
>>> cases the wave of power has to figure out how to turn around and go
>>> back the other direction after it's been cancelled in order to
>>> conserve energy. (A problem it wouldn't have to solve had it not
>>> violated it in the first place.) Admittedly, some of the details
>>> have yet to be worked out. :-)
>>
>> Wow Jim, you need to repeat Fields and Waves 310. :-)
>> You have misunderstood virtually every principle
>> of the wave reflection model.
>
> I wouldn't presume to take credit for any of the above. I learned it on
> r.r.a.a. from someone who I think needs to take Fields and Waves 1. :-)

If you are talking about me, you have either misunderstood
what I said or you enjoy bearing false witness. Here's a quote
from my 2005 magazine article at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/energy.htm

"The author has endeavored to satisfy the purists in this
series of articles. The term "power flow" has been avoided
in favor of "energy flow". Power is a measure of that energy
flow per unit time through a plane. Likewise, the EM fields
in the waves do the interfering. Powers, treated as scalars,
are incapable of interference. Any sign associated with a power
in this paper is the sign of the cosine of the phase angle
between two voltage phasors."

Also, here is an EXCEL spreadsheet version of what happens
during the transient buildup to steady-state.

http://www.w5dxp.com/1secsgat.gif

Do you really consider 30 iterations to be only a single
reflection?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3091. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 01:57:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <alqrl3hacr11rggftp3ogu6313pmgrjoch@4ax.com>
Source record: 31648

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 00:36:02 GMT, Owen Duffy <none@no.where> wrote:

>I mean't literally a point sample, and I doubt that we can manufacture a
>probe for either voltage or current that has zero dimensions (ie is
>influenced ONLY by conditions at a point of no physical size.).

Hi Owen,

I would say that is arguable given my exposure to research in
Nanotechnology. I've seen one molecule probes (illustrated actually,
by microscopes that do enjoy vastly higher resolutions than were state
of the art 10 years ago; and they can image complex atoms and small
molecules).

These scales are commonly referred to as 1D, or quantum dots. Now,
given a measurement must be made, it demands a probe. Further, given
a quantum dot sized probe, it necessarily describes the smallest size
for which any smaller size yields no more information.

The practicality of it is that this quantum dot would have to reside
at the end of a very thin lead. A carbon nanotube so qualifies, and
they can be grown to considerable length (for this field), and they
themselves occupy no more than 1nM diameter (for a single walled
construction which is not terribly difficult to obtain).

In the practical field of RF, I seriously doubt such a probe/lead
combination would perturb a slotted line. In fact, their influence
would be lost in the decimals far to the right of the accuracy of the
line's construction. Or, I could easily imagine that most computers
would suffer rounding errors long before the probe/lead's influence
could be calculated if the line were perfect.

Yes, for the absolutist (no speaking of you Owen), a probe could never
be small enough, but if it were smaller it would be impossible to
obtain a reading. Sort of self-extermination of the absolutist
argument.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3092. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:24:03 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjksc8$3li$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31649

Richard Clark wrote:

> ...
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard:

In my course of study, I was forced to take a class in human psychology--I hated it--its' use I could not fathom, to one engaged in the technical aspects of "the real world" it seemed a waste.

However, that class was all about running into the likes of you.

You are an actor on a stage, yet we all wish to view NO performance. You are a writer, in your imagination--yet we have no interest in your book. You are all important--to yourself, but you have NO importance to me.

You are a spoiled child who will even accept "negative attention" as opposed to "no attention at all"--and in all actuality--that is what you truly deserve.

You are a mess man, get a hold of yourself ... anyone who would even lend a hand in your support is an idiot--OWN IT MAN! Only an idiot can befriend you at the present time--grow up ...

Now,
3's :-)

JS

3093. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:27:21 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <7ctrl3pkpof8mpl6peg1lhl7hlktb05v5s@4ax.com>
Source record: 31650
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
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>> Steve, K4YZ
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>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3094. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:41:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <57url31m1pd741pv2r8025ak9663kjlib7@4ax.com>
Source record: 31651
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
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>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3095. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:46:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjktm5$6c7$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31652

an_old_friend wrote:

You sick b*st*ard, you are the prime example of a mis-guided, depraved,
low-life scum-sucker which he speaks of--get thee behind me satan! <LOL>

You silly gay perverted b*st*rd!

Disgusted,
JS

3096. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:47:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjktp1$6c7$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31653

an_old_friend wrote:

Silly, sick, homosexual FREAK!

PLONK!

Disgusted with your mere existance!,
JS

3097. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:38 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <k8qrl3l5014ma0j0bn1ucv6m5cv23ue24m@4ax.com>
Source record: 31654
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:59 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3098. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:38 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <g8qrl3l019gpluvhtq4450benjhiqrm74r@4ax.com>
Source record: 31655
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:08 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3099. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <hbqrl3du2f1ont8513bpdinlgs3ilbk8li@4ax.com>
Source record: 31656
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>> citizen should
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Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <mbqrl3pcogqdujpp50tobn33brnt327mpp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31657
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 02:50:34 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3101. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tbqrl31fea35r1t294483ugbocv6r694ve@4ax.com>
Source record: 31658
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3102. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <rbqrl3pkhuc2ol4cmsufaaouv6rrfkiuvs@4ax.com>
Source record: 31659
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From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3104. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3cqrl3129a8ulbe80513jrgfqh1de7885r@4ax.com>
Source record: 31661
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
>>>>>>>>>>
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3105. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-11 02:48:39 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <gcqrl3podvkq9ifrut1ek96djmssm2md11@4ax.com>
Source record: 31662
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3106. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 03:01:36 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <c1vrl357m9hpdskhmd57gpoogdtf2dmrt6@4ax.com>
Source record: 31663
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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3107. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 04:43:58 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475e158f$0$5008$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31664

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:54d831ae-e085-4175-8623-d8749fbd415d@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 9, 10:59 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> I do not understand why people will not accept that, when one connects a
>> length of transmission line of Zo1 to another length of transmission line
>> with Zo2, there can/will be a phase change at the discontinuity.
>>
>> If there is a phase change on the Zo1 line by itself when the
>> discontinuity
>> is 0 + j0 impedance (short) or 0 +j0 conductance (open), shouldn't there
>> be
>> a phase shift between 0 and pi/2 when the impedance (or as you say,
>> "impedor") is added somewhere in between, i.e. when connecting the line
>> of
>> Zo2, such as -j567 ohms at the electrical degree point of the
>> termination?
>
> This argument does seem to have a certain attractiveness.
>
>> It is partially understood in terms of a lumped component of -j567 but
>> that
>> model describes the mismatch at the discontinuity only. It must be
>> corrected
>> at the system level to also accouint for the known 10 degree additional
>> transmission line contribution of the 100 ohm line.
>
> It seems to me that if connecting a -j567 impedance
> produces a certain response, it should not matter how
> that -j567 impedance is produced. Consider the following
> cases:
>
> - produce the -j567 with a lumped capacitor
> - produce the -j567 with 10 degrees of 100 ohm line
> - produce the -j567 with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line
>
> The claim appears to be that despite the 43.4 degrees
> of 600 ohm line being terminated in the exact same
> -j567 impedance in all cases, the phase shift
> experienced at the interface is different in each
> case.
>
> Does this really make sense?
>
> ...Keith

I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity (travelling 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm line. At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600) = -j0.945 on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly). This abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or 43 degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance change when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model correct. Comments welcome.

3108. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 06:08:13 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <hPp7j.201$Sa1.62@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31665

John Smith wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>
>> ...
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Richard:
>
> In my course of study, I was forced to take a class in human
> psychology--I hated it--its' use I could not fathom, to one engaged in
> the technical aspects of "the real world" it seemed a waste.
>
> However, that class was all about running into the likes of you.

Don't sweat it, "John". As you've stated, you couldn't fathom "its' use."

> You are an actor on a stage, yet we all wish to view NO performance.

Who's "we", "John"? For whom do you speak?

> You
> are a writer, in your imagination--yet we have no interest in your
> book.

Who is "we"? I find Richard's posts quite entertaining.

> You are all important--to yourself, but you have NO importance to
> me.

Get over it, "John". It isn't all about you, whoever you are.

Dave K8MN

3109. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 07:17:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjldhg$eo3$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31666

Dave Heil wrote:

Heil, you are an idiot. You are, perhaps the biggest idiot I have run into in the news groups, and that is saying something, Richard is second--only to you ... <ROFOL>

Keep on truckin', if persistence counts, you have one thing going for you. :-)

JS

3110. Re: Is this a loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 07:20:07 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <95112ad14b57ef39a0ca366bdf178b4b@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 31667

H. P. Friedrichs wrote:

> I'm trying to understand why a CB antenna needs to be able to "handel"
> 50,000 Watts. :0
>
> Pete
> AC7ZL
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> James barrett wrote:
>>> Hi, I was looking up antennas on google, and found a radio shop's
>>> antenna page. These antennas have some kind of coil welded onto them.
>>> Are these what you would call loading coils? And by the picture I
>>> can't tell if the coil is at the bottom, middle or top of the antenna.
>>> Any guesses?
>>>
>>> http://www.mpaudio1.com/cbmobileantennas.html
>>
>> Presumably, the plastic looking things in the center
>> are insulators which makes the coils = loading coils.
>> But with CB antennas, one needs to be careful about
>> presumptions as some are designed for looks only.

3111. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 07:40:39 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <s5esl3hjvehnjh38tk460c7obiaico76ts@4ax.com>
Source record: 31668

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 23:43:58 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>A lumped component is not enough to make the model correct.
>Comments welcome.

Hi Dan,

It works both ways. However, lines can appear to be equivalent to lumped components until you, say, double the frequency. The two models clearly diverge. Where you could place a series resonant lumped circuit in place of a resonant line (or versa vice) at a fundamental frequency, the lumped series circuit would rarely demonstrate parallel resonance at twice that frequency, but the line would.

But it appears the model hasn't been constrained to less than an octave bandwidth - until after Keith submitted the winning ticket to the lottery commission. Cecil's lotteries are like that. To date (more than 12 years now) you are the only winner, and I haven't seen your prize awarded yet.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3112. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 08:25:01 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <pc+xerHdlkXHFALG@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31669

Jim Lux wrote:

>>> The circuits I am thinking of sample a length of line (NOT A
>>>POINT) so the sample records average voltage (or current) from a
>>>period of time.
>> Many simple reflectometer designs do indeed sample the line over a
>>short length of line, and that short length may be 100mm or more.
>> Ideally, they would take the sample at a point. (Since a point has
>>zero length, I can't quickly think of a sampling technique that truly
>>takes a point sample.)
>
>The voltage sample is easy... measure the voltage using an infinitely
>thin probe.
>
>The current sample is measured in a similar way by measuring the
>magnetic field over a infinitely small segment of the conductor. There
>are sensitivity issues or bandwidth issues, but there are lots of very,
>very small magnetic field probe schemes around.
>
Agreed; we're discussing principles here, and the issue of single-point sampling is mostly a practical one.

In principle, we can always choose a method of sampling that doesn't require a finite length of line. Within the limits of our skill and imagination, we can also make the current and voltage pickups physically smaller, so that they occupy less length along the line. Or if skill and imagination fail, we can shift the whole discussion to longer and longer wavelengths, to make the error as small as we like. It may not be practical, but no general principles are being broken.

The issue of single-point sampling is interesting in its own right, but in this much wider discussion it is only a minor detail. In order to move on with the wider discussion, let's agree to assume that single-point sampling always *can* be achieved, within the accuracy that we require.

>
>If one says, "point sample" == "less than 1/1000 wavelength), I think
>it's actually pretty straight forward, certainly for 100 MHz or less.
>(3mm is 1/1000 lambda).

Even for practical instruments, this particular source of error is usually quite small. At any one frequency, it is always possible to null the bridge in the reverse direction, so that the voltage and current samples (as described by Cecil) will cancel. How well the cancellation holds over a wider frequency band will depend on the choice of bridge

circuit and the way it is constructed.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

3113. Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 10:40:41 UTC
From: pciparisse@gmail.com
Message-ID: <076383e7-1af5-4f7f-b6a8-5ea1a276b06c@b15g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31670

Hello,

Would like to compare link budget between
portable-radio with typical small rubber whip antenna and
vehicular-radio with 1/4-wave or 5/8 antenna or vertical dipole on the
roof

Gain difference between vertical ground plane and dipole is about 2dB.

What I'm looking for is the gain difference between

portable whip
1/4-wave on car roof
5/8 on car roof
Vertical dipole

Does anybody have more info?

Thanks in advance

Pierre
ON7CIP

3114. Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 10:55:16 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <crqsl350okgrnjp7lqcs8p47aevfaq6el9@4ax.com>
Source record: 31671

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 02:40:41 -0800 (PST), pciparisse@gmail.com wrote:

>Hello,
>
>Would like to compare link budget between
>portable-radio with typical small rubber whip antenna and
>vehicular-radio with 1/4-wave or 5/8 antenna or vertical dipole on the
>roof
>
>Gain difference between vertical ground plane and dipole is about 2dB.
>
>What I'm looking for is the gain difference between
>
>portable whip

It's a NO-NO. Don't call it "antenna".

>1/4-wave on car roof

THE standard.

>5/8 on car roof

Definitely bad on 2 meters.
Whip is elastic and moves and wiggles and causes additional QSB.

>Vertical dipole

Not on a car roof.

>
>Does anybody have more info?
You do. What's your operating frequency range.
Why do you keep it top secret?

w.

3115. Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 11:02:35 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <mfrsl31m06ut92knor0esf1un2h8vub9s0@4ax.com>
Source record: 31672

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 11:55:16 +0100, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@ .- --- -.
DOT .- t> wrote:

>>
>>Does anybody have more info?
>You do. What's your operating frequency range.
>Why do you keep it top secret?

Ahhh...it's in the subject line!
>Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

WhoonEarthreadssubjectlines?

sorry,
w.

3116. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 12:19:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Ofv7j.4889$Dt4.3518@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31673

AI4QJ wrote:
> Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity (travelling
> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm line.
> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600) = -j0.945
> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly). This
> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or 43
> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance change
> when Zo changes.

Exactly. Plot -j567/100 and -j567/600 on a Smith Chart and
read the phase shift directly from the wavelength scale
around the outside of the chart.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3117. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 13:24:03 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <cc26945d-5d4e-4447-9c52-0349214733d1@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31674

> When I fully retire, wife and I agree we need to leave the
> Land-of-the-Loonies (California.)
>
> Be nice to have a space to have some REAL antennas back!
>
> Envy you, you must be in "Gods' Country!"
>
> Warm regards,
> JS

Well, far enough past the 'sub' urban, half acre, country estates,
that I can have/afford some scrub brush land...

It was a deal made in heaven...
A happy seller who openly snickered <in my face as he pocketed the
check> as he slicked the dumb city boy out of $900 an acre for swamp
and brush with a big mud hole...
A happy buyer who snickered <silently> as he got a prime antenna farm
for $900 an acre...

Cheers ... denny / k8do

3118. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 13:47:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Uxw7j.4895$Dt4.3040@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31675

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Exactly. Plot -j567/100 and -j567/600 on a Smith Chart and
> read the phase shift directly from the wavelength scale
> around the outside of the chart.

Well, not exactly directly. One must multiply the
delta-wavelength by 360 degrees to get the phase
shift. If the angle of reflection coefficient
degree scale is used, it must be divided by two
to get the actual phase shift.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3119. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 15:16:23 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjm9k9$j99$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31676

Denny wrote:

> ...
> Well, far enough past the 'sub' urban, half acre, country estates,
> that I can have/afford some scrub brush land...
>
> It was a deal made in heaven...
> A happy seller who openly snickered <in my face as he pocketed the
> check> as he slicked the dumb city boy out of $900 an acre for swamp
> and brush with a big mud hole...
> A happy buyer who snickered <silently> as he got a prime antenna farm
> for $900 an acre...
>
> Cheers ... denny / k8do

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder!

Still, those antennas are, most likely, going to require some mosquito spray in the summer ...

Warm regards,
JS

3120. Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 15:29:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <l1y7j.52861$eY.12505@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31677

I've been reviewing my 1950s college textbooks to
see where my concepts came from. Here's a couple
of example quotes:

"Transmission Lines and Networks", Walter C. Johnson,
(c) 1950.

"... when the load reflects part of the incident energy,
it is found that the rms voltage and current vary almost
periodically along the line. This *effect* is *caused*
by the *interference* between the incident and reflected
waves, and the *resultant* variation is called a standing
wave."

The idea that interference *causes* effects (such as
standing waves) was not originated by me.

"Fields and Waves in Modern Radio", Ramo and Whinnery,
(c) 1944, 1953

"... energy cannot pass the perfect conductor ... Hence
all *energy brought* by the incident wave must be returned
in a reflected wave."

The idea that waves *bring* energy and that there is actual
energy in a reflected wave was not originated by me.

These concepts were probably around before I was born.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3121. The World of Gauss

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 15:59:36 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8dfa1905-78d1-4cd8-ae11-145644698490@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31678

The limits of a field of equilibrium can be seen as a distorted bubble
the shape of which is governed by the laws of partial pressures.
A galaxy can be seen as a cluster of such gravitational bubbles
where all are in a state of equilibrium as is the cluster itself. All
of which
are bound by a nuetral force bonded skin or surface such as with H2O
upon which can carry small forces such as an insect e.t.c..
These surfaces create clusters of gravitational force that can only
be broken in shear because of the laws of partial pressure where they
can reform in equilibrium or unite with associated gravitational
fields
in a ever expanding form.(two forces in compression create a shear
line at 45 degrees to the force axis)
Since a cluster is finite as with a bubble bath where all neutral
surface
cling to each other then the extremes of these surface which are
bound by a common neutral bound 'skin' must be a volume where
nothing exists. When the cluster expandes into a new partial pressure
zone a new boundary or miniscus is formed to bond the innards in a
state of equilibrium. Therefore all movement cannot exist without
rotation..
Food for thought.
I provided this posting because only outside the subject of antennas
can this group continue to exist in a cordial manner.
Will this stop disagreement? I doubt it since as we all became
pseudo experts in radio transmission by the same token we can become
pseudo experts in physics. Einstein move over!
Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ......xg..(uk)

3122. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 16:16:43 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <LJy7j.212$Sa1.163@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31679

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> Heil, you are an idiot. You are, perhaps the biggest idiot I have run
> into in the news groups, and that is saying something...

But we are left wondering what it is that is being said. After all, you're an anonymous CBer who chastises others from the shadows. You haven't the courage of your convictions, "John".

> ...Richard is
> second--only to you ... <ROFOL>

Richard is quite obviously an intelligent person. That alone seems enough to chafe you.

> Keep on truckin', if persistence counts, you have one thing going for
> you. :-)

Oh, I'm persistent. I can punctuate and spell. I'm interested in antennas and find your stuff distracting. I find it amusing that someone of your ilk attacks Richard. I've learned much from reading his posts and those of W7EL. W8JI's material was most helpful in installing a beverage antenna. On the other hand, I've never learned anything useful from you.

Dave K8MN

3123. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 16:18:36 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjmd8s$t4s$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 31680

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>
> My postulate is that Newton was wrong: moving objects come to a rest
> without any external applied force. Every observation made supports
> this. There's no need to consider what happens in a frictionless
> environment, since such a thing doesn't exist.

Isn't that like lossless wires, perfect grounds, and other such?

The conditions that cause an object to slow and stop in real life are the proof of the law. To the contrary, it proves Newton correct. The forces act just as they should.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

3124. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 16:28:27 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <cf0a9a59-c008-4248-89c5-fcbe033955fb@r1g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31681

On Dec 11, 10:16 am, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Denny wrote:
> > ...
> > Well, far enough past the 'sub' urban, half acre, country estates,
> > that I can have/afford some scrub brush land...
>
> > It was a deal made in heaven...
> > A happy seller who openly snickered <in my face as he pocketed the
> > check> as he slicked the dumb city boy out of $900 an acre for swamp
> > and brush with a big mud hole...
> > A happy buyer who snickered <silently> as he got a prime antenna farm
> > for $900 an acre...
>
> > Cheers ... denny / k8do
>
> Beauty is in the eye of the beholder!
>
> Still, those antennas are, most likely, going to require some mosquito
> spray in the summer ...
>
> Warm regards,
> JS

Nyaaah, not a problem... You city slickers just have too thin a
skin...

denny

3125. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 17:08:37 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjmg6o$4d3$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31682

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> But we are left wondering what it is that is being said. After all,
> you're an anonymous CBer who chastises others from the shadows. You
> haven't the courage of your convictions, "John".

10-fer 'gud buddy!

>> ...Richard is second--only to you ... <ROFOL>
>
> Richard is quite obviously an intelligent person. That alone seems
> enough to chafe you.

LOL! I am at a loss for words ...

>
>> Keep on truckin', if persistence counts, you have one thing going for
>> you. :-)

>
> Oh, I'm persistent. I can punctuate and spell. I'm interested in
> antennas and find your stuff distracting. I find it amusing that
> someone of your ilk attacks Richard. I've learned much from reading his
> posts and those of W7EL. W8JI's material was most helpful in installing
> a beverage antenna. On the other hand, I've never learned anything
> useful from you.

My goodness! Keep up the good work, you parents are pulling for you--I
am sure ...

> Dave K8MN

Time to hammer down, gonna leave this clown-town ...

3's 'gud buddy!,
JS

3126. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 17:18:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjmgok$5rc$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31683

Dave Heil wrote:

[...]

Without a personality to attack, the "fish out of water" become quite
apparent ...

JS

3127. Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 17:18:46 UTC
From: cmor <alpinedescents@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f2d94a6f-5d4e-444b-a945-becdacb48e30@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31684

I'm trying to create a largish ferrite receiver antenna tuned
exclusively to the 457khz range. I was going to get the ferrite rod
from here:

http://www.stormwise.com/page26.htm

As I only need the single frequency I was wondering if it was more
effective to make a self-resonant antenna?, or does a capacitor not
decrease quality of the single?

Secondlly, I have very little experience in the radio world, and was
considering following am radio plans similar to this to attach my
antenna to:
http://www.stormwise.com/page56.htm

Just swapping the variable capacitor for a fixed one tuned to my
frequency.

Is this the optimal way to get the strongest signal? Can anyone point
me in a direction to get more information on how to build such a
receiver? Most important is the range of the antenna in picking up
very weak signals.

Thanks,
Chris

3128. Re: noise-to-signal ratio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 17:24:59 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <77bcf761-38ff-4b60-b305-84d222d3879d@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31685

On Dec 10, 9:46 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> an_old_friend wrote:
>
> You sick b*st*ard, you are the prime example of a mis-guided, depraved,
> low-life scum-sucker which he speaks of--get thee behind me satan! <LOL>

and you just go and prove why the NG are in trouble JS
>
> You silly gay perverted b*st*rd!
>
> Disgusted,
> JS

3129. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 18:35:12 UTC
From: "pdrahn@coinet.com" <co_farmer@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <1e70109d-3d9d-47ef-b2d2-4ec20c1254ed@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31686

On Dec 11, 9:18 am, cmor <alpinedesce...@gmail.com> wrote:
> I'm trying to create a largish ferrite receiver antenna tuned
> exclusively to the 457khz range. I was going to get the ferrite rod
> from here:
>
> http://www.stormwise.com/page26.htm
>
> As I only need the single frequency I was wondering if it was more
> effective to make a self-resonant antenna?, or does a capacitor not
> decrease quality of the single?
>
> Secondlly, I have very little experience in the radio world, and was
> considering following am radio plans similar to this to attach my
> antenna to:http://www.stormwise.com/page56.htm
>
> Just swapping the variable capacitor for a fixed one tuned to my
> frequency.
>
> Is this the optimal way to get the strongest signal? Can anyone point
> me in a direction to get more information on how to build such a
> receiver? Most important is the range of the antenna in picking up
> very weak signals.
>
> Thanks,
> Chris

Are you trying to build a better avalanche receiver or what? The
trancievers available today seem to be pretty good.

Paul, KD7HB

3130. Re: Can u need our products such as mmds downconverter and power inserter/adaptor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 18:39:42 UTC
From: "pdrahn@coinet.com" <co_farmer@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <f5a5cf27-ec2a-47d3-bc91-4079743b464e@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31687

On Dec 9, 8:43 pm, qifeich...@gmail.com wrote:
> Dear Sirs or madams,
>
> How are u today ?
>
> Now let us take this opportunity to introduce ourselves,Qifei
> electronic, as one of professional manufacturer in the field of TV
> reception system such as MMDS downconverter , C/KU-band LNB/LNBF and
> so on .We are loacted at southeast of China adjencent Shanghai to
> Nanjing(the heart of GoldenYangtze River in China). Nowadays ,we have
> about 50 employees and 100000 pcs per month sold out both domestic and
> abroad market. For a full company profile I sincerely invite you to
> visit our website as the followings:http://www.zjqifei.com/english/company.asp
> PC:We also attech our catalogue and price list to u for your
> reference.
>
> Should u interest any items ,please let us know and the exact and
> competitive quotation upon your specific model ,quantity and require.
>
> We are looking forward to hearing from u and will carefully consider
> any proposals likely to lead to business between us.
>
> Best regards,
>
> Eason
>
> Manager
> QIFEI ELECTRIC /奇飞电子
>
> ADD:Ruli development zones,Zhenjiang City,Jiangsu Province,China
>
> Fax:+86511-83753375 Tel:+86511-83755692
>
> E-mail: w...@zjqifei.com Web:http://www.zjqifei.com
>
> skype ID : enidwu2007 MSN:qifeich...@hotmail.com

Hello, I am fine.

And this has what relating to antennas?

Paul, KD7HB

3131. Re: Can u need our products such as mmds downconverter and power inserter/adaptor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 18:44:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjmlr7huu1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31688

pdrahn@coinet.com wrote:

>> ...
> And this has what relating to antennas?
>
> Paul, KD7HB

Well, you'll need to hook an antenna to it--to "pirate" sat tv ...

JS

3132. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 19:06:26 UTC
From: K7ITM <k7itm@msn.com>
Message-ID: <dcca6544-d39f-49b1-b03d-21491b34c47d@d61g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31689

On Dec 11, 9:18 am, cmor <alpinedesce...@gmail.com> wrote:
> I'm trying to create a largish ferrite receiver antenna tuned
> exclusively to the 457khz range. I was going to get the ferrite rod
> from here:
>
> http://www.stormwise.com/page26.htm
>
> As I only need the single frequency I was wondering if it was more
> effective to make a self-resonant antenna?, or does a capacitor not
> decrease quality of the single?
>
> Secondlly, I have very little experience in the radio world, and was
> considering following am radio plans similar to this to attach my
> antenna to:http://www.stormwise.com/page56.htm
>
> Just swapping the variable capacitor for a fixed one tuned to my
> frequency.
>
> Is this the optimal way to get the strongest signal? Can anyone point
> me in a direction to get more information on how to build such a
> receiver? Most important is the range of the antenna in picking up
> very weak signals.
>
> Thanks,
> Chris

What specific kind of signals are you trying to pick up, and what is it that will prevent you from hearing them? That is, if the signals are buried in atmospheric noise, a more "sensitive" antenna that also picks up more noise as well as more signal isn't going to help the signal-to-noise ratio. For that, you may need to use some additional knowledge about the signal that you can use to differentiate it from the noise. At 457kHz, atmospheric noise is very high amplitude, and it doesn't take much of an antenna plus receiver to get all the signal that will do you any good.

On the other hand, if the thing that keeps you from hearing the desired signal is an interfering signal, the null of a loop (or ferrite rod) antenna can be used to get rid of that signal that comes from one direction (which lets you listen more easily to the desired signal, provided your desired signal isn't coming from the same direction).

Cheers,
Tom

3133. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 20:12:37 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjmr64$o72$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31690

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>>
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>>
>>>> Problem is that it conflicts with the predictions made by the power
>>>> propagation model. (The politically correct name is the Joules/sec
>>>> propagation model.) That model shows that only a single reflection
>>>> of power is needed to explain the whole thing. Of course in some
>>>> cases the wave of power has to figure out how to turn around and go
>>>> back the other direction after it's been cancelled in order to
>>>> conserve energy. (A problem it wouldn't have to solve had it not
>>>> violated it in the first place.) Admittedly, some of the details
>>>> have yet to be worked out. :-)
>>>
>>>
>>> Wow Jim, you need to repeat Fields and Waves 310. :-)
>>> You have misunderstood virtually every principle
>>> of the wave reflection model.
>>
>>
>> I wouldn't presume to take credit for any of the above. I learned it
>> on r.r.a.a. from someone who I think needs to take Fields and Waves
>> 1. :-)
>
>
> If you are talking about me, you have either misunderstood
> what I said or you enjoy bearing false witness. Here's a quote
> from my 2005 magazine article at:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/energy.htm

Hi Cecil -

Yes, I'm very familiar with that article. You've already posted a
link to it dozens of times on this newsgroup. It very clearly
illustrates exactly those thing which I may have somewhat more
'colorfully' restated above, and more. It includes equations with
variables for forward and reflected power all throughout, a reference
to a supposed "4th mechanism of reflection" (that's the magical way in
which waves of power and energy change direction), and illustrations

with arrows named Pref showing how power is reflected at impedance discontinuities.

Back when our corresponence was more cordial, I advised you not to write those things. And now you'd like to deny having done it; all the while portraying me as a liar. You're beautiful, man.

73, ac6xg

3134. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 21:04:16 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjmu71$r64$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31691

Cecil Moore wrote:

> The idea that interference *causes* effects (such as
> standing waves) was not originated by me.

It must have taken great courage to admit that. Perhaps there's some consolation in the fact that you can still take credit for originating the idea that interference causes waves to reflect. :-)

> The idea that waves *bring* energy and that there is actual
> energy in a reflected wave was not originated by me.

Believe it or not, even prior to the advent of radio it was presumed that waves transport energy, from the Sun to the Earth for example. Still, it must be a humbling concession to make. :-)

ac6xg

3135. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 21:21:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IbD7j.70194$RX.55268@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31692

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Yes, I'm very familiar with that article. You've already posted a link
> to it dozens of times on this newsgroup. It very clearly illustrates
> exactly those thing which I may have somewhat more 'colorfully' restated
> above, and more. It includes equations with variables for forward and
> reflected power all throughout,

Yes, forward and reflected power measured at a *FIXED* measurement
point. There is no "power flow" anywhere in my article. Energy
does the flowing. Power is the measurement at a *FIXED* measurement
point of that energy flow past that *FIXED* point. Did you note
the use of the word, "FIXED"?

Even though all my references, including the IEEE Dictionary
allow for "power flow", I avoided it in my article as a favor
to you.

> a reference to a supposed "4th mechanism
> of reflection" (that's the magical way in which waves of power and
> energy change direction),

Yes, that may be somewhat original and therefore frightening
for you. Galileo would have scared you to death. If, as Walter
C. Johnson says, interference can *cause* standing waves, it
can probably also cause reflections at an impedance discontinuity
through wave cancellation. You are going to have to do more
than wave your hands to prove otherwise. Not refusing to
answer my questions about my examples would be a good start.

Remember your absolute refusal to compute the total joules/sec
after the first internal reflection arrived at the thin-film
anti-reflective coating in my example? When you learn how to
properly manage irradiance, get back to us.

> and illustrations with arrows named Pref
> showing how power is reflected at impedance discontinuities.

No! No! No! Power is NOT reflected at an impedance discontinuity.
Those are Poynting vectors. Energy is reflected and that reflected
energy is measured and called "reflected power". Reflected power
is not moving. You continue to get it wrong. The reflected power
is acutally reflected energy measured flowing past a *FIXED* point
near the impedance discontinuity. There are joules in the reflected
wave. The joules in the reflected wave are measured flowing past
a *FIXED* measurement point. But, of course, I have explained
all of this to you before yet you continue bear false witness

after all these years.

> Back when our corresponence was more cordial, I advised you not to write
> those things. And now you'd like to deny having done it; all the while
> portraying me as a liar. You're beautiful, man.

I changed my article just to make you happy. You obviously
have misunderstood, either through lack of processing power,
ignorance, or deliberately. I would guess it is deliberate.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3136. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 21:30:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2kD7j.70196$RX.2285@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31593

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The idea that interference *causes* effects (such as
>> standing waves) was not originated by me.
>
> It must have taken great courage to admit that. Perhaps there's some
> consolation in the fact that you can still take credit for originating
> the idea that interference causes waves to reflect. :-)

I have *never* said I was uttering anything original. I
am on record for learning all this in college 50 years
ago. Any prudent physicist would be forced by reality to
admit that the principle of conservation principle is valid
and the wave reflection model is valid. If you accept the
validity of those two models, you cannot help but realize
that wave cancellation results in reflections.

If two coherent waves are canceled in one direction in a
transmission line, where do their energy components go?
It's a no-brainer. There is only one other direction
available.

>> The idea that waves *bring* energy and that there is actual
>> energy in a reflected wave was not originated by me.
>
> Believe it or not, even prior to the advent of radio it was presumed
> that waves transport energy, from the Sun to the Earth for example.
> Still, it must be a humbling concession to make. :-)

I have never asserted that anything I have presented was
original. I have said I learned it all in college 50 years ago.

Some have asserted that reflected waves must not contain any
energy because they don't care where the energy goes. Such are
the delusions of grandeur exhibited by some on this newsgroup.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3137. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 22:02:39 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lu2834opb7s85@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31594

Michael Coslo wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
>>
>> My postulate is that Newton was wrong: moving objects come to a rest
>> without any external applied force. Every observation made supports
>> this. There's no need to consider what happens in a frictionless
>> environment, since such a thing doesn't exist.
>
>
> Isn't that like lossless wires, perfect grounds, and other such?
>
> The conditions that cause an object to slow and stop in real life
> are the proof of the law. To the contrary, it proves Newton correct. The
> forces act just as they should.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -

To repeat my posting of Dec. 8:

This would be funny if it weren't sad. This newsgroup is one of the few places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving bodies and friction would be taken seriously. But it's really no surprise, since it's much less unreasonable than the imaginative alternative theories which are seriously presented, and just as seriously argued, here daily.

My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection of theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice, my intent being to show how such a rejection leads to incorrect results. But I see it's drawing the same serious response as Cecil's and Art's postings. All that's missing is one of Richard's quotes from Terman and support from Derek.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3138. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 22:44:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <npE7j.5598$fl7.2719@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31595

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection
> of theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice,

Roy, once again you distort what I have said.
I did NOT reject any theoretical cases. I said
I personally don't have time to consider those
cases as my daughter is facing emergency surgery
in New York state and I am standing by to hop a
plane during the Christmas season rush.

If you know more about my personal time than I do,
please let me know exactly how you accomplish that
feat. If your argument is that gurus know everything,
I will certainly understand. You have used that
argument before.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3139. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 23:28:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <H2F7j.52919$eY.23984@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31596

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> This would be funny if it weren't sad.

I'll tell you what would be funny if it weren't sad. You present yourself as some omniscient guru on this newsgroup yet you recently showed your absolute ignorance of standing waves and the math behind that subject.

Most of the knowledgeable people on this newsgroup now know that, as far as standing waves go, you are just a flimflam man. I am amazed that you have the balls to post anything else after that fiasco.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3140. Re: Can u need our products such as mmds downconverter and power inserter/adaptor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-11 23:43:21 UTC
From: Spamm Trappe <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnflu84p.1cun.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 31597

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 10:39:42 -0800 (PST), pdrahn@coinet.com wrote:
> On Dec 9, 8:43 pm, qifeich...@gmail.com wrote:
>> Dear Sirs or madams,
>>
>> How are u today ?

<-- BIG snip -->

> Hello, I am fine.
>
> And this has what relating to antennas?
>
> Paul, KD7HB

I'm fine, too. We're ALL fine!

Why did you re-post the slime ball's spam?

3141. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 00:12:57 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <jkvrl316dj2sl6qk5q9nrn5qon65djktra@4ax.com>
Source record: 31598
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:38 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:08 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3142. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 00:12:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <5mvrl3paudtjfqppfuqjhrnt07tbotrlbd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31599
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>>>>>>>why do you try o dloyd
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3143. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 00:12:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <7mvrl3pdlrbv9gg61la4l13qkg2blltpjv@4ax.com>
Source record: 31600
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
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3144. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 00:12:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tlvrl35hrru6b6evgrfdo64v0e06fubg3h@4ax.com>
Source record: 31601
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:59 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>> citizen should
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3145. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-12 00:12:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cmvrl3lap0dvpbale3u44ck592b00i0jr6@4ax.com>
Source record: 31602
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3146. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 00:17:46 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ms9ul3pqp0qgo19c9f9n9g8reakbfpajij@4ax.com>
Source record: 31603
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3147. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 00:38:22 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f2d80$0$5004$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31604

"cmor" <alpinedescents@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:f2d94a6f-5d4e-444b-a945-becdacb48e30@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> I'm trying to create a largish ferrite receiver antenna tuned
> exclusively to the 457khz range. I was going to get the ferrite rod
> from here:
>
> http://www.stormwise.com/page26.htm
>
> As I only need the single frequency I was wondering if it was more
> effective to make a self-resonant antenna?, or does a capacitor not
> decrease quality of the single?
>
> Secondlly, I have very little experience in the radio world, and was
> considering following am radio plans similar to this to attach my
> antenna to:
> http://www.stormwise.com/page56.htm
>
> Just swapping the variable capacitor for a fixed one tuned to my
> frequency.
>
> Is this the optimal way to get the strongest signal? Can anyone point
> me in a direction to get more information on how to build such a
> receiver? Most important is the range of the antenna in picking up
> very weak signals.
>
> Thanks,
> Chris

As another poster said, there is very high noise at this frequency. The way this radio works is to use the coil as both an antenna and the resonating inductance in the tuned circuit. I have found that, in high noise applications like this, often the best way to get a clear signal is to off-tune the receiving antenna, for example, tuning the receiving circuit to the frequency you need but using a shorter antenna. A 40m antenna often works well for receiving 80m and 160m stations without all the noise. However, you cannot employ such a method with this radio. The radio does look interesting from a hobbyist point of view though, and a good way to sell large ferrite rods :-)

3148. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 01:03:39 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lucrfpo24hd52@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31605

AI4QJ wrote:
>
> As another poster said, there is very high noise at this frequency. The way
> this radio works is to use the coil as both an antenna and the resonating
> inductance in the tuned circuit. I have found that, in high noise
> applications like this, often the best way to get a clear signal is to
> off-tune the receiving antenna, for example, tuning the receiving circuit to
> the frequency you need but using a shorter antenna. A 40m antenna often
> works well for receiving 80m and 160m stations without all the noise. . .

Do you mean you can get a better signal/noise ratio with a 40 m antenna on 80 or 160 than with a half wave 80 or 160 meter antenna? If so, what do you suppose the mechanism is by which the shorter antenna distinguishes between signal and noise?

I've seen cases where a receiver designed for use with a small whip antenna became overloaded when connected to a decent antenna. Adding attenuation or using a shorter antenna improved the S/N ratio because a lot of the noise was due to intermod from the receiver overloading. I've never seen this with a decent receiver, however.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3149. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felones all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 01:34:11 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjndqs$cm6$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31606
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.usenet.kooks,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fjkmcg$i6m$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "160 rocks !" <"160 rocks !"> wrote in message
> news:475dd03f$0$26284$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>> He should be reviewed.
>
> for what?
> I break no law no rule of the srvice I am moral and upstanding man
>

3150. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 01:35:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <uneul3h6qfsg3afvraeor4qfl622etr5df@4ax.com>
Source record: 31607
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
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>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
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nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3151. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:00:07 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31608

On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity (travelling
> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm line.
> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600) = -j0.945
> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly). This
> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or 43
> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance change
> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model correct.
> Comments welcome

I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.

What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
Would it make much difference what was in them?
How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?

...Keith

3152. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:00:41 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fd1854ee-c29c-44d6-bd61-2f2ae92d27d3@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31609

On Dec 10, 8:33 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > It seems to me that if connecting a -j567 impedance
> > produces a certain response, it should not matter how
> > that -j567 impedance is produced. Consider the following
> > cases:
>
> > (1) - produce the -j567 with a lumped capacitor
> > (2) - produce the -j567 with 10 degrees of 100 ohm line
> > (3) - produce the -j567 with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line
>
> > The claim appears to be that despite the 43.4 degrees
> > of 600 ohm line being terminated in the exact same
> > -j567 impedance in all cases, the phase shift
> > experienced at the interface is different in each
> > case.
>
> They are terminated in the same value of impedance
> but they are not terminated in identical impedances.
> Please see the IEEE Dictionary for the three different
> definitions of impedance. Each case involves a different
> reflection coefficient at the -j567 point.
> (I added a number to each case above.)
>
> (1) involves an *impedor* with a reflection coefficient
> of 1.0 at -93.2 degrees when connected to the 600
> ohm line. The reflected wave at the feedpoint lags
> the forward wave by 43.4 + 93.2 + 43.4 = 180 degrees.
> The impedance is a real impedor, not a virtual impedance.
>
> (2) involves an impedance discontinuity with a
> reflection coefficient of -0.7143. With 10 degrees
> of 100 ohm line, the reflected wave lags the forward
> wave by 2(43.4 + 36.6 + 10) = 180 degrees. The phase
> shift at the discontinuity is 36.6 degrees each way.
> The impedance is caused by superposition of component
> waves at the impedance discontinuity.
>
> (3) with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line, the reflected
> wave lags the forward wave by 2(43.4 + 0 + 46.6) = 180
> degrees. The phase shift at the 600 to 600 ohm junction
> is zero. The reflection coefficient at the 600 to 600
> ohm junction is 0, different from (1) and (2) above.
> The impedance is completely virtual and thus cannot

> cause anything.

I see how you have done the arithmetic, and if I
understand correctly, you would claim these are
all systems with 90 "electical degrees".

What about the following...

Open circuit 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line attached
to 80 degrees of 100 ohm line. The drive point impedance
will be 0 ohms. And the impedance at the junction will
be the same -j567. Using your arithmetic, there is
90-46.6-80 -> -36.6 degrees of phase shift at the
junction. The physical length is 126.6 degrees
while the system is 90 "electrical degrees".

Is the definition of a system with 90 "electrical degrees"
becoming any system where the drive point impedance
has no reactive component?

...Keith

3153. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:06:24 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <34e57dcc-4929-46ff-9bdc-7f620daf2caf@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31610

On Dec 11, 10:29 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> I've been reviewing my 1950s college textbooks to
> see where my concepts came from. Here's a couple
> of example quotes:
>
> "Transmission Lines and Networks", Walter C. Johnson,
> (c) 1950.
>
> "... when the load reflects part of the incident energy,
> it is found that the rms voltage and current vary almost
> periodically along the line. This *effect* is *caused*
> by the *interference* between the incident and reflected
> waves, and the *resultant* variation is called a standing
> wave."
>
> The idea that interference *causes* effects (such as
> standing waves) was not originated by me.
>
> "Fields and Waves in Modern Radio", Ramo and Whinnery,
> (c) 1944, 1953
>
> "... energy cannot pass the perfect conductor ... Hence
> all *energy brought* by the incident wave must be returned
> in a reflected wave."
>
> The idea that waves *bring* energy and that there is actual
> energy in a reflected wave was not originated by me.
>
> These concepts were probably around before I was born.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Did Johnson really say "almost periodically"?
Pretty close to periodic, but not quite? Hmmmm!

I suppose it just shows that even the best write
with a bit of laxness now and then.

Short quotations without the context are so unfair.

...Keith

3154. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:24:10 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lul2umvjlcsdc@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31611

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 11, 10:29 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> I've been reviewing my 1950s college textbooks to
>> see where my concepts came from. Here's a couple
>> of example quotes:
>>
>> "Transmission Lines and Networks", Walter C. Johnson,
>> (c) 1950.
>>
>> "... when the load reflects part of the incident energy,
>> it is found that the rms voltage and current vary almost
>> periodically along the line. This *effect* is *caused*
>> by the *interference* between the incident and reflected
>> waves, and the *resultant* variation is called a standing
>> wave."
>>
> . . .
> Did Johnson really say "almost periodically"?
> Pretty close to periodic, but not quite? Hmmmm!
>
> I suppose it just shows that even the best write
> with a bit of laxness now and then.
>
> Short quotations without the context are so unfair.
>
> ...Keith

Yes, Johnson said that, but it's due to being precise rather than lax. Much of the following sections deals with lines having loss, so his statement is quite apparently intended to include them.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3155. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:33:23 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f5686$0$15338$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31612

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lucrfpo24hd52@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>>
>> As another poster said, there is very high noise at this frequency. The
>> way this radio works is to use the coil as both an antenna and the
>> resonating inductance in the tuned circuit. I have found that, in high
>> noise applications like this, often the best way to get a clear signal is
>> to off-tune the receiving antenna, for example, tuning the receiving
>> circuit to the frequency you need but using a shorter antenna. A 40m
>> antenna often works well for receiving 80m and 160m stations without all
>> the noise. . .
>
> Do you mean you can get a better signal/noise ratio with a 40 m antenna on
> 80 or 160 than with a half wave 80 or 160 meter antenna?

When I lived in Florida, the largest wire antenna that I could get in my attic was a bent 40m dipole (that worked quite well at 40m). When tuning to 75-80m, I could hear all the stations with very little noise background. When I came up hear and was able to experiment with wire antennas, I learned that on the 75-80m band, using an antenna tuner, that as you began to become a resonant circuit on 75-80 you heard a lot of noise. At that point, as your VSWR through the tuner-antenna approached 1-2 where you could actually transmit, the noise on the transdceiver was/is (as we all know) very high on these bands.

When other people complianed of noise, it was a common practice for them to use 2 transceivers or a transmitter with a separate receiver on 75 80m. The transmitter of course was tuned as close to 1:1 as possible but the receiver was tuned to a higher VSWR to 'tune-out' the noise, yet the signals higher than noise came through very well. I was actually quite surprized to find out how much noise there was on 75-80m when I was actually able to transmit/receiver at a VSWR close to 1:1.

This was/is something other people do routinely and is somewhat better than an old wivws tale. Of course, by not tuning in the noise, you risk not tuning in the very weak stations but you can come to an accomodation where you hear mostly what you want to hear while getting rid of noise. The attenuate button does not work as well for this (my opinion).

> If so, what do you suppose the mechanism is by which the shorter antenna
> distinguishes between signal and noise?

If the antenna has a high VSWR, although you cannot transmit efficiently, signals significantly stronger than noise level can still be received, or so I think as do others. I am not sure at this time 'why' the gain of the noise

is not comparable to that of stronger signals when adjusting the receicver for normal listening volumes. But when listing at 80m, you can simply take a 20 foot piece of wire and hang it indoors and you will hear a lot of stations quite clearly and the noise level will be much lower than when you tune it resonant.

> I've seen cases where a receiver designed for use with a small whip
> antenna became overloaded when connected to a decent antenna. Adding
> attenuation or using a shorter antenna improved the S/N ratio because a
> lot of the noise was due to intermod from the receiver overloading. I've
> never seen this with a decent receiver, however.

For me, Yeasu 747 and icom IC718 (as you can see on my QRZ photo). These are fairly decent receivers. There were no front end overload effects; the signals were located skip distances for 75-80m with nothing local nearby (except maybe "noise", and it just occurs to me that local "noise" from powerlines or whatever could be overloading my front end...hmmm...not sure).

AI4QJ
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3156. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:34:00 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <K_Wdnb9yIbU7y8LanZ2dnUVZ_tTinZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31613
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Keith Dysart wrote:

On Dec 9, 9:36 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:

The constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept requires the
difficult-to-believe observation that a directional ammeter placed very
near the end of an open transmission line will read the same current as
if it were placed at the source end. Perhaps someone can perform that
experiment some day, but I can not imagine how it can be done without
placing a load on the line, thus invalidating the initial assumptions.

The experiment will show the expected result but will
not help understand why. For that, examination of
the measurements and arithmetic performed by
a directional ammeter is useful.

Below, all voltages and currents are instantaneous.

Total voltage, Vt = Vf + Vr
Total current, It = If - Ir

Vf = If * Z0
Vr = Ir * Z0

Substituting....

Vt = (If + Ir) * Z0
Ir = Vt/Z0 - If

If = It + Ir
If = It + (Vt/Z0 - If)
If = (It + Vt/Z0)/2

Similarly, Ir = (It - Vt/Z0)/2

The directional ammeter measures instantaneous
Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents
If. A directional ammeter that presents a single
number rather than the time varying If has probably
converted the instantaneous values to RMS.

Examing It and Vt at various points on the line
and doing the above arithmetic will reveal why
the same value for If is obtained everywhere.

Directional wattmeters are more common
than directional ammeters. A directional

wattmeter does the above arithmetic then
squares If, multiplies by Z0 and presents
the results in watts.

All this from just measuring Vt and It.

...Keith

Hi Keith,

Thanks to you and others for responding on this side issue. It was
very helpful to me and resulted in a vast improvement in how I
understood the theory behind directional watt meters. I had the
misconception that current pickup over some lineal distance of
transmission line was NECESSARY for the device to work, but now clearly
understand that instantaneous measurement points suffice (and that
instantaneous current measurement may be impossible).

After considerable thought, I think the math you presented above is for
one of two cases of reflective waves, the reflection from a higher
impedance load. When the load is less than the Zo of the line, the
currents add but voltages subtract. Right? The end result is the
same for both cases.

To elaborate, the power (Pt) resident on the transmission line will
always be the sum of forward power and reflected power. Mathematically:

Ptotal = Pf + |Pr|

Pt = If * Vf + |(-Ir * Vr)| (Case of load impedance greater than
line impedance) (Case 1)

or

Pt = If * Vf + |(Ir * - Vr)| (Case of load impedance less than
line impedance) (Case 2)

Notice that Pt is always the ABSOLUTE SUM of the two power terms
because the reflective power always carries a negative sign on either
the current or voltage term. As a result, the summed value of the
resident power on a mismatched line is always greater than the actual
power going to the load.

Your example was correct for Case 1. I will show only Case 2.

Vt = Vf - Vr

It = If + I r

Vf = If * Z0

Vr = Ir * Z0

Substituting...

Vt = (If - Ir) * Z0

Ir = If - Vt / Z0

If = It - Ir

If = It - If + Vt/Z0

If = (It + Vt/Z0)/2

Similarly, Ir = (It - Vt/Z0)/2

The results are the same for both Case 1 and Case 2.

Agreed?

73, Roger, W7WKB

3157. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:48:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <iSI7j.23936$4V6.20209@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31614

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Open circuit 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line attached
> to 80 degrees of 100 ohm line. The drive point impedance
> will be 0 ohms. And the impedance at the junction will
> be the same -j567. Using your arithmetic, there is
> 90-46.6-80 -> -36.6 degrees of phase shift at the
> junction. The physical length is 126.6 degrees
> while the system is 90 "electrical degrees".

Yes, you have just discovered that a 100 to 600 ohm
impedance discontinuity *loses degrees* when the 600
ohm end is open. That's why a center-loaded mobile
antenna takes more coil than a base-loaded mobile
antenna. Think about it.

Hint: if the stub is open, the low Z0 needs to be
placed at the open end to make the stub physically
shorter.

If the stub is shorted, the high Z0 needs to be
placed at the shorted end to make the stub
physically shorter.

You seem to be surprised at that. One wonders why?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3158. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 03:51:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IUI7j.23937$4V6.11316@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31615

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Did Johnson really say "almost periodically"?
> Pretty close to periodic, but not quite? Hmmmm!

Yep, Johnson was very accurate. The "almost" could
be dropped from the statement for a lossless condition.

> I suppose it just shows that even the best write
> with a bit of laxness now and then.

It's the opposite of laxness that caused him to use
the word "almost".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3159. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:06:03 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A049993FF438nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31616

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:475f5686$0$15338$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13lucrfpo24hd52@corp.supernews.com...
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>>
>>> As another poster said, there is very high noise at this frequency.
>>> The way this radio works is to use the coil as both an antenna and
>>> the resonating inductance in the tuned circuit. I have found that,
>>> in high noise applications like this, often the best way to get a
>>> clear signal is to off-tune the receiving antenna, for example,
>>> tuning the receiving circuit to the frequency you need but using a
>>> shorter antenna. A 40m antenna often works well for receiving 80m
>>> and 160m stations without all the noise. . .
>>
>> Do you mean you can get a better signal/noise ratio with a 40 m
>> antenna on 80 or 160 than with a half wave 80 or 160 meter antenna?
>
...
> When other people complianed of noise, it was a common practice for
> them to use 2 transceivers or a transmitter with a separate receiver
> on 75 80m. The transmitter of course was tuned as close to 1:1 as
> possible but the receiver was tuned to a higher VSWR to 'tune-out' the
> noise, yet the signals higher than noise came through very well....

I note you are distancing yourself somewhat from this explanation, but
apparently supporting it. A foot in both camps.

Is the assertion supported by any sound technical explanation.

Roy gave one possible explanation of why reducing receiver input may
improve S/N ratio, but you later dismiss that (RX IMD noise) as a likely
explanation.

Fundamentally, wouldn't you expect S/N to degrade in a linear receiver
system as you decrease the Signal+Off-Air-Noise wrt the receiver
equivalent internal noise?

Have you actually measured and documented the claimed improvement, or can
you cite a reliable experiment? Can you really dismiss RX IMD noise as a
significant contribution? Do you have another likely explanation?

> This was/is something other people do routinely and is somewhat better
> than an old wivws tale. Of course, by not tuning in the noise, you

So, if it cannot be measured, if it cannot be explained, isn't it no more than an old wives tale?

Owen

3160. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:18:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uiJ7j.3776$Vq.2212@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31617

Roger wrote:
> To elaborate, the power (Pt) resident on the transmission line will always be
> the sum of forward power and reflected power.

That statement is slightly misleading. The length of the transmission line can be converted to time, e.g. one microsecond long. If the forward power is 100 joules/sec and the reflected power is 50 joules/sec, the total energy in the one microsecond long transmission line will be 100+50 = 150 microjoules. Energy is what is flowing in the feedline and must be conserved, not power.

The technically correct way to say what you are trying to say is: There is exactly the amount of energy resident in the transmission line needed to support the steady-state forward and reflected power readings. I realize that I am picking nits.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3161. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:24:53 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f6298$0$28836$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31618

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity
>> (travelling
>> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm
>> line.
>> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600)
>> = -j0.945
>> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly).
>> This
>> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or
>> 43
>> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance
>> change
>> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model
>> correct.
>> Comments welcome
>
> I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
> but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.
>
> What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
> Would it make much difference what was in them?
> How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?

I use the smith chart in my response.

If you have 3 black boxes each labeled "input impedance = -j567", they could contain a number of different things but since I am using the smith chart, they will contain 3 different lengths of open transmission lines.

Box 1 contains 10 degrees length at 4MHz of 100 ohm transmission line. Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*E10E2*10/360 = 2.08m long.

On the smith chart, plot from circle 10 degrees (transmission coefficient) and read -j5.67. Normalize to 1 = 100. The impedance at the input of the line is -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".

Box 2 contains 19.2 degrees length at 4MHz of 200 ohm transmission line. Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*19.2/360 = 4.0m long

On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 19.2 degrees (transmission coefficient) and read -j2.84. Normalize to 1 = 200. The impedance at the input of the line is -j(200*2.84) = -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".

Box 3 contains 27.2 degrees at 4MHz of 300 ohm transmission line. Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*27.2/360 = 5.67m long.

On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 27.2 degrees (transmission coefficient) and read -j1.89. Normalize to 1 = 300. The impedance at the input of the line is -j(300*1.89) = -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".

So, do all boxres labeled "input impedance =-j567 ohm" transmission lines behave the same when connected to the 600 ohm transmission line?

No.

For each of these, impedance at the discontinuity will be -j567. However, each has different electrical lengths, thus the 600 ohm line connecting to it will have to be cut to different electrical lengths, for all of the degrees to add to 90 total.

You can only say that all -j567 of a given Zo will affect phase shifts in connected 600 ohms lines in the same way.

So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are equal when it comes to transmission lines.

3162. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:37:49 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lupd1jn73v26c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31619

AI4QJ wrote:
> . . .
> When other people complianed of noise, it was a common practice for them to
> use 2 transceivers or a transmitter with a separate receiver on 75 80m. The
> transmitter of course was tuned as close to 1:1 as possible but the receiver
> was tuned to a higher VSWR to 'tune-out' the noise, yet the signals higher
> than noise came through very well. I was actually quite surprized to find
> out how much noise there was on 75-80m when I was actually able to
> transmit/receiver at a VSWR close to 1:1.
>
> This was/is something other people do routinely and is somewhat better than
> an old wivws tale. Of course, by not tuning in the noise, you risk not
> tuning in the very weak stations but you can come to an accomodation where
> you hear mostly what you want to hear while getting rid of noise. The
> attenuate button does not work as well for this (my opinion).
>
>> If so, what do you suppose the mechanism is by which the shorter antenna
>> distinguishes between signal and noise?
>
> If the antenna has a high VSWR, although you cannot transmit efficiently,
> signals significantly stronger than noise level can still be received, or so
> I think as do others. I am not sure at this time 'why' the gain of the noise
> is not comparable to that of stronger signals when adjusting the receicver
> for normal listening volumes. But when listing at 80m, you can simply take a
> 20 foot piece of wire and hang it indoors and you will hear a lot of
> stations quite clearly and the noise level will be much lower than when you
> tune it resonant.
> . . .

Certainly the noise level will be lower than when you match the antenna.
but so will the signals. In exactly the same ratio. And if you can hear
the signals clearly with the short antenna, you can hear them just as
clearly with the longer one -- unless you're overdriving something to
the point of nonlinearity with the longer antenna.

If you think you're actually improving the signal/noise ratio by
mismatching the antenna, then you've claiming that mismatching has
somehow given it the ability to tell the difference between what you
regard as "signal" and what you regard as "noise" even though both are
presumably on the same frequency. Or perhaps if the signal and noise are
coming from a different direction, the mismatch is causing a change in
the antenna's directional pattern. Neither of these fits with any known
theory, so I'd have to see some really solid quantitative measurements
to be convinced this is more than an old wives' tale. (And even then,
I'd be looking very hard for an explanation that fits the theory which

has suited us so well for over a century.)

Mismatching the antenna should do no more nor less than turning down the RF gain control. Have you tried doing that instead?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3163. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:38:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjnokt$8e6$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31620

cmor wrote:

> ...
> Thanks,
> Chris

Don't worry about the noise.

Construct the best possible setup you can. Pay close attention to matching the impedance to the receiver. Use quality/high-freq semiconductors, even better than required/stated--if possible, keep those noise figures low. Remove the antenna away from any potential noise source as you possibly can. Keep the antenna as high as you possibly can. Place the antenna where it will get the largest possible view of the heavens/horizon. Use as Hi-Q coil/cap as you can, to narrow the bandwidth as much as can be logically tolerated. Keep the coax/feeder as short as is logically possible and the run away from noise sources. Etc. ...

Now, worry about what you can do to help with noise reduction ... if you find you have too much gain, drop a gain control in ... filters?

Regards,
JS

3164. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:43:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lupno50s1jm27@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31621

Owen Duffy wrote:
> . . .
> Fundamentally, wouldn't you expect S/N to degrade in a linear receiver
> system as you decrease the Signal+Off-Air-Noise wrt the receiver
> equivalent internal noise?
> . . .

I wouldn't expect it to change by any discernible amount at HF, until the antenna gets very short or very mismatched. The noise figure of most HF receivers is good enough, and the atmospheric noise high enough, that it takes a poor antenna indeed before the receiver noise becomes apparent. This is certainly emphatically true on 80 and 160 meters in Florida.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3165. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:48:41 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f682b$0$28873$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31622

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A049993FF438nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:475f5686$0$15338$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
>> news:13lucrfpo24hd52@corp.supernews.com...
>>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>>>
>>>> As another poster said, there is very high noise at this frequency.
>>>> The way this radio works is to use the coil as both an antenna and
>>>> the resonating inductance in the tuned circuit. I have found that,
>>>> in high noise applications like this, often the best way to get a
>>>> clear signal is to off-tune the receiving antenna, for example,
>>>> tuning the receiving circuit to the frequency you need but using a
>>>> shorter antenna. A 40m antenna often works well for receiving 80m
>>>> and 160m stations without all the noise. . .
>>>
>>> Do you mean you can get a better signal/noise ratio with a 40 m
>>> antenna on 80 or 160 than with a half wave 80 or 160 meter antenna?
>>
> ...
>> When other people complianed of noise, it was a common practice for
>> them to use 2 transceivers or a transmitter with a separate receiver
>> on 75 80m. The transmitter of course was tuned as close to 1:1 as
>> possible but the receiver was tuned to a higher VSWR to 'tune-out' the
>> noise, yet the signals higher than noise came through very well....
>
> I note you are distancing yourself somewhat from this explanation, but
> apparently supporting it. A foot in both camps.
>
> Is the assertion supported by any sound technical explanation.
>
> Roy gave one possible explanation of why reducing receiver input may
> improve S/N ratio, but you later dismiss that (RX IMD noise) as a likely
> explanation.

No I did not!

First I said "There were no front end overload effects; the
signals were located skip distances for 75-80m with nothing local nearby

But then I said:

"(except maybe "noise", and it just occurs to me that local "noise" from powerlines or whatever could be overloading my front end...hmmm...not sure)."

Which is another way of saying "Hey, maybe you're right. Maybe strong signals from locally generated noise IS overloading my front end."

I don't dismiss things that Roy says as a casual thing. Even he wasn't saying this was absolutely the case. But I think he might be right. I learned something from his suggestion.

>
> Fundamentally, wouldn't you expect S/N to degrade in a linear receiver
> system as you decrease the Signal+Off-Air-Noise wrt the receiver
> equivalent internal noise?
>
> Have you actually measured and documented the claimed improvement, or can

Of course not. Geeze, when somebody says "hey, during net operations in the summer I use a separate tuner with a length of wire as a receiving antenna to lower the noise level", we do not proceed to define a scientific project to prove the claim is true. Unless you might be interested in providing funding for such a study in which case I could begin my early retirement.

> you cite a reliable experiment? Can you really dismiss RX IMD noise as a
> significant contribution? Do you have another likely explanation?

As above, I did not dismiss it at all after I considered noise from local sources.
>
>> This was/is something other people do routinely and is somewhat better
>> than an old wivws tale. Of course, by not tuning in the noise, you
>
> So, if it cannot be measured, if it cannot be explained, isn't it no more
> than an old wives tale?

When the speed of TEM waves was not known 1-1/2 centuries ago, and their existence could not be proven, was TEM waves an old wives tale? Maybe.

AI4QJ

3166. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:56:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <uoaul39i63a5varkuj6kgldcr6kcpkvdm6@4ax.com>
Source record: 31623
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:38 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:08 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3167. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:56:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <jqaul3pp1lvspkah5kgggqdptsqn5pkj95@4ax.com>
Source record: 31624
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
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3168. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:56:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <gqaul3t9buc5vj44sth4ct5dtoiuj1ntrj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31625
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>>>>>>>>>why do you try o dloyd
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3169. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:56:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <aqaul3hvojvrrnm28csos0qlbs4uked4e0@4ax.com>
Source record: 31627
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:59 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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3170. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 04:56:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <nqaul39veso08jt7qvqplatojfuskf2pab@4ax.com>
Source record: 31626
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3171. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:01:54 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A04A30BE524Fnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31628

Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
news:13lupno50s1jm27@corp.supernews.com:

> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> . . .
>> Fundamentally, wouldn't you expect S/N to degrade in a linear
>> receiver system as you decrease the Signal+Off-Air-Noise wrt the
>> receiver equivalent internal noise?
>> . . .
>
> I wouldn't expect it to change by any discernible amount at HF, until
> the antenna gets very short or very mismatched. The noise figure of
> most HF receivers is good enough, and the atmospheric noise high
> enough, that it takes a poor antenna indeed before the receiver noise
> becomes apparent. This is certainly emphatically true on 80 and 160
> meters in Florida.

Agreed Roy.

My graphic at http://www.vk1od.net/bpl/AreYouReady.htm shows the IRU-R P.372-8 predicted galactic noise levels to be some 35dB above a good receiver noise floor at 80m, and man made noise and especially atmospherics are well above that.

Harking back to IMD noise, it is a result of non-linearity in the receiver (front end usually), and can be improved by reducing the level of unwanted (ie out of band) signals reaching the electronics. Any form of front end filtering (like a detuned ATU) that favours out of band signals relative to inband will only exacerbate IMD noise, not improve it, so the proposed technique should not improve IMD noise.

As you noted, IMD noise can be an issue with a substandard receiver... for example I experience it with an Icom IC-R20 on a half wave dipole on 80m. I agree with you that most good receivers should have very low noise from IMD, so that AI4QJ's proposition without an apparent explanation.

Owen

3172. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:06:34 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f6c5c$0$28873$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31629

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13lupd1jn73v26c@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> . . .
>> When other people complianed of noise, it was a common practice for them
>> to use 2 transceivers or a transmitter with a separate receiver on 75
>> 80m. The transmitter of course was tuned as close to 1:1 as possible but
>> the receiver was tuned to a higher VSWR to 'tune-out' the noise, yet the
>> signals higher than noise came through very well. I was actually quite
>> surprized to find out how much noise there was on 75-80m when I was
>> actually able to transmit/receiver at a VSWR close to 1:1.
>>
>> This was/is something other people do routinely and is somewhat better
>> than an old wivws tale. Of course, by not tuning in the noise, you risk
>> not tuning in the very weak stations but you can come to an accomodation
>> where you hear mostly what you want to hear while getting rid of noise.
>> The attenuate button does not work as well for this (my opinion).
>>
>>> If so, what do you suppose the mechanism is by which the shorter antenna
>>> distinguishes between signal and noise?
>>
>> If the antenna has a high VSWR, although you cannot transmit efficiently,
>> signals significantly stronger than noise level can still be received, or
>> so I think as do others. I am not sure at this time 'why' the gain of the
>> noise is not comparable to that of stronger signals when adjusting the
>> receicver for normal listening volumes. But when listing at 80m, you can
>> simply take a 20 foot piece of wire and hang it indoors and you will hear
>> a lot of stations quite clearly and the noise level will be much lower
>> than when you tune it resonant.
> > . . .
>
> Certainly the noise level will be lower than when you match the antenna.
> but so will the signals. In exactly the same ratio. And if you can hear
> the signals clearly with the short antenna, you can hear them just as
> clearly with the longer one -- unless you're overdriving something to the
> point of nonlinearity with the longer antenna.
>
> If you think you're actually improving the signal/noise ratio by
> mismatching the antenna, then you've claiming that mismatching has somehow
> given it the ability to tell the difference between what you regard as
> "signal" and what you regard as "noise" even though both are presumably on
> the same frequency. Or perhaps if the signal and noise are coming from a
> different direction, the mismatch is causing a change in the antenna's
> directional pattern. Neither of these fits with any known theory, so I'd

> have to see some really solid quantitative measurements to be convinced
> this is more than an old wives' tale. (And even then, I'd be looking very
> hard for an explanation that fits the theory which has suited us so well
> for over a century.)
>
> Mismatching the antenna should do no more nor less than turning down the
> RF gain control. Have you tried doing that instead?

I think you were right, it is a front end overload issue. But I think adding an attenuator that simply reduces all input signal strength in a linear manner does not act the same as de-tuning. Comments from others on their experiences would be interesting. It is easy enough to try out out; just find a strong 75m station and using a tuner, tune out the noise and see if you can still receive (and more pleasureably). Is this the same as attenuating all input signals 20dB? I lack a technical explanation and we haven't agreed that the effect is real so I will drop out of this discussion unless someone else wants to pick it up.

3173. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:13:09 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A04A4F456BC3nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31630

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:475f682b$0$28873$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

...
>> Roy gave one possible explanation of why reducing receiver input may
>> improve S/N ratio, but you later dismiss that (RX IMD noise) as a
>> likely explanation.
>
> No I did not!
>
> First I said "There were no front end overload effects; the
> signals were located skip distances for 75-80m with nothing local
> nearby
>
> But then I said:
>
> "(except maybe "noise", and it just occurs to me that local "noise"
> from powerlines or whatever could be overloading my front
> end...hmmm...not sure)."
>
> Which is another way of saying "Hey, maybe you're right. Maybe strong
> signals from locally generated noise IS overloading my front end."

The full paragraph was:
For me, Yeasu 747 and icom IC718 (as you can see on my QRZ photo). These
are fairly decent receivers. There were no front end overload effects;
the signals were located skip distances for 75-80m with nothing local
nearby (except maybe "noise", and it just occurs to me that local
"noise" from powerlines or whatever could be overloading my front
end...hmmm...not sure)"

I have interpreted "For me, Yeasu 747 and icom IC718 (as you can see on
my QRZ photo). These are fairly decent receivers. There were no front end
overload effects;" to be fairly definite.

"There were no front end overload effects;", it is about as clear as "I
did not have sex with that women"... but we all know what theat mean't.

I am not trying to misrepresent you, it is about the value you put in
your own written words.

Owen

3174. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:19:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <4qrul35rp37rpqar7po0fukeqq5oejjlil@4ax.com>
Source record: 31631
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3175. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:23:46 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f7064$0$28856$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31632

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A04A30BE524Fnonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in
> news:13lupno50s1jm27@corp.supernews.com:
>
>> Owen Duffy wrote:

> I agree with you that most good receivers should have very low
> noise from IMD, so that AI4QJ's proposition without an apparent
> explanation.

I assume you are missing the word "is" in the second clause but I need to further correct your statement by changing the word "proposition" to "observation". Go ahead and impeach my and others' "observations". Better to dismiss observations that may be difficult to explain as not having been actually observed. We should keep our observations to ourselves.

3176. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:27:20 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f713b$0$28808$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31633

```
"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A04A4F456BC3nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:475f682b$0$28873$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> ...
>>> Roy gave one possible explanation of why reducing receiver input may
>>> improve S/N ratio, but you later dismiss that (RX IMD noise) as a
>>> likely explanation.
>>
>> No I did not!
>>
>> First I said "There were no front end overload effects; the
>> signals were located skip distances for 75-80m with nothing local
>> nearby
>>
>> But then I said:
>>
>> "(except maybe "noise", and it just occurs to me that local "noise"
>> from powerlines or whatever could be overloading my front
>> end...hmmm...not sure)."
>>
>> Which is another way of saying "Hey, maybe you're right. Maybe strong
>> signals from locally generated noise IS overloading my front end."
>
> The full paragraph was:
> For me, Yeasu 747 and icom IC718 (as you can see on my QRZ photo). These
> are fairly decent receivers. There were no front end overload effects;
> the signals were located skip distances for 75-80m with nothing local
> nearby (except maybe "noise", and it just occurs to me that local
> "noise" from powerlines or whatever could be overloading my front
> end...hmmm...not sure)"
>
> I have interpreted "For me, Yeasu 747 and icom IC718 (as you can see on
> my QRZ photo). These are fairly decent receivers. There were no front end
> overload effects;" to be fairly definite.
>
> "There were no front end overload effects;", it is about as clear as "I
> did not have sex with that women"... but we all know what theat mean't.
>
> I am not trying to misrepresent you, it is about the value you put in
> your own written words.
```

I already explained I tend to agree with what Roy said when I consider the effects of locally generated high levels of noise. I am not going to get into a semantic discussion.

How violently must I agree with Roy before you believe me?

3177. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:29:11 UTC
From: cmor <alpinedescents@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <91bbaadf-ed56-448c-a668-5b821bb4409e@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31634

> Are you trying to build a better avalanche receiver or what? The
> trancievers available today seem to be pretty good.
>
> Paul, KD7HB

I am, but I'm trying to build a longer range receiving antenna for
specialized purposes, possibly for use in a heli...

3178. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:31:11 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjnrn0$fn8$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31635

AI4QJ wrote:

> ...
> I assume you are missing the word "is" in the second clause but I need to
> further correct your statement by changing the word "proposition" to
> "observation". Go ahead and impeach my and others' "observations". Better to
> dismiss observations that may be difficult to explain as not having been
> actually observed. We should keep our observations to ourselves.
>
>

I like you already ... I mean that in the "right way" too <LOL>

Regards,
JS

3179. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:32:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjnrq5$fn8$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31636

AI4QJ wrote:

> ...
> How violently must I agree with Roy before you believe me?
>
>

Imagine yourself in a room filled with deaf, dumb and blind
people--you'll know what to do ...

Regards,
JS

3180. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:37:33 UTC
From: cmor <alpinedescents@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b595bb26-71c5-46a0-bfe9-93ee7d6e8a00@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31637

> What specific kind of signals are you trying to pick up, and what is
> it that will prevent you from hearing them? That is, if the signals
> are buried in atmospheric noise, a more "sensitive" antenna that also
> picks up more noise as well as more signal isn't going to help the
> signal-to-noise ratio. For that, you may need to use some additional
> knowledge about the signal that you can use to differentiate it from
> the noise. At 457kHz, atmospheric noise is very high amplitude, and
> it doesn't take much of an antenna plus receiver to get all the signal
> that will do you any good.
>
> On the other hand, if the thing that keeps you from hearing the
> desired signal is an interfering signal, the null of a loop (or
> ferrite rod) antenna can be used to get rid of that signal that comes
> from one direction (which lets you listen more easily to the desired
> signal, provided your desired signal isn't coming from the same
> direction).
>
> Cheers,
> Tom

The signal itself is coming from an avalanche transceiver (a pulse at 457khz every second or so) which has a relatively small antenna and the signal attenuates quickly , most receivers only have about a 25m straight line range and I'm trying to improve on that. I thought the small range was due to the weakness of the signal, I'm a bit clueless as to how much of the problem would be from radiant noise, although these posts are starting to give me some insight. Thanks for the help thus far.

-Chris

3181. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:47:05 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <475f75db$0$28824$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31638

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:34e57dcc-4929-46ff-9bdc-7f620daf2caf@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 11, 10:29 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> I've been reviewing my 1950s college textbooks to
>> see where my concepts came from. Here's a couple
>> of example quotes:
>>
>> "Transmission Lines and Networks", Walter C. Johnson,
>> (c) 1950.
>>
>> "... when the load reflects part of the incident energy,
>> it is found that the rms voltage and current vary almost
>> periodically along the line. This *effect* is *caused*
>> by the *interference* between the incident and reflected
>> waves, and the *resultant* variation is called a standing
>> wave."
>>
>> The idea that interference *causes* effects (such as
>> standing waves) was not originated by me.
>>
>> "Fields and Waves in Modern Radio", Ramo and Whinnery,
>> (c) 1944, 1953
>>
>> "... energy cannot pass the perfect conductor ... Hence
>> all *energy brought* by the incident wave must be returned
>> in a reflected wave."
>>
>> The idea that waves *bring* energy and that there is actual
>> energy in a reflected wave was not originated by me.
>>
>> These concepts were probably around before I was born.
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> Did Johnson really say "almost periodically"?
> Pretty close to periodic, but not quite? Hmmmm!
>
> I suppose it just shows that even the best write
> with a bit of laxness now and then.
>
> Short quotations without the context are so unfair.

I agree that "almost periodically" is a bad choice of words. It is professor
talk, taking a certain amount of literary license.

The standing wave equation looks like cosine(kx)*cosine(xwt). The outer cosine function essentially describes the envelope of the standing wave along the distance kx and not time. I think he is saying it "looks like the familiar cosine function that we see in periodic waves" where period is related to time 1/f but it really is not "period" in the true definition. "Distance" is not defined as a "period", that would have to be "time".

The inner cosine function describes the time function where at every point kx, there is a periodic cosine function where the value oscillates in time as a cosine periodic wave of maximum/minum vaklues determined in time by the cosine function of the distance kx at that point. However, anyone can see what he means and he would probably consider the issue trivial and change his wording if he thought it caused confusion.

3182. Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 05:53:32 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjnt0v$j29$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31639

I have gotten back into SWL'ing lately ... (ain't like it used to be either!)

Got a couple of old Hallicrafter receiver rigs and replaced the front end tubes with some GaAs semi circuits, done on a pcb board and serves as a direct replacement for the tubes--except for the need of filament current, they are "work-a-likes" ... gawd, bet those old boys wish they would've have had those when they engineered the rigs ... I just love the look of these old "solid" rigs! (solid as in "weighs a ton!)

I am interested in anyone else who has "tweaked" old rigs with various "kludges" and gotten good results? Comments? Advise? Construction? Results? Ideas? Unique construction? Anything? ...

Now, this post might NOT be "right on topic" for antennas, but darn close, we DO have to consider what our antennas feed, right?

Warm regards,
JS

3183. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 06:51:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjo0e6$r88$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31640

John Smith wrote:

[his normal chit]

Oh yeah, and by the way, 10-4 'gud buddy! <ROFLOL>

Just remember, 26-27mhz is radio too! :-)

Regards,
JS

3184. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 07:05:09 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lv21a5annqv24@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31641

AI4QJ wrote:
>
> I think you were right, it is a front end overload issue. But I think adding
> an attenuator that simply reduces all input signal strength in a linear
> manner does not act the same as de-tuning. Comments from others on their
> experiences would be interesting. It is easy enough to try out out; just
> find a strong 75m station and using a tuner, tune out the noise and see if
> you can still receive (and more pleasureably). Is this the same as
> attenuating all input signals 20dB? I lack a technical explanation and we
> haven't agreed that the effect is real so I will drop out of this discussion
> unless someone else wants to pick it up.

Let's take a look at what mismatching does.

At the frequency you're listening to (and for practical purposes some bandwidth on either side), mismatching does the same as an attenuator -- it simply reduces the strength of the incoming signals and noise by the same factor. (It has to reduce both by the same factor because neither the antenna nor the tuner has any way of distinguishing which is which.)

At other frequencies the story is a bit different. Assuming you don't want to listen to other frequencies at the same time, everything off-frequency can be categorized as noise. Adjusting your tuner will cause the match to improve at some frequencies, increasing the noise at those frequencies which reaches your receiver. It will also degrade the match at other frequencies, decreasing the noise from those frequencies which reaches your receiver. A good quality receiver will reject the noise at all frequencies except the bandwidth you're intentionally listening to, so increasing or decreasing the noise at those frequencies shouldn't make any difference, and again the result won't be any different from an attenuator. Only if off-frequency noise is strong enough to cause your receiver to distort will the mismatching have any effect that might be different from an attenuator. If that's the case, different mis-tunings will have different effects depending the frequencies of the overloading signals and which frequencies are favored or not favored by the mis-tuning -- mis-tuning could make matters better or worse.

There's an added wild card here if the receiver is being overloaded and creating intermod. Two off-frequency signals ("signals" in the broad sense, here, which includes both noise and intentionally transmitted signals) can combine to produce an in-band intermod product which you'll hear and regard as noise (this also in the broad sense, meaning anything you don't want to hear). This intermod product isn't on frequency until after the receiver front end, because that's where it's created. Messing

with the tuning could possibly attenuate one or both the offending signals more than an attenuator would, so you'd see more of an improvement in S/N ratio than with an attenuator. I think this would only be an occasional lucky happenstance, though, and not something you'd consistently see. But a plain attenuator can provide quite a dramatic improvement when intermod is present. Adding 10 dB of attenuation ahead of the receiver will reduce your desired signals and in-band noise by 10 dB. But it'll reduce second order intermod products by 20 dB, third-order products by 30 dB, etc. So an attenuator (or mis-tuning or a smaller antenna) can provide a real S/N ratio improvement when some of the noise is intermod being created by your receiver. A preselector can also be helpful in this situation. Again, though, you won't see this with a quality receiver unless you have some remarkably huge off-frequency signals. I wouldn't be too surprised to see it on 40 meters in Europe, for example.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3185. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 07:10:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lv2b0b2nj4qc6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31642

cmor wrote:
>
> The signal itself is coming from an avalanche transceiver (a pulse at
> 457khz every second or so) which has a relatively small antenna and
> the signal attenuates quickly , most receivers only have about a 25m
> straight line range and I'm trying to improve on that. I thought the
> small range was due to the weakness of the signal, I'm a bit clueless
> as to how much of the problem would be from radiant noise, although
> these posts are starting to give me some insight. Thanks for the help
> thus far.
>
> -Chris

As Tom says, once your antenna is good enough to make atmospheric noise louder than receiver noise, you can't do anything to further improve the S/N ratio unless you can null out some noise from a single direction (or opposite directions). And it doesn't take much of an antenna or receiver to do that at this frequency.

The only way to improve range, then, is to make the transmitted signal stronger with respect to the atmospheric noise. To do that, you'll need to increase the strength of the transmitted signal by increasing transmit power or improving the efficiency of the transmitter antenna.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3186. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 07:21:07 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13lv2v7p9rod51a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31543

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity
>>> (travelling
>>> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm
>>> line.
>>> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600)
>>> = -j0.945
>>> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly).
>>> This
>>> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or
>>> 43
>>> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance
>>> change
>>> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model
>>> correct.
>>> Comments welcome
>> I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
>> but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.
>>
>> What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
>> Would it make much difference what was in them?
>> How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?
>
> I use the smith chart in my response.
>
> If you have 3 black boxes each labeled "input impedance = -j567", they could
> contain a number of different things but since I am using the smith chart,
> they will contain 3 different lengths of open transmission lines.
>
> Box 1 contains 10 degrees length at 4MHz of 100 ohm transmission line. Based
> on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*E10E2*10/360 = 2.08m long.
>
> On the smith chart, plot from circle 10 degrees (transmission coefficient)
> and read -j5.67. Normalize to 1 = 100. The impedance at the input of the
> line is -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".
>
> Box 2 contains 19.2 degrees length at 4MHz of 200 ohm transmission line.
> Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*19.2/360 = 4.0m long
>
> On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 19.2 degrees
> (transmission coefficient) and read -j2.84. Normalize to 1 = 200. The

> impedance at the input of the line is -j(200*2.84) = -j567. Label this box
> "input impedance = -j567".
>
> Box 3 contains 27.2 degrees at 4MHz of 300 ohm transmission line. Based on
> VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*27.2/360 = 5.67m long.
>
> On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 27.2 degrees
> (transmission coefficient) and read -j1.89. Normalize to 1 = 300. The
> impedance at the input of the line is -j(300*1.89) = -j567. Label this box
> "input impedance = -j567".
>
> So, do all boxres labeled "input impedance =-j567 ohm" transmission lines
> behave the same when connected to the 600 ohm transmission line?
>
> No.
>
> For each of these, impedance at the discontinuity will be -j567. However,
> each has different electrical lengths, thus the 600 ohm line connecting to
> it will have to be cut to different electrical lengths, for all of the
> degrees to add to 90 total.
>
> You can only say that all -j567 of a given Zo will affect phase shifts in
> connected 600 ohms lines in the same way.
>
> So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are equal when
> it comes to transmission lines.

Wait a second.

You have three black boxes, all of which present an impedance of -j567 ohms at some frequency.

And you say that you can tell the difference between these boxes by connecting a 600 ohm line to each one? If so, please detail exactly what you would measure, and where, which would be different for the three boxes. I maintain that there is no test you can devise at steady state at one frequency (where they're all -j567 ohms) which would enable you to tell them apart. I'll add a fourth box containing only a capacitor and include that in the challenge.

If you agree with me that you can't tell them apart but that connecting a 600 ohm line gives different numbers of "electrical degrees", then I'd like to hear your definition of "electrical degrees" because it would have to be something that's different for the different boxes yet you can't tell the difference by any measurement or observation.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3187. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 07:22:22 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjo27gved1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31544

cmor wrote:

> ...
> Thanks,
> Chris

Oh yeah, somethin' Roy said, making the antenna "directional."

Lucky you, that ~1ft. long ferrite rod is a dream for it, use aluminum foil shielding!

Just place some foil on the side(s) of the rod you have no interest in getting a signal from.

If you doubt the effectiveness of this, wrap a 1ft. "circle" of foil around the darn ferrite antenna (DON'T short the ends of the foil--so as to complete a "shorted turn." And, you'll get a lot of silence with this shield ... you might even find it works rather well. :-)

These guys, most likely, consider you a "slow cousin." Heck, I'll give 'ya the benefit of the doubt--you'll figure it all out--and, probably, and most likely, quickly!

I like your questions, makes me remember when I played around with similar stuff ... good luck!

Regards,
JS

3188. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 07:28:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjo2i3gp1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31545

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> ...
> You have three black boxes, ...
> ...
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hey!

Those ain't illegal citizens band (or, Chicken Band--for you
wanna-be-amateurs) linears (or leen-e-airs--as those properly schooled
in Chicken Banding would say/pronounce) are they? ;-)

And, three? Crud, I'd think a single 5kw would get ya by! Just turn
off the "foot warmer" and use the exciter for QRP! <wink>

Regards,
JS

3189. Calculating a (fictitious) phase shift; was : Loading Colis

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 09:16:03 UTC
From: David Ryeburn <ryeburn@sfu.caz>
Message-ID: <ryeburn-343CEB.01160212122007@morgoth.sfu.ca>
Source record: 31546

Several people (perhaps best not named) have said various things about a "phase shift" occurring at the junction of two (lossless) transmission lines of different characteristic impedances, if one of them is terminated in an open circuit. In particular there has been discussion of a 100 ohm line with an open circuit for its load, attached to a 600 ohm line, and with the "electrical lengths" of the two lines chosen in ways making the other end of the 600 ohm line appear to be a short circuit.

In one case, the 100 ohm line was 10 degrees long, the 600 ohm line was 43.4 degrees long, and the discontinuity at the junction between the two lines was blamed for the missing 36.6 degrees. In another case, the 100 ohm line was 5 degrees long, the 600 ohm line was 62.3 degrees long, and the discontinuity at the junction between the two lines was blamed for the missing 22.7 degrees.

I prefer to think of it this way. The open-ended 100 ohm line section of length alpha degrees presents an impedance of -j*100*cot(alpha) to the 600 ohm line. (Call this 600 ohm line, which gets terminated by the 100 ohm line, the first 600 ohm line section.) This impedance presented to the (first) 600 ohm line section by the 100 ohm line section is the same impedance that would be presented to the (first) 600 ohm line section if instead it were to be terminated with another (second) length of 600 ohm line, not of length alpha but rather of length (alpha + beta), so we have

-j*600*cot(alpha + beta) = -j*100*cot(alpha)

This equation can be solved for beta, which is going to represent the (fictitious) phase shift. Now if we want the other end of the (first) 600 ohm line to look like a short circuit, then we will want the (first) 600 ohm line to have length 90 - (alpha + beta) degrees.

All this really has nothing to do with the special values 100 and 600 ohms. If the open-circuited line has characteristic impedance Z_1 and the other line has characteristic impedance Z_2, then the Z_1 impedance line presents a load of -j*(Z_1)*cot(alpha) to the Z_2 impedance line section, the same load that would have been presented to the Z_2 ohm line section had it instead been terminated by another piece of Z_2 ohm line of length (alpha + beta), or in other words

-j*(Z_2)*cot(alpha + beta) = -j*(Z_1)*cot(alpha).

Dredging up from memory the formula for the tangent of the sum of two angles (a formula which I probably last used in high school nearly 60 years ago) and solving for beta,

beta = arctan{[(Z_2) - (Z_1)]*tan(alpha)/[(Z_1) + (Z_2)*(tan(alpha))^2]}

This formula agrees with the values previously given for the 10, or 5, degree 100 ohm line, and 600 ohm line combinations. If Z_1 = 100, Z_2 = 600, and alpha = 10 degrees, the formula gives beta = 36.6132921 degrees. Using the 5 degree length instead for the 100 ohm line, beta = 22.6964176 degrees.

Note that beta depends only on Z_1, Z_2, and alpha (the length of the open-circuited Z_1 ohm line), and not on the length (call it gamma) of the Z_2 ohm line. If you want some other impedance, say W, instead of zero ohms, to be presented at the input to the Z_2 ohm line then just make sure the Z_2 ohm line has length gamma, where

-j*(Z_2)*cot(alpha + beta + gamma) = W.

Of course, for lossless lines, W had better be a pure imaginary number. (The choices W = 0 and W = infinity are OK.)

I really don't think beta is of any importance, nor that it has any physical meaning. What is important, and does have meaning, is (alpha + beta). That's the length that a (second) section of open-circuited Z_2 ohm line would have to be, to have the same effect on the (first) section of Z_2 ohm line that the open-circuited Z_1 ohm line section has. Once you mentally replace the Z_1 ohm line section with such a Z_2 ohm line section, everything becomes much simpler.

If you want more than just two line sections of different impedances, this approach is easily adapted to that situation. Just take things one stage at a time.

I think these formulas don't care whether the angle alpha is acute, whether Z_2 is larger or smaller than Z_1 (or even the same), or whether the desired input impedance W is that of a pure capacitance (negative imaginary W) or of a pure inductance (positive imaginary W) or represents a short circuit or an open circuit. If you don't like negative coax cable lengths, negative angle values for gamma can be avoided by adding 180 degrees. Negative values for beta are no problem, as long as (alpha + beta) is positive -- they just mean that the Z_2 ohm cable thinks the open-circuited Z_1 ohm cable is shorter than it really is, instead of longer. Notice that that is exactly what happens when Z_1 is larger than Z_2 (assuming alpha is acute).

David, ex-W8EZE and retired SFU Math professor

--
David Ryeburn
ryeburn@sfu.caz
To send e-mail, use "ca" instead of "caz".

3190. Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 09:34:16 UTC
From: ON7CIP - Pierre <pciparisse@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3f7a0bfc-b67c-43c1-9fc0-35e7848ee0e6@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31547

On Dec 11, 12:02 pm, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@ .- --- -. DOT .- t>
wrote:
> On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 11:55:16 +0100, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@ .- --- -.
>
> DOT .- t> wrote:
>
> >>Does anybody have more info?
> >You do. What's your operating frequency range.
> >Why do you keep it top secret?
>
> Ahhh...it's in the subject line!
>
> >Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm
>
> WhoonEarthreadssubjectlines?
>
> sorry,
> w.

Thank you for this tentative...
So lets keep on 2m for the simplicity.
I know that you do not put a vertical dipole on a roof.
You put it on a mast, and this mast (if small) can be on (side of) car
when on halt...
The link budget will change by the fact that the dipole will be
higher. (easy to take in account in a formula like Eggli-Mod for
example). But there should be also a difference in Antenna Gain.
That's what I'm looking for!

Pierre

3191. Re: Calculating a (fictitious) phase shift; was : Loading Colis

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 09:40:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjoab6jlo1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31548

David Ryeburn wrote:

> ...
> David, ex-W8EZE and retired SFU Math professor
>

David:

That is a mouthful!

I will read, and re-read, this a few times ... QUITE OBVIOUSLY, you have given this some SERIOUS thought ... I will attempt to make your efforts meaningful--at least in the fact of it being "explored" by another, thanks for the input ...

And, with that, good night, it is way past my bedtime--work has kept up late.

Best regards,
JS

3192. Re: Wave Reflection model

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 11:01:15 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f9eff441-eb80-4448-ba7c-2baa9db7fc3d@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31549

On Dec 11, 10:24 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 11, 10:29 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> I've been reviewing my 1950s college textbooks to
> >> see where my concepts came from. Here's a couple
> >> of example quotes:
>
> >> "Transmission Lines and Networks", Walter C. Johnson,
> >> (c) 1950.
>
> >> "... when the load reflects part of the incident energy,
> >> it is found that the rms voltage and current vary almost
> >> periodically along the line. This *effect* is *caused*
> >> by the *interference* between the incident and reflected
> >> waves, and the *resultant* variation is called a standing
> >> wave."
>
> > . . .
> > Did Johnson really say "almost periodically"?
> > Pretty close to periodic, but not quite? Hmmmm!
>
> > I suppose it just shows that even the best write
> > with a bit of laxness now and then.
>
> > Short quotations without the context are so unfair.
>
> > ...Keith
>
> Yes, Johnson said that, but it's due to being precise rather than lax.
> Much of the following sections deals with lines having loss, so his
> statement is quite apparently intended to include them.

Ooooppppss. My apologies to Johnson.

I suppose I have just proved my own point that
taking sentences out of context can lead to
incorrect interpretations.

...Keith

3193. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 11:09:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4f24caaa-7292-4689-8e80-2f8eed04a4c6@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31550

On Dec 11, 4:21 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
> > Yes, I'm very familiar with that article. You've already posted a link
> > to it dozens of times on this newsgroup. It very clearly illustrates
> > exactly those thing which I may have somewhat more 'colorfully' restated
> > above, and more. It includes equations with variables for forward and
> > reflected power all throughout,
>
> Yes, forward and reflected power measured at a *FIXED* measurement
> point. There is no "power flow" anywhere in my article. Energy
> does the flowing. Power is the measurement at a *FIXED* measurement
> point of that energy flow past that *FIXED* point. Did you note
> the use of the word, "FIXED"?
>
> Even though all my references, including the IEEE Dictionary
> allow for "power flow", I avoided it in my article as a favor
> to you.
>
> > a reference to a supposed "4th mechanism
> > of reflection" (that's the magical way in which waves of power and
> > energy change direction),
>
> Yes, that may be somewhat original and therefore frightening
> for you. Galileo would have scared you to death. If, as Walter
> C. Johnson says, interference can *cause* standing waves, it
> can probably also cause reflections at an impedance discontinuity
> through wave cancellation. You are going to have to do more
> than wave your hands to prove otherwise. Not refusing to
> answer my questions about my examples would be a good start.
>
> Remember your absolute refusal to compute the total joules/sec
> after the first internal reflection arrived at the thin-film
> anti-reflective coating in my example? When you learn how to
> properly manage irradiance, get back to us.
>
> > and illustrations with arrows named Pref
> > showing how power is reflected at impedance discontinuities.
>
> No! No! No! Power is NOT reflected at an impedance discontinuity.
> Those are Poynting vectors. Energy is reflected and that reflected
> energy is measured and called "reflected power". Reflected power
> is not moving. You continue to get it wrong. The reflected power
> is acutally reflected energy measured flowing past a *FIXED* point
> near the impedance discontinuity. There are joules in the reflected

> wave. The joules in the reflected wave are measured flowing past
> a *FIXED* measurement point. But, of course, I have explained
> all of this to you before yet you continue bear false witness
> after all these years.
>
> > Back when our corresponence was more cordial, I advised you not to write
> > those things. And now you'd like to deny having done it; all the while
> > portraying me as a liar. You're beautiful, man.
>
> I changed my article just to make you happy. You obviously
> have misunderstood, either through lack of processing power,
> ignorance, or deliberately. I would guess it is deliberate.

The debate has never been aoout a little looseness
in the terminology; i.e. does "power flow" or does
"energy flow". That is a straw man of your own
making.

The debate is over much more fundamental issues.

...Keith

3194. Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 11:44:32 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <p9hvl3t9bnlmp3b1ont3vbc1jk4gbjdch9@4ax.com>
Source record: 31551

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 01:34:16 -0800 (PST), ON7CIP - Pierre
<pciparisse@gmail.com> wrote:

>example). But there should be also a difference in Antenna Gain.
>That's what I'm looking for!
>
>Pierre

When mounting an 2 m antenna on a car you do not care for gain.
Care for good SWR on 2 m and 70 cm which is difficult enough
to obtain with a combined radial.
The direction characteristic of the antenna + car assembly is
totally unpredictable. Just try to have good horizontal radiation,
else you will only heat up the atmosphere.

The best place is in the center of the roof for a metal case car.
If you bought a plastic car, well, then you bought plastic.

w.

3195. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 11:54:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tZP7j.7303$AR7.6083@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31552

AI4QJ wrote:
> So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are
equal when
> it comes to transmission lines.

An impedor has an impedance but all impedances are not
impedors. The IEEE Dictionary gives three different
definitions for "impedance".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3196. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 12:12:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dd5977d9-2cc2-43b2-bbb0-7db6eb1bb7f7@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31553

On Dec 11, 10:34 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:On Dec 9, 9:36 pm, Roger<rspa...@elltel.net>wrote:The constantly-in-phase traveling wave concept requires the difficult-to-believe observation that a directional ammeter placed very near the end of an open transmission line will read the same current as if it were placed at the source end. Perhaps someone can perform that experiment some day, but I can not imagine how it can be done without placing a load on the line, thus invalidating the initial assumptions.The experiment will show the expected result but will not help understand why. For that, examination of the measurements and arithmetic performed by a directional ammeter is useful. Below, all voltages and currents are instantaneous. Total voltage, Vt = Vf + Vr Total current, It = If - Ir Vf = If * Z0 Vr = Ir * Z0 Substituting.... Vt = (If + Ir) * Z0 Ir = Vt/Z0 - If If = It + Ir If = It + (Vt/Z0 - If) If = (It + Vt/Z0)/2 Similarly, Ir = (It - Vt/Z0)/2 The directional ammeter measures instantaneous Vt and It, does the above arithmetic and presents If. A directional ammeter that presents a single number rather than the time varying If has probably converted the instantaneous values to RMS. Examing It and Vt at various points on the line and doing the above arithmetic will reveal why the same value for If is obtained everywhere. Directional wattmeters are more common than directional ammeters. A directional wattmeter does the above arithmetic then squares If, multiplies by Z0 and presents the results in watts. All this from just measuring Vt and It. ...KeithHi Keith,
> Thanks to you and others for responding on this side issue. It was very helpful to me and resulted in a vast improvement in how I understood the theory behind directional watt meters. I had the misconception that current pickup over some lineal distance of transmission line was NECESSARY for the device to work, but now clearly understand that instantaneous measurement points suffice (and that instantaneous current measurement may be impossible).
> After considerable thought, I think the math you presented above is for one of two cases of reflective waves, the reflection from a higher impedance load. When the load is less than the Zo of the line, the currents add but voltages subtract. Right?

I don't think so.
Vt = Vf + Vr, It = If - Ir, Vf = If * Z0 and Vr = Ir * Z0 are the
fundamental
equations defining forward and reverse waves.

Perhaps you arrive at two choices because sometimes Vr and Ir
are negative, which after simplification appears to give an
alternate form?

> The end result is the same for both cases.

This is good. If you chase the signs, though, I think you will find
that there is only one case.

We probably should not toss Power into the mix until agreement
is reached on this. Power is fraught with issues which seriously
confuse some.

...Keith

3197. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 12:26:17 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <7525fabf-f271-4bb3-bf13-0b3cacd8b319@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31554

On Dec 11, 11:24 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity
> >> (travelling
> >> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm
> >> line.
> >> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600)
> >> = -j0.945
> >> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly).
> >> This
> >> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or
> >> 43
> >> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance
> >> change
> >> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model
> >> correct.
> >> Comments welcome
>
> > I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
> > but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.
>
> > What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
> > Would it make much difference what was in them?
> > How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?
>
> I use the smith chart in my response.
>
> If you have 3 black boxes each labeled "input impedance = -j567", they could
> contain a number of different things but since I am using the smith chart,
> they will contain 3 different lengths of open transmission lines.
>
> Box 1 contains 10 degrees length at 4MHz of 100 ohm transmission line. Based
> on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*E10E2*10/360 = 2.08m long.
>
> On the smith chart, plot from circle 10 degrees (transmission coefficient)
> and read -j5.67. Normalize to 1 = 100. The impedance at the input of the

> line is -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".
>
> Box 2 contains 19.2 degrees length at 4MHz of 200 ohm transmission line.
> Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*19.2/360 = 4.0m long
>
> On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 19.2 degrees
> (transmission coefficient) and read -j2.84. Normalize to 1 = 200. The
> impedance at the input of the line is -j(200*2.84) = -j567. Label this box
> "input impedance = -j567".
>
> Box 3 contains 27.2 degrees at 4MHz of 300 ohm transmission line. Based on
> VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*27.2/360 = 5.67m long.
>
> On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 27.2 degrees
> (transmission coefficient) and read -j1.89. Normalize to 1 = 300. The
> impedance at the input of the line is -j(300*1.89) = -j567. Label this box
> "input impedance = -j567".
>
> So, do all boxres labeled "input impedance =-j567 ohm" transmission lines
> behave the same when connected to the 600 ohm transmission line?
>
> No.
>
> For each of these, impedance at the discontinuity will be -j567. However,
> each has different electrical lengths, thus the 600 ohm line connecting to
> it will have to be cut to different electrical lengths, for all of the
> degrees to add to 90 total.
>
> You can only say that all -j567 of a given Zo will affect phase shifts in
> connected 600 ohms lines in the same way.
>
> So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are equal when
> it comes to transmission lines.- Hide quoted text -

To find the length of the 600 ohm line, do I not just plot -j567/600
and work from there? It seems to me that it yields the same
answer regardless of the content of the black box.

...Keith

3198. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 12:41:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <FFQ7j.23950$4V6.5858@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31555

Keith Dysart wrote:
> The debate has never been about a little looseness
> in the terminology;

Actually, I believe that every disagreement between Jim Kelley and myself has been semantic in nature. There are no technical fundamentals upon which we disagree.

We both agree that a light wave from Alpha Centauri that hits the earth has transferred energy.

We disagree about a light wave from Alpha Centauri that misses the earth. I say the energy in the light wave is in the process of being transferred. Jim disagrees.

> The debate is over much more fundamental issues.

Like what? The definition of "transfer"?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3199. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 13:19:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ddR7j.7304$AR7.2506@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31556

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 11, 10:34 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
>> When the load is less than the Zo of the line, the currents
>> add but voltages subtract. Right?
>
> I don't think so.
> Vt = Vf + Vr, It = If - Ir, Vf = If * Z0 and Vr = Ir * Z0 are the
> fundamental equations defining forward and reverse waves.

I think Roger is talking about the phase shift at a reflection
point. If ZL > Z0, the current reverses phase, i.e.
It = |If| - |Ir| = 0. If ZL < Z0, the voltage reverses phase,
i.e. Vt = |Vf| - |Vf| = 0

The sign on the reflected current is just a directional
convention left over from DC and is unnecessary as the phase
angle of the phasor values takes care of the signs.
Interestingly, the field of optics has a different convention.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3200. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 13:21:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lfR7j.7305$AR7.1927@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31557

Keith Dysart wrote:
> To find the length of the 600 ohm line, do I not just plot -j567/600
> and work from there? It seems to me that it yields the same
> answer regardless of the content of the black box.

Double the frequency and see what happens.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3201. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 13:27:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VkR7j.7306$AR7.6928@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31558

Keith Dysart wrote:
> The debate is over much more fundamental issues.

I guess that depends upon the definition of
"fundamental" doesn't it? :-) Hint: Virtually
every verbal disagreement is semantic.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3202. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 13:30:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0oR7j.7307$AR7.2331@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31559

Cecil Moore wrote:
> I think Roger is talking about the phase shift at a reflection
> point. If ZL > Z0, the current reverses phase, i.e.
> It = |If| - |Ir| = 0. If ZL < Z0, the voltage reverses phase,
> i.e. Vt = |Vf| - |Vf| = 0

Left out a few words - should be:

It = |If| - |Ir| = 0 at an open-circuit.

Vt = |Vf| - |Vr| = 0 at a short-circuit.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3203. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 14:19:49 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fjoqm5$6dk$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 31560

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Michael Coslo wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>>>
>>> My postulate is that Newton was wrong: moving objects come to a rest
>>> without any external applied force. Every observation made supports
>>> this. There's no need to consider what happens in a frictionless
>>> environment, since such a thing doesn't exist.
>>
>>
>> Isn't that like lossless wires, perfect grounds, and other such?
>>
>> The conditions that cause an object to slow and stop in real life
>> are the proof of the law. To the contrary, it proves Newton correct.
>> The forces act just as they should.
>>
>> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>
> To repeat my posting of Dec. 8:
>
> --------------
>
> This would be funny if it weren't sad. This newsgroup is one of the few
> places I can think of where the silly statement I posted about moving
> bodies and friction would be taken seriously. But it's really no
> surprise, since it's much less unreasonable than the imaginative
> alternative theories which are seriously presented, and just as
> seriously argued, here daily.
>
> My postulate about objects in motion was a parody of Cecil's rejection
> of theoretical cases on the basis that they can't exist in practice, my
> intent being to show how such a rejection leads to incorrect results.
> But I see it's drawing the same serious response as Cecil's and Art's
> postings. All that's missing is one of Richard's quotes from Terman and
> support from Derek.

Okay, I get it now. I came in late on this one and was reading it
literally.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

3204. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 14:43:22 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1ccf0437-8ee8-4773-91ec-96ed1f5db0b0@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31561

On Dec 12, 8:21 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > To find the length of the 600 ohm line, do I not just plot -j567/600
> > and work from there? It seems to me that it yields the same
> > answer regardless of the content of the black box.
>
> Double the frequency and see what happens.

There are certainly many experiments one can conduct
to deduce an equivalent circuit for the interior of the black
box.

But for this sub-thread, which started with 90 "electical degrees",
a single frequency seems to me to be strongly implied.

...Keith

3205. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 15:49:22 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c3b94a32-1cf7-412f-ba52-4599309d0667@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31562

On Dec 11, 10:48 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Open circuit 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line attached
> > to 80 degrees of 100 ohm line. The drive point impedance
> > will be 0 ohms. And the impedance at the junction will
> > be the same -j567. Using your arithmetic, there is
> > 90-46.6-80 -> -36.6 degrees of phase shift at the
> > junction. The physical length is 126.6 degrees
> > while the system is 90 "electrical degrees".
>
> Yes

So this means I could take an antenna element
which is longer than 90 physical degrees, i.e.
greater than 1/4WL, and with the appropriate
matching network make a system that was
90 "electrical degrees".

I detect progress on the definition.

...Keith

3206. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:00:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <f210m3tei9djtpqhtuvv67duq14vc4hlcs@4ax.com>
Source record: 31563

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 07:21:21 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Double the frequency and see what happens.

Hi Dan,

The Lottery Commission is asking to re-examine your Ticket. Not to
worry, winners WILL be notified at a later date. All that is asked is
that you be patient as some have been waiting longer than you.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3207. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:19:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zST7j.4310$NY.3455@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31564

Keith Dysart wrote:
> But for this sub-thread, which started with 90 "electical degrees",
> a single frequency seems to me to be strongly implied.

Of course, but handicapping oneself to a steady-state
single sinusoidal frequency is like target shooting
while blindfolded and spinning on a Lazy Susan. Why
enforce a silly arbitrary handicap?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3208. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:34:24 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <loqul3p9mgt87scfa08qv5au9o1v2bqmp6@4ax.com>
Source record: 31565
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:38 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:08 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:02 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Tue, 27 Nov 2007 20:52:56 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>news:2f09d9b0-320b-4cab-94f1-5b806e5d3193@y43g2000hsy.googlegroups.com...
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>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3209. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:34:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0nrul3tdn26t6ne7un41ncb8nhvqoc2j28@4ax.com>
Source record: 31566
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 22:30:35 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:fjcjv0$720$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> citizen should
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3210. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:34:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <7nrul35jtbs2oa7cci83jr3spmadk7kuvp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31567
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>why do you try o dloyd
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3211. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:34:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <enrul3htnm8rt95pob1dv66juui6ht5a5j@4ax.com>
Source record: 31568
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3212. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-12 16:34:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <9nrul3hovcfcfmq2q8j22rqpenumc8hpbf@4ax.com>
Source record: 31569
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3213. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:40:23 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <uc30m3psop21i0cc3vilun3spkdqv38s7o@4ax.com>
Source record: 31570
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3214. Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:41:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <6h30m3d8ui7t9pavqi38c405o72h2su0b0@4ax.com>
Source record: 31571

On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 02:40:41 -0800 (PST), pciparisse@gmail.com wrote:

>Would like to compare link budget between
>portable-radio with typical small rubber whip antenna and
>vehicular-radio with 1/4-wave or 5/8 antenna or vertical dipole on the
>roof

Hi OM,

Rubber Ducky performance is an unknown quantity, but certainly can be
improved.

>Gain difference between vertical ground plane and dipole is about 2dB.
>
>What I'm looking for is the gain difference between
>
>portable whip
bad, maybe
>1/4-wave on car roof
OK, maybe
>5/8 on car roof
better, maybe
>Vertical dipole
OK, maybe

All such valuations vary a lot with height. With enough height, you
could use a rubber ducky anywhere.

>Does anybody have more info?

It would be simpler if you examine exactly your situation using EZNEC.
The free version should be capable of doing a lot of this.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3215. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:43:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1dU7j.4433$NY.3560@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31572

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So this means I could take an antenna element
> which is longer than 90 physical degrees, i.e.
> greater than 1/4WL, and with the appropriate
> matching network make a system that was
> 90 "electrical degrees".

Of course, if you reverse the position of the
600 ohm line and 100 ohm line in the previous
open-stub example, you will *lose* 8.3 degrees
of phase shift at the impedance discontinuity.
The transmission line will have to be physically
98.3 degrees long to get an electrical 90 degree
phase shift.

In like manner, if you have a straight (Hustler)
base rod and make the rest of the antenna a
helical coil with no stinger, you will wind up
with a resonant mobile antenna that is more than
90 degrees long physically.

If the Z0 of the base rod is 400 ohms, the
Z0 of the loading coil is 4000 ohms, and the
length of the base rod is 10 degrees, you will
lose 9 degrees at the base rod-to-coil impedance
discontinuity. The coil will need to be 89 degrees
long, i.e. almost self-resonant. The antenna will
be 99 degrees long physically.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3216. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:47:13 UTC
From: cmor <alpinedescents@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <541bfc7e-eaf5-4932-95c0-29630103ebf4@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31573

Great thought on making it directional, hopefully even the slow cousin
can figure out how to wrap foil.

As for the receiver would a simple MK484 based one suffice? Or would a
Superheterodyne provide better performance?

Lastly is their a cheap commercially available receiver I could plug
my antenna into to compare the performance to my home built one?

Thanks,
Chris

3217. Re: Whip on portable vs Dipole Gain for 2m or 70cm

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 16:54:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BnU7j.29976$ID6.16819@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31574

Richard Clark wrote:
> All such valuations vary a lot with height. With enough height, you
> could use a rubber ducky anywhere.

The ducky that came with my DJ-580 was an abomination.
I replaced it with a long Diamond ducky and a Tiger
Tail and gained about 6 dB if memory serves me right.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3218. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 17:10:39 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <jCU7j.17771$dX.3491@trnddc08>
Source record: 31575

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fjnt0v$j29$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
>I have gotten back into SWL'ing lately ... (ain't like it used to be
>either!)
>
> Got a couple of old Hallicrafter receiver rigs and replaced the front end
> tubes with some GaAs semi circuits, done on a pcb board and serves as a
> direct replacement for the tubes--except for the need of filament current,
> they are "work-a-likes" ... gawd, bet those old boys wish they would've
> have had those when they engineered the rigs ... I just love the look of
> these old "solid" rigs! (solid as in "weighs a ton!)
>
> I am interested in anyone else who has "tweaked" old rigs with various
> "kludges" and gotten good results? Comments? Advise? Construction?
> Results? Ideas? Unique construction? Anything? ...
>
> Now, this post might NOT be "right on topic" for antennas, but darn close,
> we DO have to consider what our antennas feed, right?
>
> Warm regards,
> JS

Hi John,
You might want to post in the boatanchors group or the shortwave group
also.
I well recall collecting "tubistors" at Dayton some years back for a friend
who wanted them for his S line. They were plug in replacements for the
tubes.

Dale W4OP

3219. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 17:55:28 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m084kjgugal39@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31576

Keith Dysart wrote:
>
> To find the length of the 600 ohm line, do I not just plot -j567/600
> and work from there? It seems to me that it yields the same
> answer regardless of the content of the black box.
>
> ...Keith

It darn well better.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3220. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 18:02:21 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m08hilubm8m02@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31577

Dale Parfitt wrote:
> "John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:fjnt0v$j29$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
>> I have gotten back into SWL'ing lately ... (ain't like it used to be
>> either!)
>>
>> Got a couple of old Hallicrafter receiver rigs and replaced the front end
>> tubes with some GaAs semi circuits, done on a pcb board and serves as a
>> direct replacement for the tubes--except for the need of filament current,
>> they are "work-a-likes" ... gawd, bet those old boys wish they would've
>> have had those when they engineered the rigs ... I just love the look of
>> these old "solid" rigs! (solid as in "weighs a ton!)
>>
>> I am interested in anyone else who has "tweaked" old rigs with various
>> "kludges" and gotten good results? Comments? Advise? Construction?
>> Results? Ideas? Unique construction? Anything? ...
>>
>> Now, this post might NOT be "right on topic" for antennas, but darn close,
>> we DO have to consider what our antennas feed, right?
>>
>> Warm regards,
>> JS
>
> Hi John,
> You might want to post in the boatanchors group or the shortwave group
> also.
> I well recall collecting "tubistors" at Dayton some years back for a friend
> who wanted them for his S line. They were plug in replacements for the
> tubes.
>
> Dale W4OP

Wes Hayward had a picture of a KWM-2 partly protruding from a bin labeled "Old Junk". I believe he included it in his _Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur_. The explanation is that it had been modified by replacing well designed, high dynamic range tube circuits with much poorer solid state circuits by someone who didn't understand the principles of high dynamic range circuit and receiver design. The result was a receiver with very poor intercept values and consequent severe problems with intermod and other spurious responses. The well-meaning modifier had turned a very good receiver into Old Junk.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3221. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 18:34:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WQV7j.70252$RX.37302@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31578

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I detect progress on the definition.

Are you ready to find out why center-loading takes
more coil in a mobile antenna than does base loading?

Take the 10 degrees of 100 ohm line and move 5
degrees of it to the other end of the stub.

From this:

---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open

To this:

--5 deg 100 ohm line--+--600 ohm line--+--5 deg 100 ohm line--open

Now how many physical degrees of 600 ohm line is needed
to make the stub electrically 1/4 wavelength?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3222. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 18:47:42 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <i1W7j.10840$rB1.4667@trnddc03>
Source record: 31579

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13m08hilubm8m02@corp.supernews.com...
> Dale Parfitt wrote:
>> "John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:fjnt0v$j29$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
>>> I have gotten back into SWL'ing lately ... (ain't like it used to be
>>> either!)
>>>
>>> Got a couple of old Hallicrafter receiver rigs and replaced the front
>>> end tubes with some GaAs semi circuits, done on a pcb board and serves
>>> as a direct replacement for the tubes--except for the need of filament
>>> current, they are "work-a-likes" ... gawd, bet those old boys wish they
>>> would've have had those when they engineered the rigs ... I just love
>>> the look of these old "solid" rigs! (solid as in "weighs a ton!)
>>>
>>> I am interested in anyone else who has "tweaked" old rigs with various
>>> "kludges" and gotten good results? Comments? Advise? Construction?
>>> Results? Ideas? Unique construction? Anything? ...
>>>
>>> Now, this post might NOT be "right on topic" for antennas, but darn
>>> close, we DO have to consider what our antennas feed, right?
>>>
>>> Warm regards,
>>> JS
>>
>> Hi John,
>> You might want to post in the boatanchors group or the shortwave group
>> also.
>> I well recall collecting "tubistors" at Dayton some years back for a
>> friend who wanted them for his S line. They were plug in replacements for
>> the tubes.
>>
>> Dale W4OP
>
> Wes Hayward had a picture of a KWM-2 partly protruding from a bin labeled
> "Old Junk". I believe he included it in his _Solid State Design for the
> Radio Amateur_. The explanation is that it had been modified by replacing
> well designed, high dynamic range tube circuits with much poorer solid
> state circuits by someone who didn't understand the principles of high
> dynamic range circuit and receiver design. The result was a receiver with
> very poor intercept values and consequent severe problems with intermod
> and other spurious responses. The well-meaning modifier had turned a very
> good receiver into Old Junk.
>

> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I'm not surprised to hear this Roy. I also believe the tubistors were a short lived product- sought after by BA collectors.

Dale W4OP

3223. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 18:47:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjpacn$12e$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31580

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> ...
> Wes Hayward had a picture of a KWM-2 partly protruding from a bin
> labeled "Old Junk". I believe he included it in his _Solid State Design
> for the Radio Amateur_. The explanation is that it had been modified by
> replacing well designed, high dynamic range tube circuits with much
> poorer solid state circuits by someone who didn't understand the
> principles of high dynamic range circuit and receiver design. The result
> was a receiver with very poor intercept values and consequent severe
> problems with intermod and other spurious responses. The well-meaning
> modifier had turned a very good receiver into Old Junk.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

True, I have never seen a fet(s)/MMIC do anything a tube, or a few
tubes, can't do--the solid state devices just do it better ...

Regards,
JS

3224. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 18:58:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjpb0n$12e$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31581

Dale Parfitt wrote:

> ...
> Hi John,
> You might want to post in the boatanchors group or the shortwave group
> also.
> I well recall collecting "tubistors" at Dayton some years back for a friend
> who wanted them for his S line. They were plug in replacements for the
> tubes.
>
> Dale W4OP
>
>

Your text brings the old nuvistors back to mind ... hot devices, for
their time. As I remember, whether correctly or not, they were offered
by the tube manufacturers in an attempt to compete with transistors--a
failed attempt ...

Regards,
JS

3225. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 19:17:54 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjpc54$12e$3@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31582

cmor wrote:
> Great thought on making it directional, hopefully even the slow cousin
> can figure out how to wrap foil.
>
> As for the receiver would a simple MK484 based one suffice? Or would a
> Superheterodyne provide better performance?
>
> Lastly is their a cheap commercially available receiver I could plug
> my antenna into to compare the performance to my home built one?
>
> Thanks,
> Chris

The MK484 should be a good device for your project, almost everything
you need on a single chip. I have used the ZN414, these devices were
fun to play with ...

Ham swaps are a good place to look for "cheap" equipment ...

You should be able to set up the MK484 as "hot" as you would like ...
why bother with looking for other equip? Chuck a low noise MMIC in
front and off 'ya go ... as others point out, noise will be your only
limiting factor.

Would be interested in how your final project turns out ... keep me
posted if possible ...

Regards,
JS

3226. [OT] Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 19:22:28 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfm0d7k.gh9.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 31583

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 18:47:42 GMT, Dale Parfitt wrote:

> I also believe the tubistors were a
> short lived product- sought after by BA collectors.
>
> Dale W4OP

ITYM Nuvistors ?

I have both a 6M and 2M converter made by AMECO that are populated with Nuvistors. I use them with an NC-303 (have 2 of'em) during periods of manic nostalgia.

No _there's_ a boat anchor: The NC-303! When I was a much younger man I could actually lift it up onto the workbench all by myself...

Jonesy
--
Marvin L Jones | jonz | W3DHJ | linux
38.24N 104.55W | @ config.com | Jonesy | OS/2
*** Killfiling google posts: <http://jonz.net/ng.htm>

3227. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 19:32:04 UTC
From: Brian Howie <brian@nospam.demon.co.uk>
Message-ID: <bNVXcIE0cDYHFwVh@b-howie.demon.co.uk>
Source record: 31584

In message <jCU7j.17771$dX.3491@trnddc08>, Dale Parfitt
<parinc@verizon.net> writes
>
>"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:fjnt0v$j29$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
>>I have gotten back into SWL'ing lately ... (ain't like it used to be
>>either!)
>>
>> Got a couple of old Hallicrafter receiver rigs and replaced the front end
>> tubes with some GaAs semi circuits, done on a pcb board and serves as a
>> direct replacement for the tubes--except for the need of filament current,
>> they are "work-a-likes" ... gawd, bet those old boys wish they would've
>> have had those when they engineered the rigs ... I just love the look of
>> these old "solid" rigs! (solid as in "weighs a ton!)
>>
>> I am interested in anyone else who has "tweaked" old rigs with various
>> "kludges" and gotten good results? Comments? Advise? Construction?
>> Results? Ideas? Unique construction? Anything? ...
>>
>> Now, this post might NOT be "right on topic" for antennas, but darn close,
>> we DO have to consider what our antennas feed, right?
>>
>> Warm regards,
>> JS
>
>Hi John,
>You might want to post in the boatanchors group or the shortwave group
>also.
>I well recall collecting "tubistors" at Dayton some years back for a friend
>who wanted them for his S line. They were plug in replacements for the
>tubes.

I remember them from the 1970's as "Fetrons" Similar devices I think.

I also know from experience it wasn't a good idea to replace the valve
HT rectifier with silicon diodes, without a dropper resistor.

Brian GM4DIJ.
--
Brian Howie

3228. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 20:08:48 UTC
From: Wayne <mygarbagecan@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <kdX7j.1729$sf.848@trndny04>
Source record: 31585

> Dale Parfitt wrote:
>> "John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:fjnt0v$j29$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it...
>>> I have gotten back into SWL'ing lately ... (ain't like it used to be
>>> either!)
>>>
>>> Got a couple of old Hallicrafter receiver rigs and replaced the front
>>> end tubes with some GaAs semi circuits, done on a pcb board and serves
>>> as a direct replacement for the tubes--except for the need of filament
>>> current, they are "work-a-likes" ... gawd, bet those old boys wish they
>>> would've have had those when they engineered the rigs ... I just love
>>> the look of these old "solid" rigs! (solid as in "weighs a ton!)
>>>
>>> I am interested in anyone else who has "tweaked" old rigs with various
>>> "kludges" and gotten good results? Comments? Advise? Construction?
>>> Results? Ideas? Unique construction? Anything? ...
>>>
Some years ago, I worked on a project to replace tubes in a receiver with fetrons. The problem was that the fetron had to be designed for a particular spot in the radio. For example, we couldn't find a design for a 5763 replacement that would work in any socket in the radio that used a 5763. We had to design a fetron for every circuit use--rf amp with agc, rf amp without agc, etc. even though the tubes could be taken from stock and plugged in any hole. In the end, some of the circuits remained with tubes.

You will have a lot of fun doing that conversion, but it will be a lot of work to get optimum performance.

3229. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 20:33:23 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <3f9954fd-a87f-4960-89cd-18a22406e9db@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31586

On Dec 12, 2:21 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> AI4QJwrote:
> > "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
> >news:07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> >> On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >>> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity
> >>> (travelling
> >>> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm
> >>> line.
> >>> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600)
> >>> = -j0.945
> >>> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly).
> >>> This
> >>> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or
> >>> 43
> >>> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance
> >>> change
> >>> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model
> >>> correct.
> >>> Comments welcome
> >> I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
> >> but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.
>
> >> What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
> >> Would it make much difference what was in them?
> >> How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?
>
> > I use the smith chart in my response.
>
> > If you have 3 black boxes each labeled "input impedance = -j567", they could
> > contain a number of different things but since I am using the smith chart,
> > they will contain 3 different lengths of open transmission lines.
>
> > Box 1 contains 10 degrees length at 4MHz of 100 ohm transmission line. Based
> > on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*E10E2*10/360 = 2.08m long.
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from circle 10 degrees (transmission coefficient)
> > and read -j5.67. Normalize to 1 = 100. The impedance at the input of the
> > line is -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > Box 2 contains 19.2 degrees length at 4MHz of 200 ohm transmission line.
> > Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*19.2/360 = 4.0m long
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 19.2 degrees

> > (transmission coefficient) and read -j2.84. Normalize to 1 = 200. The
> > impedance at the input of the line is -j(200*2.84) = -j567. Label this box
> > "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > Box 3 contains 27.2 degrees at 4MHz of 300 ohm transmission line. Based on
> > VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*27.2/360 = 5.67m long.
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 27.2 degrees
> > (transmission coefficient) and read -j1.89. Normalize to 1 = 300. The
> > impedance at the input of the line is -j(300*1.89) = -j567. Label this box
> > "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > So, do all boxres labeled "input impedance =-j567 ohm" transmission lines
> > behave the same when connected to the 600 ohm transmission line?
>
> > No.
>
> > For each of these, impedance at the discontinuity will be -j567. However,
> > each has different electrical lengths, thus the 600 ohm line connecting to
> > it will have to be cut to different electrical lengths, for all of the
> > degrees to add to 90 total.
>
> > You can only say that all -j567 of a given Zo will affect phase shifts in
> > connected 600 ohms lines in the same way.
>
> > So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are equal when
> > it comes to transmission lines.
>
> Wait a second.
>
> You have three black boxes, all of which present an impedance of -j567
> ohms at some frequency.
>
> And you say that you can tell the difference between these boxes by
> connecting a 600 ohm line to each one? If so, please detail exactly what
> you would measure, and where, which would be different for the three
> boxes. I maintain that there is no test you can devise at steady state
> at one frequency (where they're all -j567 ohms) which would enable you
> to tell them apart. I'll add a fourth box containing only a capacitor
> and include that in the challenge.
>
> If you agree with me that you can't tell them apart but that connecting
> a 600 ohm line gives different numbers of "electrical degrees", then I'd
> like to hear your definition of "electrical degrees" because it would
> have to be something that's different for the different boxes yet you
> can't tell the difference by any measurement or observation.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

In this case, electrical degrees = physical degrees. VF = 1.

3230. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 20:37:39 UTC
From: cmor <alpinedescents@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f08082f1-7d80-4c87-827e-cc14d14faa03@q3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31587

I'm a little at a loss as how to "chuck" a low noise mmic in front. I thought these were reserved for higher frequencies. I had trouble finding much info as to how I could use one. I did find this little guy as an alternative:

Amtel ATR5261
http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod_documents/doc4913.pdf

Could I use that as a low noise amp?

And to clarify, I could have some connection such as: antenna ----> lownoiseamp ------> MK484 ------> amplifier (LM386?) ------> speaker

Thanks for bearing with my limited knowledge. I think it could be useful little deal if it ever turns out.

-Chris

3231. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 20:56:12 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <5891d581-8b9c-4153-acff-7d4555e61ed8@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31588

On Dec 12, 7:26 am, Keith Dysart <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 11, 11:24 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
> > > On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> > >> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity
> > >> (travelling
> > >> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm
> > >> line.
> > >> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600)
> > >> = -j0.945
> > >> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly).
> > >> This
> > >> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or
> > >> 43
> > >> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance
> > >> change
> > >> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model
> > >> correct.
> > >> Comments welcome
>
> > > I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
> > > but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.
>
> > > What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
> > > Would it make much difference what was in them?
> > > How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?
>
> > I use the smith chart in my response.
>
> > If you have 3 black boxes each labeled "input impedance = -j567", they could
> > contain a number of different things but since I am using the smith chart,
> > they will contain 3 different lengths of open transmission lines.
>
> > Box 1 contains 10 degrees length at 4MHz of 100 ohm transmission line. Based
> > on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*E10E2*10/360 = 2.08m long.
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from circle 10 degrees (transmission coefficient)
> > and read -j5.67. Normalize to 1 = 100. The impedance at the input of the

> > line is -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > Box 2 contains 19.2 degrees length at 4MHz of 200 ohm transmission line.
> > Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*19.2/360 = 4.0m long
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 19.2 degrees
> > (transmission coefficient) and read -j2.84. Normalize to 1 = 200. The
> > impedance at the input of the line is -j(200*2.84) = -j567. Label this box
> > "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > Box 3 contains 27.2 degrees at 4MHz of 300 ohm transmission line. Based on
> > VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*27.2/360 = 5.67m long.
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 27.2 degrees
> > (transmission coefficient) and read -j1.89. Normalize to 1 = 300. The
> > impedance at the input of the line is -j(300*1.89) = -j567. Label this box
> > "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > So, do all boxres labeled "input impedance =-j567 ohm" transmission lines
> > behave the same when connected to the 600 ohm transmission line?
>
> > No.
>
> > For each of these, impedance at the discontinuity will be -j567. However,
> > each has different electrical lengths, thus the 600 ohm line connecting to
> > it will have to be cut to different electrical lengths, for all of the
> > degrees to add to 90 total.
>
> > You can only say that all -j567 of a given Zo will affect phase shifts in
> > connected 600 ohms lines in the same way.
>
> > So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are equal when
> > it comes to transmission lines.- Hide quoted text -
>
> To find the length of the 600 ohm line, do I not just plot -j567/600
> and work from there? It seems to me that it yields the same
> answer regardless of the content of the black box.
>
> ...Keith

I see your point. To end up with -j567 on a 200 ohm line, you must use
19.2 degrees of length. 19.2 degrees of 200 ohm line brings you to -
j2.84 on the smith chart. To get -j567 on a 100 ohm line, you only
need to go 10 degrees, corresponding to -j5.67 on the smith chart.
Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer, there is no
indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not
change. I cannot know that unless I know the change in phase angle at
the new -j567 discontinuity with the 200 ohm line. I do not have
enough information on that unless I measure it, as was assumed to be
the case using the 100 ohm line. I was assuming that the phase change

at the discontinuity would not change but it is not immediately obvious that it will or will not. Then, if it did not change and stayed at 37 degrees, you would have had a new length of 600 ohm line of 90-37-19.2= 33 degrees which at VF =1, l = 33/360*75 = 6.875m. I do not have the information available to make that assumption. I would have to resort to measurement, same as was done with the 600-100 ohm combination.

3232. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:09:00 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <d1788d65-1aec-4d59-a201-7532ce344117@i3g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31589

On Dec 12, 2:21 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> AI4QJwrote:
> > "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
> >news:07bb2560-424b-4953-9a13-2287dd173925@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> >> On Dec 10, 11:43 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >>> I may have misspoken. Once you get to -j567 at the discontinuity
> >>> (travelling
> >>> 10 degrees along the 100 ohm line), now you interface with the 600 ohm
> >>> line.
> >>> At that point you have to normalize the -j567 ohms to -j(567/600)
> >>> = -j0.945
> >>> on the smith chart (you normalize to Zo for it to calculate properly).
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> >>> abrupt switch increases the angle from 10 degrees to arctan (0.945)) or
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> >>> degrees. I think the effect to look for is that the abrupt impedance
> >>> change
> >>> when Zo changes. A lumped component is not enough to make the model
> >>> correct.
> >>> Comments welcome
> >> I follow the arithmetic, and it still has a certain attractiveness
> >> but how can it make such a difference how the -j567 is produced.
>
> >> What if you were offerred 3 black boxes, each labelled -j567?
> >> Would it make much difference what was in them?
> >> How does one compute the phase shift at the terminals?
>
> > I use the smith chart in my response.
>
> > If you have 3 black boxes each labeled "input impedance = -j567", they could
> > contain a number of different things but since I am using the smith chart,
> > they will contain 3 different lengths of open transmission lines.
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> > Box 1 contains 10 degrees length at 4MHz of 100 ohm transmission line. Based
> > on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*E10E2*10/360 = 2.08m long.
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> > On the smith chart, plot from circle 10 degrees (transmission coefficient)
> > and read -j5.67. Normalize to 1 = 100. The impedance at the input of the
> > line is -j567. Label this box "input impedance = -j567".
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> > Box 2 contains 19.2 degrees length at 4MHz of 200 ohm transmission line.
> > Based on VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*19.2/360 = 4.0m long
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 19.2 degrees

> > (transmission coefficient) and read -j2.84. Normalize to 1 = 200. The
> > impedance at the input of the line is -j(200*2.84) = -j567. Label this box
> > "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > Box 3 contains 27.2 degrees at 4MHz of 300 ohm transmission line. Based on
> > VF=1, this line would be 3/4*10E2*27.2/360 = 5.67m long.
>
> > On the smith chart, plot from infinte impedance circle 27.2 degrees
> > (transmission coefficient) and read -j1.89. Normalize to 1 = 300. The
> > impedance at the input of the line is -j(300*1.89) = -j567. Label this box
> > "input impedance = -j567".
>
> > So, do all boxres labeled "input impedance =-j567 ohm" transmission lines
> > behave the same when connected to the 600 ohm transmission line?
>
> > No.
>
> > For each of these, impedance at the discontinuity will be -j567. However,
> > each has different electrical lengths, thus the 600 ohm line connecting to
> > it will have to be cut to different electrical lengths, for all of the
> > degrees to add to 90 total.
>
> > You can only say that all -j567 of a given Zo will affect phase shifts in
> > connected 600 ohms lines in the same way.
>
> > So far, I find this very interesting. Not all -j567 impedors are equal when
> > it comes to transmission lines.
>
> Wait a second.
>
> You have three black boxes, all of which present an impedance of -j567
> ohms at some frequency.
>
> And you say that you can tell the difference between these boxes by
> connecting a 600 ohm line to each one? If so, please detail exactly what
> you would measure, and where, which would be different for the three
> boxes. I maintain that there is no test you can devise at steady state
> at one frequency (where they're all -j567 ohms) which would enable you
> to tell them apart. I'll add a fourth box containing only a capacitor
> and include that in the challenge.
>
> If you agree with me that you can't tell them apart but that connecting
> a 600 ohm line gives different numbers of "electrical degrees", then I'd
> like to hear your definition of "electrical degrees" because it would
> have to be something that's different for the different boxes yet you
> can't tell the difference by any measurement or observation.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I see your point. I assumed that the phase change specific to the discontinuity was the same for all -j567 impedances. I do not have the information to say it is true (or I lack the tools to prove it).

To end up with -j567 on a 200 ohm line, you must use 19.2 degrees of length. 19.2 degrees of 200 ohm line brings you to -j2.84 on the smith chart. Then, 200* -j2.84 = -j567. To get -j567 on a 100 ohm line, you only need to go 10 degrees, corresponding to -j5.67 on the smith chart. The 100* -j5.67 = -j567. Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer by 9.2 degrees, there is no indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not change. I cannot know that unless I know the change in phase angle at the new -j567 discontinuity with the 200 ohm line. I do not have enough information on that without additional measurements. I would need to measure it to to system resonance (1/4WL = 90 degrees), as was the case using the 100 ohm line. I was assuming that the phase change at the discontinuity would not change but it is not immediately obvious that it will or will not. But, assuming (rightly or wrongly) that the phase angle at the discontinuity did not change and stayed at 37 degrees, you would have had a new length of 600 ohm line of 90-37-19.2= 33 degrees which at VF =1, l = 33/360*75 = 6.875m. I cannot make that assumption right now. I would have to resort to measurement, same as was done with the 600-100 ohm combination.

In any case, this does not disprove the basic premise of the existence of a phase change due to the impedance discontinuity. It does prove that my minor point of elaboration may have had a false assumption.Sorry for any confusion.

3233. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:12:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <c9Y7j.30012$ID6.15119@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31590

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
> Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer, there is no
> indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not
> change.

The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity depends
upon the *ratio of Z0High/Z0Low*. The following two
examples have the same phase shift at the impedance
discontinuity.

Z0High Z0Low

---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open

---43.4 deg 300 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open

So how long does the 600 ohm line have to be in the following
example for the stub to exhibit 1/4WL of electrical length?

---??? deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3234. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:13:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <lu30m39gh6vj1rd12685nr5f2jdf5q6qob@4ax.com>
Source record: 31591
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3235. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:13:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ju30m390mt1jdvvp8ecj43udhkscpbdq9q@4ax.com>
Source record: 31592
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3236. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:16:24 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjpjafmpe1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31445

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Actually, I believe that every disagreement between
> Jim Kelley and myself has been semantic in nature.
> There are no technical fundamentals upon which we
> disagree.

I don't care about your use of words, Cecil. I am only concerned with some of the concepts that you describe.

73, Jim AC6XG

3237. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:19:27 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <b198dafd-60d9-4b83-a0e3-5241cdac68c6@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31443

On Dec 12, 11:00 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 07:21:21 -0600, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
> >Double the frequency and see what happens.
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> The Lottery Commission is asking to re-examine your Ticket. Not to
> worry, winners WILL be notified at a later date. All that is asked is
> that you be patient as some have been waiting longer than you.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Those white floating things are way, way off in the distance and
nowhere near to approaching us. The chairs for the band remain in
place, folded up. The angle of the deck is 0 degrees horizontal.

3238. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:21:17 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0qj0m3p31le09u41ruu83njnk0s3s1qig8@4ax.com>
Source record: 31444
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3239. why i slugs it out on teh usenet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:31:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31446
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

http://khkb9rqz.blogspot.com/2007/12/why-do-i-slug-it-out-on-on-usenet-this.html

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3240. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:40:28 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjpkgj$1sb$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31447
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>
>

3241. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:53:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjpl9d$12e$4@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31448

cmor wrote:
> I'm a little at a loss as how to "chuck" a low noise mmic in front. I
> thought these were reserved for higher frequencies.

Last time I used 'em, used a dc-to-1Ghz MMIC. But, a quick search of
net made your point hit home here, some begin bandwidth at 400+Mhz!
Maybe ebay, old stock?

>> I had trouble
> finding much info as to how I could use one.

This device: (click on the data sheet link on the page.)

http://www.datasheetcatalog.com/datasheets_pdf/U/P/C/1/UPC1651G.shtml

covers HF through UHF and is an example of the type of device I referred
to--in fact, this one may be usable for your needs (it is usually the
upper most freq that is limiting)--but, you should be able to find such
a unit, as this, which covers dc-1Ghz+ in its' specs.

This is a simple 4 terminal device: B+, Gnd, input, output ... your ant
to input, output to your front end ... simple!

>> I did find this little
> guy as an alternative:
>
> Amtel ATR5261
> http://www.atmel.com/dyn/resources/prod_documents/doc4913.pdf
>

Appears like an interesting device, however, also looks "overly complex"
for your particular needs ...

> Could I use that as a low noise amp?
>

Absolutely!

> And to clarify, I could have some connection such as: antenna ----
>> lownoiseamp ------> MK484 ------> amplifier (LM386?) ------>
> speaker
>

Looks good! And, why not just "breadboard" it first, then commit to
hard wiring it; such as this breadboard:
http://www.goldmine-elec-products.com/prodinfo.asp?number=G8534

> Thanks for bearing with my limited knowledge. I think it could be
> useful little deal if it ever turns out.
>
> -Chris

The longest journey begins but with a single step--don't let anything
discourage you. A breadboard and some parts and you are almost there ...

Regards,
JS

3242. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 21:55:58 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m0m7jfps8er5d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31449

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>
> I see your point. I assumed that the phase change specific to the
> discontinuity was the same for all -j567 impedances. I do not have the
> information to say it is true (or I lack the tools to prove it).
>
> To end up with -j567 on a 200 ohm line, you must use 19.2 degrees of
> length. 19.2 degrees of 200 ohm line brings you to -j2.84 on the smith
> chart. Then, 200* -j2.84 = -j567. To get -j567 on a 100 ohm line, you
> only need to go 10 degrees, corresponding to -j5.67 on the smith
> chart. The 100* -j5.67 = -j567. Although we know that the 200 ohm line
> is longer by 9.2 degrees, there is no indication that the length of
> the 600 ohm line must or must not change. I cannot know that unless I
> know the change in phase angle at the new -j567 discontinuity with the
> 200 ohm line. I do not have enough information on that without
> additional measurements. I would need to measure it to to system
> resonance (1/4WL = 90 degrees), as was the case using the 100 ohm
> line. I was assuming that the phase change at the discontinuity would
> not change but it is not immediately obvious that it will or will not.
> But, assuming (rightly or wrongly) that the phase angle at the
> discontinuity did not change and stayed at 37 degrees, you would have
> had a new length of 600 ohm line of 90-37-19.2= 33 degrees which at
> VF =1, l = 33/360*75 = 6.875m. I cannot make that assumption right
> now. I would have to resort to measurement, same as was done with the
> 600-100 ohm combination.
>
> In any case, this does not disprove the basic premise of the existence
> of a phase change due to the impedance discontinuity. It does prove
> that my minor point of elaboration may have had a false
> assumption.Sorry for any confusion.

Sorry, I'm having trouble following that. But:

-- IF there's a phase change at the impedance discontinuity (which I assume means the black box terminals), it's the same for all four (your three and my one) black boxes. Whatever conclusions you might have drawn about the relationship between the phase change and the contents of the boxes, other than the impedance at the terminals, are wrong, and you should investigate where you went astray in the process of reaching those conclusions.
-- If you think you can distinguish the boxes by measurement (at the one single frequency at which all their impedances are the same, in steady state), show exactly how you'd do it and what the results would be. I claim that you can't.
-- If the four boxes have different numbers of "electrical degrees" at

the same frequency, then "electrical degrees", as the term is used here, is something you can't measure. That seems to be the case. And if you can't measure "electrical degrees", how do you determine how many of them are "missing"?

Of course, "electrical degrees" does have meaning. But like a number of other terms, some newsgroup participants have made up alternate meanings and given them properties which are nonsensical.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3243. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 22:24:09 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8sn0m3tue2l1j95fllhr3b2bj1vemdqfrj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31450
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3244. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 22:35:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <fho0m3dsl61sqkvmjkncvj9h8rcd6dh97e@4ax.com>
Source record: 31451
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 17:24:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>K4YZ wrote:
>>> Nope.
>>>
>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>
>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>
>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>
>>
>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>
>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>their minds.
>>
>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
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>>JS
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

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--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3245. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 22:52:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7DZ7j.5199$NY.4772@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31452

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> -- IF there's a phase change at the impedance discontinuity (which I
> assume means the black box terminals), it's the same for all four (your
> three and my one) black boxes.

To see exactly how wrong that statement really is let's
take a look at two of the cases.

(1) with a -j567 ohm impedor (capacitor) connected inside
the black box to the existing 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm
line external to the black box.

(2) with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line connected to the
existing 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line external to the
black box.

The reflection coefficient for (1) at the black box
terminals is 1.0 at -93 degrees, i.e. 100% reflection
at that point with an accompanying phase angle shift.

The reflection coefficient for (2) at the black box
terminals is 0 at 0 degrees, i.e. no reflections at
that point and no accompanying phase angle shift at
that point.

To assert that the phase change at the black box
terminals is the same in both of those cases is
ridiculous. In case (1) it is 93 degrees. In case (2)
it is zero degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3246. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 22:56:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <gGZ7j.30018$ID6.18669@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31453

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> Actually, I believe that every disagreement between
>> Jim Kelley and myself has been semantic in nature.
>> There are no technical fundamentals upon which we
>> disagree.
>
> I don't care about your use of words, Cecil. I am only concerned with
> some of the concepts that you describe.

I use words to describe those concepts. You and I do not
agree on the definitions of those words. Reality is what
it is. It is the different definitions that we are using
that is the problem.

For instance, what if I am using a different definition
than you are for "concepts" in your posting above? What
if you were writing in a language that I didn't understand?
The outcome would be similar to what we have now.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3247. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 23:03:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uNZ7j.5201$NY.1554@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31454

Jim Kelley wrote:
> I am only concerned with
> some of the concepts that you describe.

When you repeat those concepts back to me, they bear no resemblance to the concepts that I am trying to describe. That is proof that our disagreements are semantic. (The only other possibility is that you are unethical and are deliberately bearing false witness against me.)

I use words to describe my concepts. You and I do not agree on the definitions of those words. Reality is what it is. It is the different definitions that we are using that is the problem. "Transfer" is obviously one of those words. I say all EM waves transfer energy. You say not all EM waves transfer energy. It is simply that we are using different definitions of the word "transfer". There are many other words for which we have different definitions.

You and I might as well be trying to communicate in two foreign languages that neither one of us understand.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3248. sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 23:17:02 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <OZZ7j.3504$W27.17@trndny09>
Source record: 31455

All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag that need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and please lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic Induction
A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.

3249. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 23:45:04 UTC
From: Spamm Trappe <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfm0sk0.2ed7.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 31456

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:17:02 GMT, Dave wrote:
> All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag that
> need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and please
> lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
> For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
> For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic Induction
> A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
> Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
> I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.

There's enough trolling going on in this ng without folks going off to
look for more time wasting diversions.

3250. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 23:54:03 UTC
From: Robert Smts <bob@rsmits.ca>
Message-ID: <74e1dd23a649ef524e63f05d73613398@grapevine.islandnet.com>
Source record: 31458

Spamm Trappe wrote:

> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:17:02 GMT, Dave wrote:
>> All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag
>> that
>> need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and please
>> lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
>> For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
>> For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic
>> Induction A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
>> Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
>> I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.
>
> There's enough trolling going on in this ng without folks going off to
> look for more time wasting diversions.

Yeah. Besides, are you really sure you want to inflict the r.r.a.a.denizens
on some other newsgroup?

3251. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-12 23:54:33 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m0t5ulrq3ut93@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31457

Dave wrote:
> All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag that
> need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and please
> lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
> For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
> For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic Induction
> A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
> Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
> I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.

I remember the days when we'd have to go clear to the park in San
Francisco to hear the guy standing on the box ranting about his pet
theories. And now we can do it with the click of a mouse in the comfort
of our homes. Ain't technology marvelous!

We're filling up our minds with garbage
Garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage
What will we do when there's nothing left to read
And there's nothing left to need
And there's nothing left to watch
And there's nothing left to touch
And there's nothing left to walk upon
And nothing left to ponder on
Nothing left to see
And nothing left to be but . . .
Garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage

-- Bill Steele, "Garbage", as performed by Pete Seeger

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3252. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 00:23:40 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4b3f3435-2d08-46fc-ab5d-de4da6d5ed14@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31459

On Dec 12, 5:52 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > -- IF there's a phase change at the impedance discontinuity (which I
> > assume means the black box terminals), it's the same for all four (your
> > three and my one) black boxes.
>
> To see exactly how wrong that statement really is let's
> take a look at two of the cases.
>
> (1) with a -j567 ohm impedor (capacitor) connected inside
> the black box to the existing 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm
> line external to the black box.
>
> (2) with 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm line connected to the
> existing 43.4 degrees of 600 ohm line external to the
> black box.
>
> The reflection coefficient for (1) at the black box
> terminals is 1.0 at -93 degrees, i.e. 100% reflection
> at that point with an accompanying phase angle shift.
>
> The reflection coefficient for (2) at the black box
> terminals is 0 at 0 degrees, i.e. no reflections at
> that point and no accompanying phase angle shift at
> that point.
>
> To assert that the phase change at the black box
> terminals is the same in both of those cases is
> ridiculous. In case (1) it is 93 degrees. In case (2)
> it is zero degrees.

So, when you are presented with 43.6 degrees of
600 ohm line connected to a black box (about
which you know nothing of the internals) which
provides an impedance -j567, do you answer the
question: What is the impedance at the input
of the 600 ohm line? Or do you refuse, because
you do not know what phase change is
occuring at the terminals?

...Keith

3253. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 00:43:32 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjpvev$5kh$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31461

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> I am only concerned with some of the concepts that you describe.
>
>
> When you repeat those concepts back to me, they bear
> no resemblance to the concepts that I am trying to
> describe.

To you, they may not. But those concepts remain just as ludicrous no matter who describes them. :-)

> That is proof that our disagreements are
> semantic. (The only other possibility is that you
> are unethical and are deliberately bearing false
> witness against me.)

The obvious possibility being dismissed out of hand is the one where you are wrong and someone else is right.

> I use words to describe my concepts. You and I do not
> agree on the definitions of those words.

Yes. Others also use words, and there are cases where your understanding of the meaning of the words is not necessarily the same as the meaning intended by the author. We know this by comparing the things you say about physics with fundamental principles of physics.

> It is simply that we are
> using different definitions of the word "transfer".

If that is the case then I am using the definition pertinent to the physics of our discussion, and you are using whichever one you think will prevent your argument from containing a false statement.

> You and I might as well be trying to communicate in two
> foreign languages that neither one of us understand.

But only if it suits the purposes of internet one-upsmanship, apparently.

73, ac6xg

3254. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 00:48:50 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <87820e66-c431-4780-9ee1-0ccf80487269@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31460
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 25, 2:34 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
> > being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
> > you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
> > your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
> > stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
> > seek help.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Seek help Mr. Morgan, why do you laud false charges at an innocent
> ham, and then allege someone made you do it. Take responsibility for
> your actions, I'm sure that if you cause any harm, your victim will
> ensure that you face up to your misdeed.- Hide quoted text -
>

> - Show quoted text -

Still waiting for LE Mark. Glad to see that LE can see right through
your fairy tales

3255. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 00:52:03 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4507cedd-e85b-441d-82d2-481055b018b3@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31462

On Dec 12, 6:03 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
> > I am only concerned with
> > some of the concepts that you describe.
>
> When you repeat those concepts back to me, they bear
> no resemblance to the concepts that I am trying to
> describe. That is proof that our disagreements are
> semantic. (The only other possibility is that you
> are unethical and are deliberately bearing false
> witness against me.)
>
> I use words to describe my concepts. You and I do not
> agree on the definitions of those words. Reality is what
> it is. It is the different definitions that we are using
> that is the problem. "Transfer" is obviously one of those
> words. I say all EM waves transfer energy. You say not
> all EM waves transfer energy. It is simply that we are
> using different definitions of the word "transfer".
> There are many other words for which we have different
> definitions.

Can you expand on the two different interpretations of
"transfer" that will bring these views into alignment?

Perhaps you really are disagreeing on whether EM
waves always transfer energy (using the common
definition of "transfer").

...Keith

3256. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 01:44:49 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47608e94$0$7002$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31463

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:c9Y7j.30012$lD6.15119@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
> dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>> Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer, there is no
>> indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not
>> change.
>
> The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity depends
> upon the *ratio of Z0High/Z0Low*. The following two
> examples have the same phase shift at the impedance
> discontinuity.
>
> Z0High Z0Low
>
> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> ---43.4 deg 300 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>
> So how long does the 600 ohm line have to be in the following
> example for the stub to exhibit 1/4WL of electrical length?
>
> ---??? deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open

Based on what you say above, Zo high/Zo low = 6 resul;ts in 37 degrees.
Then for phase shift, (Zo high/Zo low)*37 deg = 6*D where D = phase shift.

If the above ratio is literally true, then in the above example, 12*37deg/6
= 74 degrees and length of the 600 ohm line = 90-74-10 = 6 degrees.

However, I would like to find a reference for the math showing the
characteristic impedance ratio relationship with phase shift. I am reluctant
to accepting formulas without seeing them derived at least once. :-)

3257. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 02:39:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cX08j.78010$YL5.54996@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31464

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So, when you are presented with 43.6 degrees of
> 600 ohm line connected to a black box (about
> which you know nothing of the internals) which
> provides an impedance -j567, do you answer the
> question: What is the impedance at the input
> of the 600 ohm line? Or do you refuse, because
> you do not know what phase change is
> occuring at the terminals?

I'm not sure I understand the question. Measuring
the s22 parameter should be all we need to know.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3258. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 02:44:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5018j.78014$YL5.74594@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31465

Jim Kelley wrote:
> The obvious possibility being dismissed out of hand is the one where you
> are wrong and someone else is right.

No, that is not dismissed out of hand. I enjoy being wrong
because I always learn something new. You have not proved
me wrong because you haven't even understood what I said.

When you repeat what you think I said, and it is
not what I said, there is something wrong besides
someone being technically incorrect and someone being
technically correct.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3259. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 02:54:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <S918j.5730$fl7.156@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31466

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Can you expand on the two different interpretations of
> "transfer" that will bring these views into alignment?
>
> Perhaps you really are disagreeing on whether EM
> waves always transfer energy (using the common
> definition of "transfer").

Jim refuses to provide a reference for his definition of "transfer". My unabridged Webster's has 20 definitions for the word including, "to be moved from one place to another". I say the light waves from Alpha Centauri are transferring, i.e. moving energy from that star to other points in the universe. The Poynting vector for those light waves can be computed if necessary. EM waves cannot exist without energy.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3260. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 03:01:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ug18j.78017$YL5.35974@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31467

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:c9Y7j.30012$lD6.15119@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>> dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>>> Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer, there is no
>>> indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not
>>> change.
>> The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity depends
>> upon the *ratio of Z0High/Z0Low*. The following two
>> examples have the same phase shift at the impedance
>> discontinuity.
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>> Z0High Z0Low
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>> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
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>> ---43.4 deg 300 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
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>> So how long does the 600 ohm line have to be in the following
>> example for the stub to exhibit 1/4WL of electrical length?
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>> ---??? deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>
> Based on what you say above, Zo high/Zo low = 6 resul;ts in 37 degrees.
> Then for phase shift, (Zo high/Zo low)*37 deg = 6*D where D = phase shift.
>
> If the above ratio is literally true, then in the above example, 12*37deg/6
> = 74 degrees and length of the 600 ohm line = 90-74-10 = 6 degrees.
>
> However, I would like to find a reference for the math showing the
> characteristic impedance ratio relationship with phase shift. I am reluctant
> to accepting formulas without seeing them derived at least once. :-)

Looks like you got the Z0 ratio upside down?

Actually I get 25.3 degrees for the 600 ohm line.

Arctan(Z0Low/Z0High)cot(10)) = 25.3 degrees
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3261. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 03:13:25 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ap81m3t56ep34dl0s0ojcmn498vckaa4bg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31468

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 13:19:27 -0800 (PST), dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:

>On Dec 12, 11:00 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 07:21:21 -0600, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>> >Double the frequency and see what happens.
>>
>> Hi Dan,
>>
>> The Lottery Commission is asking to re-examine your Ticket. Not to
>> worry, winners WILL be notified at a later date. All that is asked is
>> that you be patient as some have been waiting longer than you.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>Those white floating things are way, way off in the distance and
>nowhere near to approaching us. The chairs for the band remain in
>place, folded up. The angle of the deck is 0 degrees horizontal.

Keel's finally settled into the mud, I see.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3262. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 03:24:37 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4760a5ec$0$8840$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31469

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:ug18j.78017$YL5.35974@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>> news:c9Y7j.30012$lD6.15119@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>>> dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>>>> Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer, there is no
>>>> indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not
>>>> change.
>>> The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity depends
>>> upon the *ratio of Z0High/Z0Low*. The following two
>>> examples have the same phase shift at the impedance
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>>>
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>> Then for phase shift, (Zo high/Zo low)*37 deg = 6*D where D = phase
>> shift.
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>> If the above ratio is literally true, then in the above example,
>> 12*37deg/6 = 74 degrees and length of the 600 ohm line = 90-74-10 = 6
>> degrees.
>>
>> However, I would like to find a reference for the math showing the
>> characteristic impedance ratio relationship with phase shift. I am
>> reluctant to accepting formulas without seeing them derived at least
>> once. :-)
>
> Looks like you got the Z0 ratio upside down?
>
> Actually I get 25.3 degrees for the 600 ohm line.
>
> Arctan(Z0Low/Z0High)cot(10)) = 25.3 degrees

This is....an odd angle ;-)

3263. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 03:58:30 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjqaldppi1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31470
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

<kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
> congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
> google and noow motezrella
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> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G

3264. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 04:02:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dlk0m39o2vciub7k5k6jjq8cpums39jn96@4ax.com>
Source record: 31471
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
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>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

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From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <alk0m35f7dvhpjqg6ohi94c6g3pjshue2l@4ax.com>
Source record: 31472
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3266. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 04:02:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <7kb1m35p11e7fr7tvn7it954g3kpitr9s0@4ax.com>
Source record: 31473
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>
>>
>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>> congress"
>> adams
>>
>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3267. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 04:02:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2fo0m3tv9p7v4ekevao2143f4jntsup0sj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31474
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:40:28 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>>
>>
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3268. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 04:02:20 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <efo0m3hradn5p8v3vv31341mgf039cb29l@4ax.com>
Source record: 31475
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3269. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 04:06:13 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8nb1m3hakqrqas5ct7bb2d0nqujd22v6pn@4ax.com>
Source record: 31476
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3270. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 05:15:11 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <89405a2b-55f1-4948-9436-6e1af183d5b5@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31477

On Dec 11, 11:06 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
> I think you were right, it is a front end overload issue. But I think adding
> an attenuator that simply reduces all input signal strength in a linear
> manner does not act the same as de-tuning.

My vote is that they act the same. I've never seen any indication
that reducing the length of wire, or applying a mismatch, or even
using a step attenuator act any differently than one another.
All decrease the level in a "linear" manner. IE: all three
treat noise no differently than any other desired signal.
RF is RF is RF...

Comments from others on their
> experiences would be interesting. It is easy enough to try out out; just
> find a strong 75m station and using a tuner, tune out the noise and see if
> you can still receive (and more pleasureably). Is this the same as
> attenuating all input signals 20dB? I lack a technical explanation and we
> haven't agreed that the effect is real so I will drop out of this discussion
> unless someone else wants to pick it up.

Due to receiver quirks, it's possible the radio might not sound quite
the same using the two methods, but still, a 20 db decrease in
level is 20 db no matter how it is done. It will decrease noise
and desired signals in an equal manner as far as the
fundamental frequency is concerned. So my vote is yes.
They do the same at the end of the day.
Most radios have way more level than they need.
I've never seen *any* antenna that could magically weed noise
from desired RF without making use of a directive pattern.
As an example, many claim full size loops are quieter than
dipoles on the lower HF bands.
But I've never seen it myself. The only way an antenna can receive
less noise, and not reduce the level of the desired signal is
with directive gain/nulls. And if a certain noise signal say to the
south is reduced on a loop vs dipole, you can bet a desired signal
in the same direction and polarity will be reduced also.
There is no free lunch.
Of course, if you were in the high mountains and had corona
buildup ala HCJB, a loop may well be quieter than a dipole, but I
consider that a rare case, and not applicable to most average
hams.
In most all cases, the receiver just sees a 20 db drop in level.
It has no idea how it came about, and the end result should

be the same as long as directive gain or nulls don't come into
play.
MK

3271. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 05:27:37 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4760c2bf$0$8831$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31478

<nm5k@wt.net> wrote in message
news:89405a2b-55f1-4948-9436-6e1af183d5b5@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 11, 11:06 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>
>> I think you were right, it is a front end overload issue. But I think
>> adding
>> an attenuator that simply reduces all input signal strength in a linear
>> manner does not act the same as de-tuning.
>
> My vote is that they act the same. I've never seen any indication
> that reducing the length of wire, or applying a mismatch, or even
> using a step attenuator act any differently than one another.
> All decrease the level in a "linear" manner. IE: all three
> treat noise no differently than any other desired signal.
> RF is RF is RF...

Thanks for your comments. Do you believe there is any technical basis for
claims that vertical antennas are noisier than horizontal antennas due to
more man made noise being created with vertical polarization? This makes
inverted V an ideal compromise?

3272. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 05:47:49 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <8fdeead8-989a-4dc7-86e2-440a852d782c@b1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31479

On Dec 12, 11:27 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
> Thanks for your comments. Do you believe there is any technical basis for
> claims that vertical antennas are noisier than horizontal antennas due to
> more man made noise being created with vertical polarization? This makes
> inverted V an ideal compromise?

Yes and no.. Just depends on the polarity of the noise.
On 40m, I've had the luxury of being able to run both full
size dipoles, and a full size elevated ground plane
at the same time. Myself, I don't consider a vertical any
noisier than a horizontal antenna as long as the noise
source does not match the polarity of the antenna in use.
I've seen cases where local power line noise was just
as bad horizontal as it was vertical.
I'm in a big city, and I've never found noise to be any
great problem on a vertical. Overall, it was no worse
than the dipole.
And even if the background noise is a bit higher on the
vertical for some reason, the advantages of it's pattern
override and swamp any problems the noise might cause.
IE: say I'm on 40m at night working VK land.
The dipole shows a resting noise level of S 5 as an
example.
Say the vertical shows noise at S7.
Being the usual advantage of the vertical to VK land
was 4 S units vs the dipole, the 2 unit increase in
noise becomes a non issue. The higher level
of the desired signal swamps the extra noise.
Now , if you had a strong noise source that was vertical
with little horizontal componant, it could be more
of a problem if it happens to override even the large
increase in desired signal, but that not a fault of the
antennas. They are just acting as they should.
IE: the elevated GP did much better at the low
elevations vs the dipole. So it's going to be natural
that it also receives local noise farther away than
the dipole. But I don't consider this as a "fault".
It's just acting as it should. RF is RF is RF.
I can tell you, if I'm working VK or EU and have
the choice of the dipole, or the GP, I'd take the GP
any day of the week, extra noise or not.
It will be rare for the noise pickup to exceed the
increase of the desired signal.

So basically, I consider the vertical vs dipole noise
issue, a non issue.. :/
MK

3273. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 05:52:48 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <g5-dnQ08bZ0zVf3anZ2dnUVZ_vGinZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31480
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Keith Dysart wrote:

clip text.....

After considerable thought, I think the math you presented above is for one of two cases of reflective waves, the reflection from a higher impedance load. When the load is less than the Zo of the line, the currents add but voltages subtract. Right?

I don't think so.
Vt = Vf + Vr, It = If - Ir, Vf = If * Z0 and Vr = Ir * Z0 are the
fundamental
equations defining forward and reverse waves.

Perhaps you arrive at two choices because sometimes Vr and Ir
are negative, which after simplification appears to give an
alternate form?

The end result is the same for both cases.

This is good. If you chase the signs, though, I think you will find
that there is only one case.

We probably should not toss Power into the mix until agreement
is reached on this. Power is fraught with issues which seriously
confuse some.

...Keith

I can see that I need to further explain.

My analysis always begins with the source because the first formation of the wave comes from the source, then travels through the transmission line system. The source defines the wave only until the wave reaches any discontinuity(s) or the line end. Thereafter, discontinuities and end conditions define the system,.

Why might I say that? Initiation of the wave at the source results in a sine wave with the impedance of the transmission line, and the power and frequency of the source. This is a steady state condition until the first discontinuity or reflection point is reached by the traveling wave. Each successive reflection point (discontinuity) reflects power which travels back to the source and changes the feed point impedance conditions. The most distant possible reflection point is the end of the transmission line (ignoring reflections which might occur on the antenna) and might be an open circuit, a reactive resistance, or a short circuit. Any power reflected from the end will change the measured impedance found at any point on the transmission line all the

way back to the source, and will define the steady state conditions of the system.

If we accept that the steady state conditions are defined by the load, then we should examine the conditions on the source side of the load, assuming it is the end of the transmission line. The forward wave spawns the reflective wave in one of two ways, one way of load resistance higher than line impedance, and a second way of load resistance lower than line impedance. In both cases the power of both forward and reflective wave add, but the voltages and currents both add and subtract. (Cecil explained it very well in his follow up postings. Thanks Cecil.) I presented the power equations to illustrate the two conditions.

It is convenient that both cases result in the same math for the directional watt meter.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3274. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 06:41:24 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4rk1m3dfoii4385k43elppfklchjpt3obg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31481
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 21:52:48 -0800, Roger wrote:

>
>
>
>
>

Hi Roger,

99.9999% of posters here use unformatted text which makes responses
very readable.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3275. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 09:35:56 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9527e659-9c64-40cb-924e-4b1da737772f@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31482

On Dec 13, 12:52 am, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> clip text.....After considerable thought, I think the math you presented above is for one of two cases of reflective waves, the reflection from a higher impedance load. When the load is less than the Zo of the line, the currents add but voltages subtract. Right?I don't think so. Vt = Vf + Vr, It = If - Ir, Vf = If * Z0 and Vr = Ir * Z0 are the fundamental equations defining forward and reverse waves. Perhaps you arrive at two choices because sometimes Vr and Ir are negative, which after simplification appears to give an alternate form?The end result is the same for both cases.This is good. If you chase the signs, though, I think you will find that there is only one case. We probably should not toss Power into the mix until agreement is reached on this. Power is fraught with issues which seriously confuse some. ...KeithI can see that I need to further explain.
> My analysis always begins with the source because the first formation of the wave comes from the source, then travels through the transmission line system. The source defines the waveonlyuntil the wave reaches any discontinuity(s) or the line end. Thereafter, discontinuities and end conditions define the system,.
> Why might I say that? Initiation of the wave at the source results in a sine wave with the impedance of the transmission line, and the power and frequency of the source. This is a steady state condition until the first discontinuity or reflection point is reached by the traveling wave. Each successive reflection point (discontinuity) reflects power which travels back to the source and changes the feed point impedance conditions. The most distant possible reflection point is the end of the transmission line (ignoring reflections which might occur on the antenna) and might be an open circuit, a reactive resistance, or a short circuit. Any power reflected from the end will change themeasuredimpedance found atany pointon the transmission line all the way back to the source, and will define the steady state conditions of the system.
> If we accept that the steady state conditions are defined by the load, then we should examine the conditions on the source side of the load, assuming it is the end of the transmission line. The forward wavespawnsthe reflective wave in one of two ways, one way of load resistance higher than line impedance, and a second way of load resistance lower than line impedance. In both cases the power of both forward and reflective wave add, but the voltages and currents both add and subtract. (Cecil explained it very well in his follow up postings. Thanks Cecil.) I presented the power equations to illustrate the two conditions.
> It is convenient that both cases result in the same math for the directional watt meter.

I'd still suggest that you have the cart and the horse backwards.

The math came first and that is why all the example cases turn out
to be consistent with the math.

And just for completeness...
The fundamental equations also work when:
- the signal is not sinusoidal, e.g. pulse, step, square, ...
- rather than a load at one end, there is a source at each end
- the sources at each end produce different arbitrary functions

- the arbitrary functions at each end are DC sources
It is highly instructive to compute the forward and reverse
voltage and current (and then power) for a line with the same
DC voltage applied to each end.

...Keith

...Keith

3276. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 09:51:38 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bf15f518-e78d-4582-8869-7ecb1aefdf16@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31483

On Dec 12, 8:44 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>
> news:c9Y7j.30012$lD6.15119@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net...
>
>
>
>
>
> > dfi...@nc.rr.com wrote:
> >> Although we know that the 200 ohm line is longer, there is no
> >> indication that the length of the 600 ohm line must or must not
> >> change.
>
> > The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity depends
> > upon the *ratio of Z0High/Z0Low*. The following two
> > examples have the same phase shift at the impedance
> > discontinuity.
>
> > Z0High Z0Low
>
> > ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> > ---43.4 deg 300 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>
> > So how long does the 600 ohm line have to be in the following
> > example for the stub to exhibit 1/4WL of electrical length?
>
> > ---??? deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>
> Based on what you say above, Zo high/Zo low = 6 resul;ts in 37 degrees.
> Then for phase shift, (Zo high/Zo low)*37 deg = 6*D where D = phase shift.
>
> If the above ratio is literally true, then in the above example, 12*37deg/6
> = 74 degrees and length of the 600 ohm line = 90-74-10 = 6 degrees.
>
> However, I would like to find a reference for the math showing the
> characteristic impedance ratio relationship with phase shift. I am reluctant
> to accepting formulas without seeing them derived at least once.

In another thread, "Calculating a (fictitious) phase shift;
was : Loading Colis", David Ryeburn has provided the
arithmetic for the general case which includes the
following expression:

-j*(Z_2)*cot(alpha + beta) = -j*(Z_1)*cot(alpha)

"alpha" is the length of the open line
"beta" is the "phase shift" at the joint
"Z_2" is the impedance of the open line
"Z_1" is the impedance of the driven line

It can be seen, as noted by Cecil, that beta
will be the same if the impedances of the two
lines are scaled proportionally.

But beta is dependant not only on the two
impedances, but also on the length of the
open line.

There are no simple relationships here.

It does not seem to be a concept that is
particularly useful for the solving of problems.

...Keith

3277. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 10:57:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Ne88j.3861$Vq.3651@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31484

> It does not seem to be a concept that is
> particularly useful for the solving of problems.

Looks like you haven't thought it through. If one wants to create a shortened dual-Z0 stub with equal lengths of each section of Z0High and Z0Low, here is the corresponding chart for different ratios of Z0High/Z0Low.

http://www.w5dxp.com/DualZ0.gif

As an example, one can create an electrical 1/4WL stub that is 1/3 the normal physical length by using 600 ohm line and 50 ohm line.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3278. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 13:30:45 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f72777bb-4bdb-4b9a-85b6-25f0d0bd23eb@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31485

On Dec 13, 5:57 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> > It does not seem to be a concept that is
> > particularly useful for the solving of problems.
>
> Looks like you haven't thought it through. If one
> wants to create a shortened dual-Z0 stub with
> equal lengths of each section of Z0High and Z0Low,
> here is the corresponding chart for different
> ratios of Z0High/Z0Low.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/DualZ0.gif
>
> As an example, one can create an electrical 1/4WL
> stub that is 1/3 the normal physical length by
> using 600 ohm line and 50 ohm line.

There are many ways to create the impedances
for matching, each with different advantages. As
you point out, one of the benefits of using two
different impedance lines is a reduction in material,
though, you could go all the way to just using
a lumped capacitor and save even more.

This reality, however, does not demonstrate any
value for the *concept* of phase shift at a
discontinuity. For the concept to be useful it
should facilitate understanding or problem
solving. As far as I can tell, you always solve
the problem in the conventional way (change
the angle on the Smith chart, un-normalize
the impedance, re-normalize the impedance
to the new Z0, measure the angle to get to
the desired impedance) and then work out
the "phase shift" at the discontinuity. It sure
looks like additional work that adds no value
since the important and useful information
has already been derived before computing the
"phase shift".

As such, I declare it "not particularly useful".

...Keith

3279. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 16:08:22 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <K7adnRByWIFpxfzanZ2dnUVZ_hWdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31486
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 21:52:48 -0800, Roger wrote:
>
>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>

>>
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> 99.9999% of posters here use unformatted text which makes responses
> very readable.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>

Thanks Richard, I will use text from now on. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Roger

3280. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 16:17:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjrlv7toc1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31487

cmor wrote:

>> ...
> -Chris

Here is a link to 2 MMICs on ebay: (sorry, just had chit to do and was
slow to search)

http://cgi.ebay.com/2-HP-MMIC-S-MSA-0235-12-MAR-2_W0QQitemZ320193936349QQihZ011QQcategoryZ
4666QQssPageNameZWDVWQQrdZ1QQcmdZViewItem

An extra would be nice, in case a catastrophic mistake occurs while
constructing the device.

The data shows 0Hz to GHz, that should be wideband enough! :-)

Regards,
JS

3281. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 16:19:55 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjrm3btoc2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31488

Roger wrote:

> ...
> Thanks Richard, I will use text from now on. Sorry for the
> inconvenience.
>
> Roger

HTML is not a problem for many of us, any decade old/decent newsreader handles it fine--if you have .html enabled ...

Regards,
JS

3282. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 16:31:51 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <X7d8j.252965$kj1.68947@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31489

Cecil Moore wrote:
>> It does not seem to be a concept that is
>> particularly useful for the solving of problems.
>
> Looks like you haven't thought it through. If one
> wants to create a shortened dual-Z0 stub with
> equal lengths of each section of Z0High and Z0Low,
> here is the corresponding chart for different
> ratios of Z0High/Z0Low.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/DualZ0.gif
>
> As an example, one can create an electrical 1/4WL
> stub that is 1/3 the normal physical length by
> using 600 ohm line and 50 ohm line.

Cecil,

So how do you make that 12:1 connection, say 50 ohm coax to 600 ohm open line? Do you s'pose the connection bits add any phase shift all by themselves? Do you have a model for that extra phase shift?

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3283. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 16:40:53 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <3o2dnTof0-0J_fzanZ2dnUVZ_qqgnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31490

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 13, 12:52 am, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>
>>
> Clipping text.............
> I'd still suggest that you have the cart and the horse backwards.
>
> The math came first and that is why all the example cases turn out
> to be consistent with the math.
>
> And just for completeness...
> The fundamental equations also work when:
> - the signal is not sinusoidal, e.g. pulse, step, square, ...
> - rather than a load at one end, there is a source at each end
> - the sources at each end produce different arbitrary functions
> - the arbitrary functions at each end are DC sources
> It is highly instructive to compute the forward and reverse
> voltage and current (and then power) for a line with the same
> DC voltage applied to each end.
>
> ...Keith
>
> ...Keith
>
Interesting! The important thing is to get answers that agree with
our experiments.

I have done some computations for DC voltage applied to transmission
lines. The real surprise for me came when I realized that transmission
line impedance could be expressed as a function of capacitance and the
wave velocity. Z0 = 1/cC where c is the velocity of the wave and C is
the capacitance of the transmission line per unit length.

73, Roger , W7WKB

3284. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 16:55:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjro69$5f3$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31491

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith I wrote:
>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>
> http://www.news.com/8301-10784_3-9802730-7.html
>
> JS

http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/CorporateNews/en/14595694/In-Stat-Broadband-Over-Powerline-a-Home-Networking-Winner

http://www.internetnews.com/infra/article.php/3716361

JS

3285. Re: Standing Wave Phase in Loaded Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:00:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Cyd8j.3951$Vq.1529@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31492

Keith Dysart wrote:
> This reality, however, does not demonstrate any
> value for the *concept* of phase shift at a
> discontinuity.

It may indeed have little value for stubs. But
for loaded mobile antennas the value is obvious.

The value is that it explains the phase shift
through a loading coil in a loaded mobile
antenna and the phase shift at the coil to
stinger junction. Using dual-Z0 transmission
line stubs we are ready to understand loaded
mobile antennas, the phase shift through the
loading coil, and the "missing degrees" at the
coil to stinger junction.

According to Dr. Corum, my 75m Texas Bugcatcher
coil has a Z0 of ~4000 and a VF of ~0.02.

The stinger has a Z0 in the ballpark of 400 ohms
and a VF close to 1.0

Knowing what we know about a dual-Z0 1/4WL stub,
we can now use that knowledge to analyze a base-
loaded mobile antenna with coil and stinger.

---Z0=4000 ohm coil---+---10 deg 400 ohm stinger

Now it's a piece of cake. How many degrees of
loading coil do we need to make the configuration
90 electrical degrees long?

Arctan((400/4000)*cot(10)) = ~30 degrees

What is the impedance at the coil to stinger
junction?

400*cot(10) = ~ -j2300 ohms

What is the phase shift at the coil to stinger
junction?

90 - 30 - 10 = ~50 degrees

I stumbled upon the dual-Z0 stub idea in trying to
understand the phase shifts and delays in a loaded
mobile antenna. The same general principles apply.

Using traveling-wave current to measure the delay
through my Texas Bugcatcher coil agreed within 15%
with these calculated values.

One side said the coil had to make up the missing 80
degrees of antenna that necessarily had to be there
with a 10 degree stinger. This side did not understand
the phase shift at the coil to stinger junction.

The other side said the coil, like a lumped inductor,
has ~zero phase shift through it. This side did not
understand the limitations of the lumped circuit
model.

The delay through a coil is what it measures and
calculates to be within a certain accuracy. It is not
80 degrees and it is not ~zero degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3286. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:03:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yBd8j.3952$Vq.3850@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31493

Roger wrote:
> Thanks Richard, I will use text from now on. Sorry for the
> inconvenience.

I didn't even notice with Thunderbird since I had the
display HTML as plain text option selected.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3287. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:36:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <93c1m358s9ff8pk9bq7299sdsothnok2bp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31415
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>> congress"
>>> adams
>>>
>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>> google and noow motezrella
>>>
>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
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>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3288. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:36:21 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <v7c1m35iffn4jks6i5gprbficivu9dkiub@4ax.com>
Source record: 31413
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>adams

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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3289. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:36:21 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <t7c1m3lkb0iv4cudtktfs8e31q68i92rnm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31414
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should

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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>adams
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3290. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:36:23 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <arq2m3d5sd5pa1u6opb5en4gk5vialkhk3@4ax.com>
Source record: 31417
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3291. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:36:23 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3rq2m3di845isqrhovuo4023g21s2bb88d@4ax.com>
Source record: 31418
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:40:28 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>>>
>>>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3292. Re: Standing Wave Phase in Loaded Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 17:46:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjrr6cenl1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31494

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> 400*cot(10) = ~ -j2300 ohms
>> ...

I am in the middle of a brain fog/block.

I am attempting to get an equation to obtain the cotangent of x (or 10 in the above.) I HAVE DONE THIS BEFORE-got something wrong here ...

(1/tan(10)) = 5.67128

and (400*(1/tan(10)) = 2268.51273

There is no "built in" cotan function on my ti-86, ti-83, etc.

Help me out Cecil, anyone?

Regards,
JS

3293. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 18:03:06 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjrs4qicl1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31495

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> I didn't even notice with Thunderbird since I had the
> display HTML as plain text option selected.

That's because you have good taste and Thunderbird ROCKS! (the
newsreader, NOT the wine ;-))

Regards,
JS

3294. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 18:07:54 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <7ye8j.4$Lk2.1@newsfe08.lga>
Source record: 31496

>
> Thanks for your comments. Do you believe there is any technical basis for
> claims that vertical antennas are noisier than horizontal antennas due to
> more man made noise being created with vertical polarization? This makes
> inverted V an ideal compromise?
>

Things to consider:

Vertical antenna is "looking" at signals close to ground and at vertical polarization.

Most of the local noise (fluorescent lights, noisy dimmers, etc.) is "all" polarized but when in the "view" of the antenna, it will be significantly stronger.

Horizontal antenna might just "look" over it or when oriented with null in the pattern at the noise source, "ignore" it.

In the case of 160m vs. 40m dipole less noise case, it could be also that the ends (and rest of the antenna) of the 40m dipole are farther away from the local noise source and with mismatch could give improved S/N reception.

With atmospheric noise, the best remedy is the directional array that reduces the amount of the degrees of noise from undesired directions. Equatorial noise is major culprit.

Good tool to fight noise is the noise limiter - phasing unit.

73 Yuri, www.K3BU.us

3295. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 18:24:58 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <_Ne8j.348$Sa1.330@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31497

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> John Smith I wrote:
>>> http://www.itbusinessedge.com/blogs/cip/?p=170
>>>
>>> Regards,
>>> JS
>>
>> http://www.news.com/8301-10784_3-9802730-7.html
>>
>> JS
>
> http://www.ad-hoc-news.de/CorporateNews/en/14595694/In-Stat-Broadband-Over-Powerline-a-Home-Networking-Winner
>
>
> http://www.internetnews.com/infra/article.php/3716361

Your continued BPL cheerleading has nothing to do with antennas, "John".
It doesn't seem that the information you provide is all that accurate
either. The ARRL web page featured the following article recently:

quote

FCC 'Admonishes' Ambient Over BPL Issues
ARRL Web Extra courtesy of the American Radio Relay League
Newington, CT, November 14th, 2007 ï¿½

The FCC, in a letter to Yehuda Cern, Chief Engineer for Ambient
Corporation, concluded their investigation into whether Ambient's BPL
operation caused "harmful
interference" to Amateur Radio stations in Briarcliff Manor, New York.
The Commission found that "Ambient's
BPL operation has violated the radiated emission limits of Section
15.109" of the FCC Rules "and the terms of its
experimental license, call sign WD2XEQ." The FCC's letter went on to say
that "we hereby admonish Ambient." No findings were
made, however, as to whether or not the system actually caused
interference to Amateur Radio, and the Enforcement Bureau left
open the issue of future experimental BPL operations at Briarcliff Manor.
Since Ambient's Briarcliff Manor facility is operating under an
experimental license, the FCC says Ambient "is subject to the operating
conditions contained on its license. Condition 4 of its license requires
that Ambient file a progress report six months from the date of
the grant. Additionally, Condition 5 provides that the progress report

'... should include, but is not limited to, a description of measurements and results demonstrating compliance...' with the radiated emissions limits of Section 15.109."

Ambient submitted a progress report on February 5th, 2007. The report indicated that Ambient "[h]as notched out its signals on the Amateur Radio bands, demonstrating significant advancements..." but the report did not address Condition 5, according to the FCC.

FCC Responds to Ambient

The FCC's Spectrum Enforcement Division sent letters to Ambient in March and May 2007, directing Ambient to "provide the results of any measurements made prior to the filing of its February 5, 2007 report to demonstrate compliance with the radiated emission limits of Section 15.109." The Division also directed Ambient to "submit a follow-up report confirming compliance once it had completed any necessary system modifications."

Ambient's attorneys filed responses to the FCC's March and May letters in June. Ambient's response, the FCC said, indicated that Ambient "had made compliance measurements as required by the Division." Ambient's response further stated that they had found "an older, first generation BPL unit in its network was malfunctioning, causing the device to exceed the applicable Section 15.109 emission limits," and that it "immediately took the equipment out of service." Ambient, the FCC said, "indicated that [they] would soon replace the remaining first generation equipment in its network with newer equipment."

In August, Ambient told the FCC that it has replaced all its first generation BPL equipment with second generation equipment. The FCC's letter to Ambient goes on to say that Ambient has completed and submitted results of on-site testing that demonstrates compliance with the Commission's regulations. In the time since Ambient replaced all their equipment, "neither Ambient or the [Spectrum Enforcement] Division has received complaints indicating continuing interference to Amateur operations from Ambient's BPL system," the FCC's letter said. The FCC made no findings about the interference that had been previously reported, however, nor did the Commission undertake any on-site investigation or inspection of the facility at Briarcliff Manor.

The FCC found that Ambient's BPL operation in Briarcliff Manor "has operated in violation of Section 15.109 of the Commission's Rules. Accordingly, we admonish Ambient for violating Section 15.109 of the Commission's Rules and the terms of its experimental license, call sign WD2XEQ." The FCC cautioned Ambient that any violations of future license provisions "may result in additional sanctions."

ARRL Filed Numerous Complaints with FCC Regarding Ambient's Briarcliff Manor Operation

ARRL first filed a complaint with FCC concerning the radiated emission violations at Briarcliff Manor on October 12th, 2004. Subsequent complaints were filed on December 17th, 2004; January 7th, 2005; March 17th, 2005; January 6th, 2006; March 29th, 2006,

and June 1st, 2007 each of which reported ongoing harmful interference caused by the unlawful operation of Ambient's BPL system at Briarcliff Manor. The complaints included technical reports on the result of tests conducted by ARRL staff. Each of the complaints requested that the Ambient system be required to cease operation immediately. The FCC took no action on any of these complaints, and it did not address any of them in its letter to Ambient.
Still before the Commission is the question of whether or not Ambient's experimental authorization should be renewed for a further period. Ambient has had an experimental authorization in Westchester County, NY since June of 2002. The most recent experimental authorization expired August 1st, 2007. On July 24th, Ambient filed an application to extend their authorization for an additional two-year period. ARRL filed an informal objection to that application on July 25th, arguing that Ambient should be held to the same standard as the other BPL companies which are subject to the rules governing BPL, such as inclusion of the BPL system in the public database, so that victims of BPL interference can determine the source of it.
ARRL Chief Executive Officer David Sumner, K1ZZ, said, "It is gratifying that the FCC finally has recognized that Ambient's BPL operation in Briarcliff Manor violated both the FCC rules and the terms of its experimental license, has made these violations a matter of public record and has admonished Ambient; however, this action comes three years and one month after the ARRL first brought Ambient's violations to the Commission's attention. This is hardly the speedy resolution that the Commission has promised, and to which its licensees are entitled."
ARRL General Counsel Chris Imlay, W3KD, concurred with Sumner, saying "The FCC's admonishment to Ambient was 'too little, too late' from the FCC's Enforcement Bureau. It continues the disappointing inaction that we have come to expect from FCC in addressing blatant cases of harmful interference. Must Amateur Radio operators wait more than three years for some relief after filing legitimate complaints of harmful interference? The FCC has consistently refused to even acknowledge, much less investigate, the complaints of harmful interference at Briarcliff Manor, because it wants no bad news about BPL."

unquote

Dave K8MN

3296. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 18:41:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjrudgnfu1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31498

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> Your continued BPL cheerleading has nothing to do with antennas, "John".
> It doesn't seem that the information you provide is all that accurate
> either. The ARRL web page featured the following article recently:
> ...

Interesting you place me so firmly on the "cheer leading" side ...

You are an idiot. If what those panicking here are correct, it has
everything to do with antennas! They are the only part of our equipment
which will suffer the onslaught of this "naughty interference!"

If BPL comes to pass, and there are no major problems--only sporadic
stuff ... well, you know ...

JS

3297. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 19:08:54 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kk03m3ti42kfr4lmkkp598f7mrfrtv6ftm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31499

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 08:40:53 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>> And just for completeness...
>> The fundamental equations also work when:
>> - the signal is not sinusoidal, e.g. pulse, step, square, ...
>> - rather than a load at one end, there is a source at each end
>> - the sources at each end produce different arbitrary functions
>> - the arbitrary functions at each end are DC sources
>> It is highly instructive to compute the forward and reverse
>> voltage and current (and then power) for a line with the same
>> DC voltage applied to each end.
>>
>> ...Keith
>>
>> ...Keith
>>
>Interesting! The important thing is to get answers that agree with
>our experiments.
>
>I have done some computations for DC voltage applied to transmission
>lines. The real surprise for me came when I realized that transmission
>line impedance could be expressed as a function of capacitance and the
>wave velocity. Z0 = 1/cC where c is the velocity of the wave and C is
>the capacitance of the transmission line per unit length.

Hi Roger,

This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
"formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3298. Re: Standing Wave Phase in Loaded Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 19:16:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Zxf8j.53164$eY.14488@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31500

John Smith wrote:
> There is no "built in" cotan function on my ti-86, ti-83, etc.

Poor guy - why can't you do cotangent functions in
your head? :-)

> Help me out Cecil, anyone?

How about:

cot(x) = tan(90-x)

cot(10) = tan(80) = 5.67
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3299. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 19:19:06 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjs0r8$al9$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31502

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>
>> Can you expand on the two different interpretations of
>> "transfer" that will bring these views into alignment?
>>
>> Perhaps you really are disagreeing on whether EM
>> waves always transfer energy (using the common
>> definition of "transfer").
>
>
> Jim refuses to provide a reference for his definition
> of "transfer".

As I have said before, I am using whatever definition is used, for example, by Haliday and Resnick when they talk about power. I am not able to inquire as to what exact definition they use. All I know is when you say that energy is "transferring" in a transmission line, and then try to use that statement as proof that "power is moving" in a transmission line, you have the wrong idea about transfer of energy. That is precisely where this discussion originated, but I'm sure that you will disagree - as it is your nature to be highly disagreeable on this subject.

ac6xg

3300. Seo Expert Message

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 19:26:45 UTC
From: shobgti79dsr5@gmail.com
Message-ID: <bf89fcea-03bb-4272-a8f6-3264e754fccc@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31501

The search engine optimization tip of the day,is to make sure you use h1 tags inside the pages of the website that you would like to rank. http://seoservicesextreme.googlepages.com/seoexpertservices Will also show you helpful SEO information.

3301. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 20:09:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dkg8j.31995$Pv2.21447@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31503

Jim Kelley wrote:
> aAll I know is
> when you say that energy is "transferring" in a transmission line, and
> then try to use that statement as proof that "power is moving" in a
> transmission line, you have the wrong idea about transfer of energy.

I recently tried, on this newsgroup, to explain to Richard Harrison that power does *NOT* move in a transmission line. Richard thinks that power does move as do most of my engineering textbooks and the IEEE. Johnson, Ramo, and Whinnery all talk about "power flow". Because it was hairlipping you, I removed any reference to "power flow" from my magazine article in support of your concept that power does not flow.

I have *NEVER* said "power is moving", at least not in this century. That is just your straw man raising its ugly head yet once again. Jim, when you force yourself to bear false witness about what I have said, you are essentially giving up whatever integrity and ethics you ever had. Why you have to resort to such underhanded unfair techniques speaks volumes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3302. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 20:35:12 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjs5a1$f8b$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31504

Cecil Moore wrote:
> I have *NEVER* said "power is moving", at least not in this
> century.

Do you imagine that the caviat "not in this century" might make the
statement at least partially true?

> That is just your straw man raising its ugly head
> yet once again.

Was it not raised when you brought the definition of 'transfer' back
into the discussion - again this century?

ac6xg

3303. Re: Front ends ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 21:04:26 UTC
From: Dale Parfitt <parinc@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <u7h8j.9500$581.5591@trnddc04>
Source record: 31505

>> Hi John,
>> You might want to post in the boatanchors group or the shortwave group
>> also.
>> I well recall collecting "tubistors" at Dayton some years back for a
>> friend who wanted them for his S line. They were plug in replacements for
>> the tubes.
>>
>> Dale W4OP
>
> Wes Hayward had a picture of a KWM-2 partly protruding from a bin labeled
> "Old Junk". I believe he included it in his _Solid State Design for the
> Radio Amateur_. The explanation is that it had been modified by replacing
> well designed, high dynamic range tube circuits with much poorer solid
> state circuits by someone who didn't understand the principles of high
> dynamic range circuit and receiver design. The result was a receiver with
> very poor intercept values and consequent severe problems with intermod
> and other spurious responses. The well-meaning modifier had turned a very
> good receiver into Old Junk.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thinking back, one seldom heard terms like BDR or IP3 knocked around with respect to amateur receivers of that day. Sensitivity and selectivity was about it from an advertising standpoint. Amateurs were so determined to get hold of the new solid state or hybrid gear, that Collins S lines and Drake 4 lines with better specs than the new gear could be had outrageously cheap.

Dale W4OP

3304. Re: It's almost tax time again

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 21:31:04 UTC
From: Henry <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <twh8j.14539$k27.14504@bignews2.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 31506
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

I tink you should pay more !!!!!!

Henry

"Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
news:fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
> RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
> GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
> CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
> BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.
>
>

3305. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 21:52:52 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <UQh8j.18650$R4.4463@trndny05>
Source record: 31507

"Robert Smts" <bob@rsmits.ca> wrote in message
news:74e1dd23a649ef524e63f05d73613398@grapevine.islandnet.com...
> Spamm Trappe wrote:
>
>> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:17:02 GMT, Dave wrote:
>>> All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag
>>> that
>>> need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and
>>> please
>>> lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
>>> For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
>>> For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic
>>> Induction A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
>>> Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
>>> I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.
>>
>> There's enough trolling going on in this ng without folks going off to
>> look for more time wasting diversions.
>
> Yeah. Besides, are you really sure you want to inflict the
> r.r.a.a.denizens
> on some other newsgroup?

it just sounds like they could use some of the inifinite wisdom that gets spewed on here. some of the perpetual blowhards on here would fit right in with that group. And Art may even be a candidate for alt.sci.physics.new-theories. His ideas are as good or better than most of them that get posted on there!

3306. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 21:52:57 UTC
From: David Ryeburn <ryeburn@sfu.caz>
Message-ID: <ryeburn-6C5F26.13525713122007@morgoth.sfu.ca>
Source record: 31508

In article
<bf15f518-e78d-4582-8869-7ecb1aefdf16@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>,
Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

> In another thread, "Calculating a (fictitious) phase shift;
> was : Loading Colis", David Ryeburn has provided the
> arithmetic for the general case which includes the
> following expression:
> -j*(Z_2)*cot(alpha + beta) = -j*(Z_1)*cot(alpha)
>
> "alpha" is the length of the open line
> "beta" is the "phase shift" at the joint

Yes.

> "Z_2" is the impedance of the open line
> "Z_1" is the impedance of the driven line

Backwards. Z_1 is the characteristic impedance of the open-circuited line
(100 ohms, in some of the examples previously discussed). Z_2 is the
characteristic impedance of line from the junction point back to the source
(600 ohms, in those examples).

> But beta is dependant not only on the two
> impedances, but also on the length of the
> open line.
>
> There are no simple relationships here.
>
> It does not seem to be a concept that is
> particularly useful for the solving of problems.

I couldn't agree more. The angle alpha + beta is useful; the angle beta is
not. But I thought I would provide the formulas in an attempt to set things
straight.

In article
<f72777bb-4bdb-4b9a-85b6-25f0d0bd23eb@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>.
Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

> There are many ways to create the impedances
> for matching, each with different advantages. As
> you point out, one of the benefits of using two
> different impedance lines is a reduction in material,
> though, you could go all the way to just using
> a lumped capacitor and save even more.

Agreed. I've always liked capacitors better than transmission line segments. It takes a pretty crummy capacitor to have as low a Q as a transmission line section is likely to have. Even inductors are often better than transmission line segments. But W5DXP was trying to explain how a loaded mobile antenna worked (using transmission line concepts).

However, loaded mobile antennas presumably radiate, at least a little, and my analysis (and W5DXP's discussion of angle lengths of transmission lines and "phase shift" at their junction) is for *LOSSLESS* transmission lines. This makes me wonder.

David, ex-W8EZE

--
David Ryeburn
ryeburn@sfu.caz
To send e-mail, use "ca" instead of "caz".

3307. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 21:57:52 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <AVh8j.6075$CJ.125@trndny02>
Source record: 31509

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:UQh8j.18650$R4.4463@trndny05...
>
> "Robert Smts" <bob@rsmits.ca> wrote in message
> news:74e1dd23a649ef524e63f05d73613398@grapevine.islandnet.com...
>> Spamm Trappe wrote:
>>
>>> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:17:02 GMT, Dave wrote:
>>>> All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag
>>>> that
>>>> need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and
>>>> please
>>>> lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
>>>> For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
>>>> For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic
>>>> Induction A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
>>>> Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
>>>> I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.
>>>
>>> There's enough trolling going on in this ng without folks going off to
>>> look for more time wasting diversions.
>>
>> Yeah. Besides, are you really sure you want to inflict the
>> r.r.a.a.denizens
>> on some other newsgroup?
>
> it just sounds like they could use some of the inifinite wisdom that gets
> spewed on here. some of the perpetual blowhards on here would fit right
> in with that group. And Art may even be a candidate for
> alt.sci.physics.new-theories. His ideas are as good or better than most
> of them that get posted on there!
>
>

just for Art here is a quote from the un-charged electron thread:

On Dec 10, 7:08 pm, rem...@aol.com wrote:
> 6>
> UN-CHARGED ELECTRONS
>
> It is PRETTY OBVIOUS, from observation and
> experiment, that static electricity BEHAVES MUCH
> DIFFERENTLY than current electricity. The real reason
> for this, according to the comprehensive GENERAL UNIFIED
> Theory of the Physical Universe developed by the late

> Physicist Dewey B. Larson, is that static electrons are
> charged, while most electrons flowing through a wire at
> low or moderate voltage are UN-CHARGED.
>
> Static electrons VIGOROUSLY REPEL each other. If
> current electrons flowing through a wire behaved like
> that, then they would all REPEL each other toward the
> OUTSIDE of the wire and flow ONLY along its OUTER
> SURFACE. This would make the conductance of a wire
> proportional to its CIRCUMFERENCE. But the conductance
> is in fact proportional to CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA,
> indicating that current electrons flow throughout the
> ENTIRE VOLUME of the wire. "Skin effect" shows up ONLY
> with radio-frequency alternating current, and for
> reasons related to the inductance of the wire (induced
> back-emf at the center of the wire) rather than from any
> charges. "Skin effect" is essentially ZERO at 0
> frequency (DC).
>
> The solution to the mystery of the vacuum tube is
> that electrons on the cathode are GIVEN a charge by the
> hot filament, and then most of them GIVE UP their charge
> when striking the plate, thereby heating it up, the
> charge being converted back to heat. (The "law" of
> conservation of charge is ERRONEOUS. Electric charges
> can be EASILY created or destroyed.)
>
> UN-charged electrons are MASS-LESS.
>
> Voltage is really a PRESSURE on electrons, which
> occupy space in a wire, and resist compression, like
> water molecules in a pipe.
>
> See also my Article "ELECTRONS IN SPACE" at
> http://members.aol.com/rem460/electrns.txtor at
> http://www.geocities.com/remspiral7/electrns.txt.
>
> A WEALTH of Information about the comprehensive
> GENERAL UNIFIED Theory of the Physical Universe
> developed by the late Physicist Dewey B. Larson can be
> found at the web sitehttp://www.rstheory.com.
>
> Robert E. McElwaine
> B.S., Physics and Astronomy, UW-EC
> http://members.aol.com/rem547PLUS
> http://members.aol.com/rem460
> Preserve BOTH on CD-R and PRINT-OUTS
> ALSOhttp://www.geocities.com/remspiral7/
>
> P.S.: PASS IT ON !

>
> "EVERYTHING you know is WRONG."
> "The Truth IS STRANGER than fiction."
> "The Truth is ALWAYS the FIRST CASUALTY OF WAR."
> "OFFICIAL LIES are ALWAYS the BIGGEST LIES OF ALL."
> "The more things change, the more they STAY THE SAME."

3308. Re: Standing Wave Phase in Loaded Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 21:58:05 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjs9tdieb1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31510

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> Poor guy - why can't you do cotangent functions in
> your head? :-)
> ...

Cecil:

The extremly difficult will take me a couple of minutes ...

The impossible takes just a bit more time. :-)

I AM NOT A GURU! yanno? <LOL>

Regards,
JS

3309. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:05:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjsaamieb2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31511

David Ryeburn wrote:
> ...
> This makes me wonder.
>
> David, ex-W8EZE
>

And, you complete the circle--isn't that what we came to the hobby for--to wonder? And, just when you think you have "wondered" everything--it happens again ...

Regards,
JS

3310. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:14:33 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjsb4c$l1h$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31513

Dave wrote:

> it just sounds like they could use some of the inifinite wisdom that gets
> spewed on here. some of the perpetual blowhards on here would fit right in
> with that group.

Hi Dave -

We apparently each have our own approach for trying to quash the
spewing of claptrap science on r.r.a.a. I wish you better luck with
yours than I've had with mine.

73, ac6xg

3311. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:17:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4ci8j.7479$AR7.3106@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31512

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I have *NEVER* said "power is moving", at least not in this
>> century.
>
> Do you imagine that the caviat "not in this century" might make the
> statement at least partially true?

In the 20th century, I did believe in power flow but you
convinced me that I was wrong and I changed my mind. I
have not believed in power flow during the 21st century.

>> That is just your straw man raising its ugly head
>> yet once again.
>
> Was it not raised when you brought the definition of 'transfer' back
> into the discussion - again this century?

I will keep bringing it up until you furnish the definition
that you are using for the word. That you absolutely refuse
to provide a definition means it is nothing but your gut
feeling about the matter.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3312. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:20:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_ei8j.7480$AR7.3671@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31514

David Ryeburn wrote:
> However, loaded mobile antennas presumably radiate, at least a little, and
> my analysis (and W5DXP's discussion of angle lengths of transmission lines
> and "phase shift" at their junction) is for *LOSSLESS* transmission lines.
> This makes me wonder.

The current conditions for a mobile antenna can be simulated
by a lossy transmission line made out of resistance wire.
The equations simply include the losses.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3313. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:23:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <phi8j.7481$AR7.2692@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31515

Jim Kelley wrote:
> We apparently each have our own approach for trying to quash the spewing
> of claptrap science on r.r.a.a. I wish you better luck with yours than
> I've had with mine.

Reflected EM waves existing without energy is one of
the bigger claptrap science concepts on this newsgroup.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3314. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:27:20 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cli8j.7482$AR7.24@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31516

Cecil Moore wrote:
> David Ryeburn wrote:
>> However, loaded mobile antennas presumably radiate, at least a little,
>> and my analysis (and W5DXP's discussion of angle lengths of
>> transmission lines and "phase shift" at their junction) is for
>> *LOSSLESS* transmission lines. This makes me wonder.
>
> The current conditions for a mobile antenna can be simulated
> by a lossy transmission line made out of resistance wire.
> The equations simply include the losses.

The energy content of a 1/2WL dipole is only about 20%
radiated which means that 80% of the energy doesn't
radiate, quite like a lossy transmission line.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3315. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:29:41 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjsbolieb3@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31517

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>
> Dave wrote:
>
>> it just sounds like they could use some of the inifinite wisdom that
>> gets spewed on here. some of the perpetual blowhards on here would
>> fit right in with that group.
>
> Hi Dave -
>
> We apparently each have our own approach for trying to quash the spewing
> of claptrap science on r.r.a.a. I wish you better luck with yours than
> I've had with mine.
>
> 73, ac6xg

Oh gesus, more than a mind can bear ...

THREAD PLONK!

JS

3316. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:52:27 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <LIi8j.3998$W27.1003@trndny09>
Source record: 31518

"Jim Kelley" <jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote in message
news:fjsb4c$l1h$1@news.service.uci.edu...
>
>
> Dave wrote:
>
>> it just sounds like they could use some of the inifinite wisdom that gets
>> spewed on here. some of the perpetual blowhards on here would fit right
>> in with that group.
>
> Hi Dave -
>
> We apparently each have our own approach for trying to quash the spewing
> of claptrap science on r.r.a.a. I wish you better luck with yours than
> I've had with mine.
>
> 73, ac6xg
>
>
>
>

i tried your method... decided instead to just plonk all those guys and just watch your and maybe one or two other logical responders. give up, it won't work, learn to use the kill file and enjoy the peace and quiet.

3317. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 22:54:46 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjsdfpnde1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31519

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> We apparently each have our own approach for trying to quash the
>> spewing of claptrap science on r.r.a.a. I wish you better luck with
>> yours than I've had with mine.
>
>
> Reflected EM waves existing without energy is one of
> the bigger claptrap science concepts on this newsgroup.

For the record, you're the only one who has ever made any reference waves existing without energy on this newsgroup.

I doubt that you will understand it any better this time, but for the authoritative explanation of the concept (which you have always totally misconstrued), please refer to page 47 of Born and Wolf, 6th Edition. Under the heading "Total Reflection" you will find the following: "All the incident light is then reflected back into the first medium and we speak of total reflection. Nevertheless the electromagnetic field in the second medium does not disappear, only there is not longer a flow of energy across the boundary."

73, ac6xg

3318. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 23:35:17 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fjsfrqppb1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31520

Dave wrote:

> "Jim Kelley" <jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote in message
> news:fjsb4c$l1h$1@news.service.uci.edu...

>>Hi Dave -
>>
>>We apparently each have our own approach for trying to quash the spewing
>>of claptrap science on r.r.a.a. I wish you better luck with yours than
>>I've had with mine.
>>
>>73, ac6xg
>
>
> i tried your method... decided instead to just plonk all those guys and just
> watch your and maybe one or two other logical responders. give up, it won't
> work, learn to use the kill file and enjoy the peace and quiet.

My message filter file for this newsgroup isn't devoid of entries
either. But I actually do enjoy much of what Cecil has to say. I
always have. In a perfect world he would spare us the nonsense. But
there really is no such thing as perfection, is there.

So as a New Years resolution I will try not to feed any trolls. :-)

Thank you,

ac6xg

3319. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-13 23:50:05 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <da03c8c0-58b9-4a78-abb2-cade9b3f3d97@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31521

On Dec 13, 5:27 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > David Ryeburn wrote:
> >> However, loaded mobile antennas presumably radiate, at least a little,
> >> and my analysis (and W5DXP's discussion of angle lengths of
> >> transmission lines and "phase shift" at their junction) is for
> >> *LOSSLESS* transmission lines. This makes me wonder.
>
> > The current conditions for a mobile antenna can be simulated
> > by a lossy transmission line made out of resistance wire.
> > The equations simply include the losses.
>
> The energy content of a 1/2WL dipole is only about 20%
> radiated which means that 80% of the energy doesn't
> radiate, quite like a lossy transmission line.

Can you expand on the 20%, 80% above.

For convenience assuming the dipole is lossless, it seems
to me that after the transmitter is turned on, some of the
energy is stored in the antenna, but once the antenna
is charged, all the energy entering the antenna is radiated
until the transmitter is turned off, after which the energy
stored in the antenna is radiated until the antenna stores
no energy.

So everything that goes in to the antenna is radiated.

...Keith

3320. Re: Standing Wave Phase in Loaded Mobile Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:10:43 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjshm3$u32$3@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31522

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> There is no "built in" cotan function on my ti-86, ti-83, etc.
>
> Poor guy - why can't you do cotangent functions in
> your head? :-)
>
>> Help me out Cecil, anyone?
>
> How about:
>
> cot(x) = tan(90-x)
>
> cot(10) = tan(80) = 5.67

Geesh, I had it, but sure didn't look right ... a walk around the block
and letting things go put all back to right ...

CoT(10) = (1/tan(10))

damn ... moments like these are humbling ...

Sometimes my progress forward is "inversely proportional" to the energy
I apply ... ;-)

Regards,
JS

3321. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:43:37 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1d2aa946-3ba9-44e4-88f5-1eab4928faef@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31523
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 12, 7:48 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Nov 25, 2:34 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
> > > being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
> > > you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
> > > your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
> > > stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
> > > seek help.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Seek help Mr. Morgan, why do you laud false charges at an innocent
> > ham, and then allege someone made you do it. Take responsibility for
> > your actions, I'm sure that if you cause any harm, your victim will

> > ensure that you face up to your misdeed.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> Still waiting for LE Mark. Glad to see that LE can see right through
> your fairy tales- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

3322. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:44:53 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjsjm8$bn6$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31524
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

```
"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fj9j6v$3a2$2@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "Kathy Lee" <KL@nospam.com> wrote in message
> news:fj9fof$ce5$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
>> RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
>> GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
>> CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
>> BEHIND WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE BEHIND!.
>>
>>
>
>
```

3323. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:46:20 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjsjp0$c8v$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31525
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
```

3324. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:46:30 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjsjr4ccp1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31526
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>
> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>

3325. Re: Why doesn't Mark want to bare the sole responsibility of his actions of lauding false charges against an innocent ham (Brian Crow) K3VR to Florida Child Protective Services...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:47:59 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <291a5729-fe2c-4aed-9030-f00201a15dc8@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31527
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 13, 7:43 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 12, 7:48 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > On Nov 25, 2:34 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > > > > No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
> > > > > for his actions, there is no excuse for the false reporting of lies
> > > > > about another person because he suspects something through his twisted
> > > > > logic and suspects that a certain person is the author of messages on
> > > > > a ham radio message board WITHOUT ANY PROOF WHATSOEVER . If anyone
> > > > > reading this knows Mr. Crow, they should inform him that Mr. Mark C.
> > > > > Morgan KB9RQZ, has alleged on thewww.nimbusters.comhamboard, that
> > > > > he called the hotline for the Florida Department of Child Protective
> > > > > Services and falsely reported that Mr. Crow has had inappropriate
> > > > > conversations with a 7 year old child concerning sex.
>
> > > > > IMO this behavior on the part of Mr. Morgan and his actions are
> > > > > dispicable, but shows the great length that Mr. Morgan will go to
> > > > > persue/attack other hams who he thinks criticize his netique by taking
> > > > > his disputes off of the net and trying to affect someone's freedom and
> > > > > livelyhood by lauding false charges against anyone he deems is
> > > > > deserving of his tirade of revenge.
>
> > > > Mark get help for your obsession with me, why allege that you are
> > > > being harrassed, then flood the group with questions for me. What do
> > > > you want Mark. You can't ask me questions, then when I respond to
> > > > your buffonery, allege that I am harrassing you. Why do you keep
> > > > stalking me, find someone else to dream about, your are mentally ill,
> > > > seek help.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Seek help Mr. Morgan, why do you laud false charges at an innocent
> > ham, and then allege someone made you do it. Take responsibility for
> > your actions, I'm sure that if you cause any harm, your victim will

> > > ensure that you face up to your misdeed.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > > - Show quoted text -
>
> > Still waiting for LE Mark. Glad to see that LE can see right through
> > your fairy tales- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

3326. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:49:18 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <bok3m3ptuqnartlk60g9higjdndgndgtav@4ax.com>
Source record: 31416
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>
>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>
>>
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3327. Re: why i slugs it out on teh usenet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:52:16 UTC
From: Dloyd Lavies <DloydLavies@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <326c4cd0-0ed5-441d-bfd8-4487598d77be@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31528
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Dec 12, 4:31 pm, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqu...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> http://khkb9rqz.blogspot.com/2007/12/why-do-i-slug-it-out-on-on-usene...
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com

Bwahahaha!

3328. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:55:05 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjsk9f$dr4$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31529
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

<kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:efo0m3hradn5p8v3vv31341mgf039cb29l@4ax.com...
> On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
> wrote:
>
>>
>
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
> congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
> google and noow motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>

3329. why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 00:55:31 UTC
From: konstans <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjska6$e5b$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31530
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:326c4cd0-0ed5-441d-bfd8-4487598d77be@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...

> Bwahahaha!

all you do is whine dloyd

3330. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 01:26:17 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <2I2dnbPU9dMnRvzanZ2dnUVZ_tyknZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31531

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 08:40:53 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>
>>> And just for completeness...
>>> The fundamental equations also work when:
>>> - the signal is not sinusoidal, e.g. pulse, step, square, ...
>>> - rather than a load at one end, there is a source at each end
>>> - the sources at each end produce different arbitrary functions
>>> - the arbitrary functions at each end are DC sources
>>> It is highly instructive to compute the forward and reverse
>>> voltage and current (and then power) for a line with the same
>>> DC voltage applied to each end.
>>>
>>> ...Keith
>>>
>>> ...Keith
>>>
>>>
>> Interesting! The important thing is to get answers that agree with
>> our experiments.
>>
>> I have done some computations for DC voltage applied to transmission
>> lines. The real surprise for me came when I realized that transmission
>> line impedance could be expressed as a function of capacitance and the
>> wave velocity. Z0 = 1/cC where c is the velocity of the wave and C is
>> the capacitance of the transmission line per unit length.
>>
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
Hi Richard,

Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula Zo
= 1/cC and much more.

http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html

Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago after seeing him use the formula on a web page:

ASSUME:
1) An electrical wave travels at the speed of light, c
2) A 'perfect' voltage source without impedance, V
3) A 'perfect' transmission line having no resistance but uniform capacitance per unit length, C

CONDITIONS AND SOLUTION
The perfect voltage source has one terminal connected to the transmission line prior to beginning the experiment. The experiment begins by connecting the second terminal to the transmission line. The voltage source drives an electrical wave down the transmission line at the speed of light. Because of the limitation of speed, the wave travels in the shape of a square wave containing all frequencies required to create a square wave.

The square wave travels down the transmission line at the speed of light (c). After time (T), the wave has traveled distance cT down the transmission line, and has charged the distributed capacity CcT of the line to voltage V over that distance. The total charge Q on the distributed capacitor is VCcT.

Current (I) is expressed as charge Q per unit time. Therefore the current into the transmission line can be expressed as

I = Q/T =
VCcT / T = VCc

Impedance (Zo) is the ratio of voltage (V) to current (I). Therefore the impedance can be expressed as

Zo = V / I =
V / VCc = 1/Cc

We can generalize this by using the velocity of the electrical wave rather than the speed of light, which allows the formula to be applied to transmission line with velocities slower than the speed of light.

Of course, only the wave front and wave end of a DC wave can be measured to have a velocity.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3331. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 02:03:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com>
Source record: 31532

In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>> Hi Roger,
>>
>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?

>Hi Richard,
>
>Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula Zo
>= 1/cC and much more.
>
>http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>
>Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago after
>seeing him use the formula on a web page:

Hi Roger,

However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
things when we return to DC.

Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
transmission line mechanics.

DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.

HTML enhanced text didn't help either. Some may shrug this off, but
browsers are the vectors of internet virii.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3332. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 03:16:58 UTC
From: cmor <alpinedescents@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <54df070d-8c64-4f91-9be8-117e364e777e@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31533

> Here is a link to 2 MMICs on ebay: (sorry, just had chit to do and was
> slow to search)
>
> http://cgi.ebay.com/2-HP-MMIC-S-MSA-0235-12-MAR-2_W0QQitemZ3201939363...
>
> An extra would be nice, in case a catastrophic mistake occurs while
> constructing the device.
>
> The data shows 0Hz to GHz, that should be wideband enough! :-)
>
> Regards,
> JS

I wish I saw those earlier, I picked up these

http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&rd=1&item=150174045211&ssPageName=STRK:MEWN:IT&ih=005

A bit pricier as they came in a pack of 5, but it was all I could find
at the time. Hopefully they will work? I also ordered a breadboard
and all of the other parts as well. It ended up costing a small
fortune (with my income). Hopefully it pans out.

-Chris

3333. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 03:33:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7Qm8j.30217$lD6.2038@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31534

Jim Kelley wrote:
> For the record, you're the only one who has ever made any reference
> waves existing without energy on this newsgroup.

It's a logical conclusion is that if EM waves don't
transfer energy it's because they don't have any
energy to transfer.

> Nevertheless the electromagnetic field in
> the second medium does not disappear, only there is not longer a flow of
> energy across the boundary."

That's my argument, Jim. The electromagnetic field
that does not disappear is the fields that you say
never existed in the first place.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3334. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 03:34:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jRm8j.30219$ID6.22993@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31535

Jim Kelley wrote:
> But there really is no such thing as perfection, is there.

Except, of course, from you who are never wrong
about anything.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3335. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 04:16:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rsn8j.30236$lD6.18070@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31536

Keith Dysart wrote:
> For convenience assuming the dipole is lossless, it seems
> to me that after the transmitter is turned on, some of the
> energy is stored in the antenna, but once the antenna
> is charged, all the energy entering the antenna is radiated
> until the transmitter is turned off, after which the energy
> stored in the antenna is radiated until the antenna stores
> no energy.
>
> So everything that goes in to the antenna is radiated.

Before steady-state is reached, a considerable amount of
energy is stored in the standing waves following key-down
(your "charging" time). That energy stored in the standing
waves will not radiate until the source is disconnected,
e.g. after key-up.

A 1/2WL dipole is a standing-wave antenna. The energy
radiated from such an antenna is considerably less than
the energy stored in the standing-waves. The SWR on the
antenna is probably around 20:1.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3336. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 04:46:49 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <%Un8j.7789$4q5.812@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31537

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>> But there really is no such thing as perfection, is there.
>
> Except, of course, from you who are never wrong
> about anything.

Technical content. Post. Noted.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3337. Re: How to match 190 +j140 to a 50 ohm source?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 04:50:26 UTC
From: s.g.hatch@gmail.com
Message-ID: <15e9c37b-10a3-4bfc-af05-b0cd494879e4@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31538

Hey;

We were able to get the input impedance of the antenna down to 45 +
j15, which means an SWR of 1.6. Not too bad I think.

We used one of these http://www.cebik.com/trans/ser.html with a Z02 of
125 ohms.

Thanks everyone for your help, I'm sorry I didn't have time to
implement any of your much cooler suggestions!

Sean

3338. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 04:53:48 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47620c74$0$29671$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31539

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com...
> In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>>> Hi Roger,
>>>
>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>
>>Hi Richard,
>>
>>Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula Zo
>>= 1/cC and much more.
>>
>>http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>>http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>>
>>Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago after
>>seeing him use the formula on a web page:
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
> velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
> infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
> line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
> velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
> things when we return to DC.
>
> Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
> long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
> ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
> transmission line mechanics.
>
> DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.

For the model provided, R= 0, therefore we have a transmission line
consisting of superconductors. The speed at which steady state DC current is
injected into the model will equal the maximum speed of DC current in the
model. Although the electrons themselves will move very slowly, for each
coulomb injected in, one coulomb will be injected out at the same velocity
they were injected in (not to be confused with 'current' which is the number
of coulombs per second). If it were possible for the source to provide DC

current at c, then the DC current moves at c. The capacitance C can be any value and Zo has no meaning. The only model that works here is the one with a cardboard tube filled with ping pong balls, in this case with 0 distance between them.

Ah, but of so little importance because the model is not reality.

3339. Re: Creating Large Ferrite Antenna tuned to 457khz range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 05:09:01 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjt35d$t6p$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31540

cmor wrote:

>> ...
> A bit pricier as they came in a pack of 5, but it was all I could find
> at the time. Hopefully they will work? I also ordered a breadboard
> and all of the other parts as well. It ended up costing a small
> fortune (with my income). Hopefully it pans out.
>
> -Chris

Well, been there--where a dollar REALLY is a DOLLAR!

I am sure it will pan out, those are SMALL devices, make sure your small soldering iron has a sharp tip!

I think you will like working with these devices. TV in my travel trailer has a ant preamp I constructed using a similar device.
I have a preamp on a fm radio DLM antenna I constructed (88-108mc), I kind of went crazy with 'em, for a period of time.

Becareful, they are voltage sensitive--don't exceed the rated B+, I power mine off 3 AA cells, 4.5V with quite satisfactory performance. Make sure you use the blocking cap between the MMIC and your front end, one on the front end too--with a couple of spike protecting diodes to protect the device is not a bad idea either--especially if the area you are in is prone to lightening or there are high power xmitters in the vicinity ...

Have any friends/family into electronics? Sell them the remaining devices and get some of your investment back. <devilish-grin>

I have paid 3-5 dollars a device ... back a couple of decades they were REALLY expensive.

Regards,
JS

3340. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 06:13:40 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <oap8j.381$Sa1.172@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31541

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> Your continued BPL cheerleading has nothing to do with antennas, "John".
>> It doesn't seem that the information you provide is all that accurate
>> either. The ARRL web page featured the following article recently:
>> ...
>
> Interesting you place me so firmly on the "cheer leading" side ...

I didn't place you there, "John", your posts have done that. You've
sung the praises of BPL more than a few times on this newsgroup.

> You are an idiot.

I'm a lot of things, "John". An idiot is not one of them.

> If what those panicking here are correct, it has
> everything to do with antennas!

No, John, the BPL posts aren't antenna related.

> They are the only part of our equipment
> which will suffer the onslaught of this "naughty interference!"

That's an absurd statement. I can erect all of the antennas I like and
none of them will suffer from BPL interference if they aren't connected
to a receiver.

> If BPL comes to pass, and there are no major problems--only sporadic
> stuff ... well, you know ...

Sporadic stuff? I know?

The FCC has tried to redefine Part 15. The Commission has tried to
state that an unlicensed service may interfere with a licensed service.
BPL is the electronic equivalent of air pollution.

Dave K8MN

3341. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 06:49:41 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjt924$s5a$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31542

Dave Heil wrote:

> I didn't place you there, "John", your posts have done that. You've
> sung the praises of BPL more than a few times on this newsgroup.

Acknowledging that BPL is a wonderful solution to providing the
internet--and especially in remote situations is only real and logical ...

> I'm a lot of things, "John". An idiot is not one of them.

Idiots are in the eye of the beholder, you look like an idiot to
me--others milage may vary ...

> No, John, the BPL posts aren't antenna related.

Certainly you are entitled to your own opinion, you are NOT entitled to
impose your opinions on others ... idiot!

> That's an absurd statement. I can erect all of the antennas I like and
> none of them will suffer from BPL interference if they aren't connected
> to a receiver.
>

Never occured to me you were that hopeless an idiot ... thanks for the
wakeup call!

> Sporadic stuff? I know?

Yeah, sporadic, yanno, like one ham in a thousand suffering any effect
at all ...

> The FCC has tried to redefine Part 15. The Commission has tried to
> state that an unlicensed service may interfere with a licensed service.
> BPL is the electronic equivalent of air pollution.
>

Well, if the freeways weren't clogged with cars, horse and buggys could
use 'em--looks like the greatest good for the greatest number ...
perhaps amateur radio will have to move over and tollerate some of the
same ... history in the making here ... we will see ...

> Dave K8MN

3342. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 07:12:07 UTC
From: Bryan <bryan.swadenerNOSPAM@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kL2dnRbwU6AvsP_anZ2dnUVZ_ommnZ2d@giganews.com>
Source record: 31398

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Dave wrote:
> > All you experts, there are confused posters on sci.physics.electromag
that
> > need your assistance! Go take a look at some of these threads and
please
> > lend them some of your infinite knowledge:
> > For everyone: How Far Away from Your Body Should Your Computer Be?
> > For those of you confusing Gauss with other things: Electrostatic
Induction
> > A special one for Art: MOST Electrons UN-charged
> > Cecil needed for this one: can we see the electromagnetic spectrum?
> > I have no idea what this guy means: Faraday's law of induction.
>
> I remember the days when we'd have to go clear to the park in San
> Francisco to hear the guy standing on the box ranting about his pet
> theories. And now we can do it with the click of a mouse in the comfort
> of our homes. Ain't technology marvelous!
>
> We're filling up our minds with garbage
> Garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage
> What will we do when there's nothing left to read
> And there's nothing left to need
> And there's nothing left to watch
> And there's nothing left to touch
> And there's nothing left to walk upon
> And nothing left to ponder on
> Nothing left to see
> And nothing left to be but . . .
> Garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage, garbage
>
> -- Bill Steele, "Garbage", as performed by Pete Seeger
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Another of my favorite quotes: "The difference between stupidity and genius
is that genius has its limits."
- A. Einstein

Bryan WA7PRC
(I've never been confused with a genius)

3343. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 10:45:25 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <eacd8128-590c-4e7b-8d03-8d0baa9bfa67@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31399

On Dec 13, 11:16 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > For convenience assuming the dipole is lossless, it seems
> > to me that after the transmitter is turned on, some of the
> > energy is stored in the antenna, but once the antenna
> > is charged, all the energy entering the antenna is radiated
> > until the transmitter is turned off, after which the energy
> > stored in the antenna is radiated until the antenna stores
> > no energy.
>
> > So everything that goes in to the antenna is radiated.
>
> Before steady-state is reached, a considerable amount of
> energy is stored in the standing waves following key-down
> (your "charging" time). That energy stored in the standing
> waves will not radiate until the source is disconnected,
> e.g. after key-up.

I follow the principle, but I am not convinced that it is a
"considerable" amount of energy.

> A 1/2WL dipole is a standing-wave antenna. The energy
> radiated from such an antenna is considerably less than
> the energy stored in the standing-waves. The SWR on the
> antenna is probably around 20:1.

Consider a quarter wave-length of open circuited line connected
to a 100 W source. After 1/2 cycle it is fully charged. At 4 MHz
it stores 0.125E-6 J of energy. I can not see a mechanism
where a 1/2 wavelength antenna would store more than this
(SWR on the line would be inifinity, much worse than 20:1),
and it will be radiating 100 J/s. 0.125E-6 J is not much in a
system that is moving 100 J/s.

...Keith

3344. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 11:51:50 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <q7u8j.6941$xd.2942@trndny03>
Source record: 31400

"Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
news:2I2dnbPU9dMnRvzanZ2dnUVZ_tyknZ2d@neonova.net...
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 08:40:53 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>>
>>
>>>> And just for completeness...
>>>> The fundamental equations also work when:
>>>> - the signal is not sinusoidal, e.g. pulse, step, square, ...
>>>> - rather than a load at one end, there is a source at each end
>>>> - the sources at each end produce different arbitrary functions
>>>> - the arbitrary functions at each end are DC sources
>>>> It is highly instructive to compute the forward and reverse
>>>> voltage and current (and then power) for a line with the same
>>>> DC voltage applied to each end.
>>>>
>>>> ...Keith
>>>>
>>>> ...Keith
>>>>
>>>>
>>> Interesting! The important thing is to get answers that agree with
>>> our experiments.
>>>
>>> I have done some computations for DC voltage applied to transmission
>>> lines. The real surprise for me came when I realized that transmission
>>> line impedance could be expressed as a function of capacitance and the
>>> wave velocity. Z0 = 1/cC where c is the velocity of the wave and C is
>>> the capacitance of the transmission line per unit length.
>>>
>>
>> Hi Roger,
>>
>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
> Hi Richard,
>
> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula Zo
> = 1/cC and much more.
>

> http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
> http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>
> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago after
> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
>
> *ASSUME*:
> 1) An electrical wave travels at the speed of light, c
> 2) A 'perfect' voltage source without impedance, V
> 3) A 'perfect' transmission line having no resistance but uniform
> capacitance per unit length, C
>
> *CONDITIONS AND SOLUTION*
> The perfect voltage source has one terminal connected to the
> transmission line prior to beginning the experiment. The experiment
> begins by connecting the second terminal to the transmission line. The
> voltage source drives an electrical wave down the transmission line at
> the speed of light. Because of the limitation of speed, the wave
> travels in the shape of a square wave containing all frequencies
> required to create a square wave.
>
> The square wave travels down the transmission line at the speed of light
> (c). After time (T), the wave has traveled distance cT down the
> transmission line, and has charged the distributed capacity CcT of the
> line to voltage V over that distance. The total charge Q on the
> distributed capacitor is VCcT.
>
> Current (I) is expressed as charge Q per unit time. Therefore the
> current into the transmission line can be expressed as
>
> I = Q/T =
> VCcT / T = VCc
>
> Impedance (Zo) is the ratio of voltage (V) to current (I). Therefore
> the impedance can be expressed as
>
> Zo = V / I =
> V / VCc = 1/Cc
>
> We can generalize this by using the velocity of the electrical wave
> rather than the speed of light, which allows the formula to be applied
> to transmission line with velocities slower than the speed of light.
>
> Of course, only the wave front and wave end of a DC wave can be
> measured to have a velocity.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB

the OBVIOUS error is that the step when the second terminal is connected
DOES NOT travel down the line at c, it travels at some smaller percentage of

c given by the velocity factor of the line.

The second OBVIOUS error is the terminology 'DC wave'. you are measuring the propagation velocity of a step function. this is a well defined fields and waves 101 homework problem, not to be confused with the much more common 'sinusoidal stead state' solution that most other arguments on this group assume but don't understand.

3345. Re: sci.physics.electromag NEEDS YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 12:17:23 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <45bf979c-a2e1-4d2f-87ea-173c5d9f501b@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31401

>
> Oh gesus, more than a mind can bear ...
>

Any of you guys conversant with string theory?

denny

3346. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 13:18:03 UTC
From: Roger Sparks <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <5qWdnSywy4FIH__anZ2dnUVZ_q-jnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31402

```
"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:q7u8j.6941$xd.2942@trndny03...
>
> "Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
> news:2I2dnbPU9dMnRvzanZ2dnUVZ_tyknZ2d@neonova.net...
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 08:40:53 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>>>> And just for completeness...
>>>>> The fundamental equations also work when:
>>>>> - the signal is not sinusoidal, e.g. pulse, step, square, ...
>>>>> - rather than a load at one end, there is a source at each end
>>>>> - the sources at each end produce different arbitrary functions
>>>>> - the arbitrary functions at each end are DC sources
>>>>> It is highly instructive to compute the forward and reverse
>>>>> voltage and current (and then power) for a line with the same
>>>>> DC voltage applied to each end.
>>>>>
>>>>> ...Keith
>>>>>
>>>>> ...Keith
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>> Interesting! The important thing is to get answers that agree with
>>>> our experiments.
>>>>
>>>> I have done some computations for DC voltage applied to transmission
>>>> lines. The real surprise for me came when I realized that
>>>> transmission
>>>> line impedance could be expressed as a function of capacitance and the
>>>> wave velocity. Z0 = 1/cC where c is the velocity of the wave and C
>>>> is
>>>> the capacitance of the transmission line per unit length.
>>>>
>>>
>>> Hi Roger,
>>>
>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>>>
>>> 73's
>>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>>
```

>> Hi Richard,
>>
>> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula Zo
>> = 1/cC and much more.
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>> http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>> http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
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>> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago after
>> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
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>> *ASSUME*:
>> 1) An electrical wave travels at the speed of light, c
>> 2) A 'perfect' voltage source without impedance, V
>> 3) A 'perfect' transmission line having no resistance but uniform
>> capacitance per unit length, C
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>> *CONDITIONS AND SOLUTION*
>> The perfect voltage source has one terminal connected to the
>> transmission line prior to beginning the experiment. The experiment
>> begins by connecting the second terminal to the transmission line. The
>> voltage source drives an electrical wave down the transmission line at
>> the speed of light. Because of the limitation of speed, the wave
>> travels in the shape of a square wave containing all frequencies
>> required to create a square wave.
>>
>> The square wave travels down the transmission line at the speed of light
>> (c). After time (T), the wave has traveled distance cT down the
>> transmission line, and has charged the distributed capacity CcT of the
>> line to voltage V over that distance. The total charge Q on the
>> distributed capacitor is VCcT.
>>
>> Current (I) is expressed as charge Q per unit time. Therefore the
>> current into the transmission line can be expressed as
>>
>> I = Q/T =
>> VCcT / T = VCc
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>> Impedance (Zo) is the ratio of voltage (V) to current (I). Therefore
>> the impedance can be expressed as
>>
>> Zo = V / I =
>> V / VCc = 1/Cc
>>
>> We can generalize this by using the velocity of the electrical wave
>> rather than the speed of light, which allows the formula to be applied
>> to transmission line with velocities slower than the speed of light.
>>
>> Of course, only the wave front and wave end of a DC wave can be
>> measured to have a velocity.

>>
>> 73, Roger, W7WKB
>
> the OBVIOUS error is that the step when the second terminal is connected
> DOES NOT travel down the line at c, it travels at some smaller percentage
> of c given by the velocity factor of the line.

That IS what I said. Think of the velocity as a moving wall, with the capacitor charged behind the wall, uncharged in front of the moving wall.
>
> The second OBVIOUS error is the terminology 'DC wave'. you are measuring
> the propagation velocity of a step function. this is a well defined
> fields and waves 101 homework problem, not to be confused with the much
> more common 'sinusoidal stead state' solution that most other arguments on
> this group assume but don't understand.
>
>
>
Be real. This experiment can be performed, and the DC switched as frequently as desired. How square the wave front will be depends upon real world factors.

Go to a transmission line characteristics table and use the formula to compare Zo, capacity per length, and line velocity. It will amaze you.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3347. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 13:44:47 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <SvCdnZAxBJpSFf_anZ2dnUVZ_vOlnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31403

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com...
>> In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>>
>>>> Hi Roger,
>>>>
>>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>>> Hi Richard,
>>>
>>> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula Zo
>>> = 1/cC and much more.
>>>
>>> http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>>> http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>>>
>>> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago after
>>> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
>> Hi Roger,
>>
>> However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
>> velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
>> infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
>> line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
>> velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
>> things when we return to DC.
>>
>> Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
>> long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
>> ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
>> transmission line mechanics.
>>
>> DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.
>
> For the model provided, R= 0, therefore we have a transmission line
> consisting of superconductors. The speed at which steady state DC current is
> injected into the model will equal the maximum speed of DC current in the
> model. Although the electrons themselves will move very slowly, for each
> coulomb injected in, one coulomb will be injected out at the same velocity
> they were injected in (not to be confused with 'current' which is the number
> of coulombs per second). If it were possible for the source to provide DC
> current at c, then the DC current moves at c. The capacitance C can be any

> value and Zo has no meaning. The only model that works here is the one with
> a cardboard tube filled with ping pong balls, in this case with 0 distance
> between them.
>
> Ah, but of so little importance because the model is not reality.
>
>
While R (ohmic resistance) is specified as zero, impedance is what we
are looking for. Impedance is the ratio of voltage to current.

So far as we know, the maximum velocity permitted in the universe is the
speed of light, which is the speed of electromagnetic disturbance. Here
we disturb the transmission line electromagnetically. Think of the
velocity of the wave front as a moving wall. Everything behind the
moving wall is charged to the applied voltage, everything in front is
uncharged. The ratio of voltage to current turns out to be a pure
resistance, dependent only on the capacity per length and wave velocity.

Before becoming too critical or skeptical, run the equation with the
characteristics from a few transmission lines. You will find that the
numbers are very close, but not exact. The published characteristics
are not carried out to many decimal places, and who knows to what
accuracy they were determined.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3348. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 14:40:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZBw8j.30268$ID6.10519@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31404

AI4QJ wrote:
> If it were possible for the source to provide DC
> current at c, then the DC current moves at c.

The step function from zero to DC contains a lot
of frequencies. I suspect photons are involved
at the leading edge of the DC pulse.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3349. Re: Interesting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 15:04:09 UTC
From: KC8QJP <kc8qjp@lycos.net>
Message-ID: <fju61f$7h0$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31405
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

As long as we are off topic.....need your taxes done?

"Pat" <wb2dbh@arrl.net> wrote in message
news:475ddaa7$0$9833$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> Customer: Yes, I want to cancel my account. I don't want to do business
> with you any longer.
>
> The Bank: Why?
>
> Customer: You're giving credit to illegal immigrants and I don't think
> it's right. I'm taking my business elsewhere.
>
> The Bank: Well, Mr. Customer, we don't want to see you do that, but we
> can't stop you. I'll help you close the account. What is your account
> number?
>
> Customer:
> (gives account number)
>
> The Bank: For security purposes and for your protection, can you please
> give me the last four digits of your social security number?
>
> Customer: No
>
> The Bank: Mr. Customer, I need to verify your information, but in order to
> help you, I'll need verification of who you are.
>
> Customer: Why should I give you my social security number? The reason I'm
> closing my account is that your bank is issuing credit cards to illegal
> immigrants who don't have social security numbers. You are targ eting that
> audience and want their business. Let's say I'm an illegal immigrant and
> you've given me a credit card. I have a question about it and call for
> assistance. You wouldn't be asking me for a Social Security number, would
> you?
>
> The Bank: No sir, I wouldn't
>
>
> Customer: Why not?
>
> The Bank: Because you would have pressed '2' to speak in Spanish. We don't
> ask for that information when calling in on the Spanish line.
> PLEASE READ ON:

>
>
> I provided 'snopes' for doubters:
> http://www.snopes.com/politics/immigration/bankofamerica.asp
>
>
> Now . I hope the following 14 reasons are forwarded over and over again
> until they are read so many times that the reader gets sick of reading
> them. I have included the URL's for verification of the following facts.
>
> 1. $11 Billion to $22 billion is spent on welfare to illegal aliens each
> year. http://tinyurl.com/zob77
>
> 2. $2.2 Billion dollars a year is spent on food assistance programs such
> as food stamps, WIC, and free school lunches for illegal aliens.
> http://www.cis.org/articles/2004/fiscalexec.html
>
> 3. $2.5 Billion dollars a year is spent on Medicaid for illegal aliens.
> http://www.cis.org/articles/2004/fiscalexec.html
>
> 4. $12 Billion dollars a year is spent on primary and secondary school
> education for children here illegally and they cannot speak a word of
> English! http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0604/01/ldt.0.html
>
> 5. $17 Billion dollars a year is spent for education for the American-born
> children of illegal aliens, known as anchor babies.
> http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0604/01/ldt.01.html
>
> 6. $3 Million Dollars a DAY is spent to incarcerate illegal aliens
> http://transcripts.cnn .com/TRANSCRIPTS/0604/01/ldt.01.html
>
>
> 7. 30% percent of all Federal Prison inmates are illegal aliens.
> http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0604/01/ldt.01.html
>
> 8. $90 Billion Dollars a year is spent on illegal aliens for Welfare &
> social services by the American taxpayers.
> http://premium.cnn.com/TRANSCIPTS/0610/29/ldt.01.html
>
> 9. $200 Billion Dollars a year in suppressed American wages are caused by
> the illegal aliens.
> http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0604/01/ldt.01.html
>
> 10. The illegal aliens in the United States have a crime rate that's two
> and a half times that of white non-illegal aliens. In particular, their
> children, are going to make a huge additional crime problem in the US
> http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0606/12/ldt.01.html
>
> 11. During the year of 2005 there were 4 to 10 MILLION illegal aliens that
> crossed our Southern Border also, as many as 19,500 illegal aliens from

> Terrorist Countries. Millions of pounds of drugs, cocaine, meth, heroine
> and marijuana, crossed into the U. S from the Southern border. Homeland
> Security Report: http://tinyurl.com/t9sht
>
> 12. The National Policy Institute, 'estimated that the total cost of mass
> deportation would be between $206 and $230 billion or an average cost of
> between $41 and $46 billion annually over a five year period.'
> http://www.nationalpolicyinstitute.org/pdf/deportation.pdf
>
> 13. In 2006 illegal aliens sent home $45 BILLION in remittances back to
> their countries of origin. http://www.rense.com/general75/niht.htm
>
> 14. 'The Dark Side of Illegal Immigration: Nearly One Million Sex Crimes
> Committed by Illegal Immigrants In The United States '.
> http://www.drdsk.com/articleshtml
>
> The total cost is a whopping $ 338.3 BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR!
>

3350. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 15:38:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Rrx8j.30275$ID6.15350@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31406

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Consider a quarter wave-length of open circuited line connected
> to a 100 W source. After 1/2 cycle it is fully charged. At 4 MHz
> it stores 0.125E-6 J of energy.

Only if the 100 W source is turned off after the first
1/2 cycle. If it is a constant power source and is not
turned off, the forward and reflected power in that stub
would increase without bounds except for I^2*R losses
and dielectric losses. Only when the power output of
the source equals the losses in the stub will steady-
state be reached and that could be when the forward
power is 1000 watts or more.

> I can not see a mechanism
> where a 1/2 wavelength antenna would store more than this

As I said above, if you have a constant power source,
the energy in that stub would increase without bounds.
The forward power is certainly not limited to the source
power. The source is only having to supply the losses in
the stub. The stub could be storing magnitudes more energy
than your calculation.

> (SWR on the line would be inifinity, much worse than 20:1),
> and it will be radiating 100 J/s. 0.125E-6 J is not much in a
> system that is moving 100 J/s.

As pointed out above, your logic is flawed. I estimate
that with 100 watts being fed into the dipole and 100
watts being radiated from the dipole, the forward power
is about 500 watts and the reflected power is about
400 watts at the feedpoint of the 1/2WL dipole.

There is also another flaw in your logic. You are equating
the length of time it takes to charge the stub to one
second so you are off by almost 10 magnitudes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3351. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 15:51:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6Ex8j.30276$ID6.5518@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31407

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> Consider a quarter wave-length of open circuited line connected
>> to a 100 W source. After 1/2 cycle it is fully charged. At 4 MHz
>> it stores 0.125E-6 J of energy.
>
> Only if the 100 W source is turned off after the first
> 1/2 cycle. If it is a constant power source and is not
> turned off, the forward and reflected power in that stub
> would increase without bounds except for I^2*R losses
> and dielectric losses. Only when the power output of
> the source equals the losses in the stub will steady-
> state be reached and that could be when the forward
> power is 1000 watts or more.

This is, of course, assuming that the constant power
source is seeing its designed-for impedance as it
would through a lossless matching network.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3352. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 16:01:51 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c6f80cf9-3b64-4158-9dd3-52f13f24c700@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31408

On Dec 14, 9:40 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> AI4QJ wrote:
> > If it were possible for the source to provide DC
> > current at c, then the DC current moves at c.
>
> The step function from zero to DC contains a lot
> of frequencies. I suspect photons are involved
> at the leading edge of the DC pulse.

"Suspect" -- Perhaps like Inspector Clouseau?

Humour aside, for transmission lines you should
stick to charge, and distributed capacitance and
inductance. This model is aptly capable and has
no difficulties as the frequency drops so low that
it becomes indistinguishable from DC.

Why bother with photons? Only at the leading
edge, you say. What explains the rest?

Where is the energy stored? In the capacitance
and inductance. Why not use the tools that work?

Why try to force fit photons?

...Keith

3353. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 16:05:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <fRx8j.30278$ID6.2090@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31409

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I follow the principle, but I am not convinced that it is a
> "considerable" amount of energy.

This is a follow up to my other reply. An example
closer to the 1/2WL dipole would be a Z0=600 ohm
1/4WL open stub made out of resistance wire such
that the input impedance is 50+j0 ohms. The resistance
wire simulates the radiation "loss" in a 1/2WL dipole.

100w---600 ohm 1/4WL stub---open

The 100w source sees a 50 ohm load because the stub
is made out of resistance wire.

What is the forward power on the stub at the feedpoint? _______

What is the reflected power on the stub at the feedpoint? _______

Stubs like this one are easily modeled with EZNEC.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3354. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 16:10:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IVx8j.30280$ID6.958@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31410

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Why bother with photons?

Because it is impossible for electrons to move
fast enough to explain the measured results.
There is indeed a "DC" *wavefront* moving at
the speed of light adjusted for VF. Electrons
cannot move that fast. What is happening is
that fast photons are skipping from slow electron
to slow electron.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3355. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 16:17:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <z0y8j.30281$ID6.5305@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31411

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Stubs like this one are easily modeled with EZNEC.

In fact, here it is:

http://www.w5dxp.com/stub_dip.EZ
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3356. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 16:27:32 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <uga5m3tdgn4b4cpg3arke73d971etc5jea@4ax.com>
Source record: 31412

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 05:18:03 -0800, "Roger Sparks"
<rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>That IS what I said. Think of the velocity as a moving wall, with the
>capacitor charged behind the wall, uncharged in front of the moving wall.
...
>Be real. This experiment can be performed, and the DC switched as
>frequently as desired. How square the wave front will be depends upon real
>world factors.
>
>Go to a transmission line characteristics table and use the formula to
>compare Zo, capacity per length, and line velocity. It will amaze you.

Hi Roger,

Take a deep breath, exhale, give what's above some more thought in
light of many objections.

Now, tells us just what significance any of this has in relation to
already well established line mechanics? It certainly isn't different
within the confines of its limitations if that is what you are trying
to impress upon the group. I suppose for a mental short-cut it has
some appeal, we get too many theories here based on approximations to
stricter math. One such example is when an equation of approximation
has forgotten the underlying |absolute value| and suddenly an inventor
arrives with a "new" theory that discovers uses for negative
solutions.

Further, there is nothing DC about it at all. DC is either static
(and in spite of Arthur's corruption of the term, that means no
movement whatever) or it is a constant unvarying current. A
succession of distributed capacitors rules unvarying current out (and
if it isn't already obvious, those unmentioned distributed inductors
in one of your links do too) - hence the step, hence the infinity of
waves, and from this, real world dispersion which kills the step
enough to make that varying current apparent enough so as to remove
all doubt.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3357. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 16:59:58 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <sKGdnaq1y7wTK__anZ2dnUVZ_jSdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31419

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 14, 9:40 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> If it were possible for the source to provide DC
>>> current at c, then the DC current moves at c.
>> The step function from zero to DC contains a lot
>> of frequencies. I suspect photons are involved
>> at the leading edge of the DC pulse.
>
> "Suspect" -- Perhaps like Inspector Clouseau?
>
> Humour aside, for transmission lines you should
> stick to charge, and distributed capacitance and
> inductance. This model is aptly capable and has
> no difficulties as the frequency drops so low that
> it becomes indistinguishable from DC.
>
> Why bother with photons? Only at the leading
> edge, you say. What explains the rest?
>
> Where is the energy stored? In the capacitance
> and inductance. Why not use the tools that work?
>
> Why try to force fit photons?
>
> ....Keith

If we look at a tree from the north side, and then look at the same tree from the south side, we have looked at only one tree but we have seen it from two perspectives.

Zo = sq. rt. L/C = 1/cC

Inductance can be described as L = 1/((c^2)*C) (inductance per length)

So is the energy stored in the inductance or in the capacitance.

Two ways of looking at the same tree.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3358. The DAWN of a new age

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 17:21:01 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <gsd5m3d830v28vijo7mtt620h284bcs7vj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31420

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 15:38:25 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>As I said above, if you have a constant power source,
>the energy in that stub would increase without bounds.
>The forward power is certainly not limited to the source
>power. The source is only having to supply the losses in
>the stub. The stub could be storing magnitudes more energy
>than your calculation.

The world's answer for energy shortage. Put in 100W and get 10 times
or more out. All courtesy of the modern miracle of superconduction
which is available TODAY!

But wait. That is not all. For the first 4 billion customers:

>As pointed out above, your logic is flawed. I estimate
>that with 100 watts being fed into the dipole and 100
>watts being radiated from the dipole, the forward power
>is about 500 watts and the reflected power is about
>400 watts at the feedpoint of the 1/2WL dipole.

Our Soon-to-be-announced FORWARD WAVE DIPOLE will be arriving under
your Christmas tree in the future. Imagine applying only 100W to
enjoy the benefits of radiating 500W without the need for those
roasting hot linears that cost a fortune.

As a Bonus! Plug your rig into our patent pending energy stub that
requires less than 10W to power your rig, and here's a Christmas gift
you can take to the mountains in your backpack!

When was the last time your rig could radiate 500W for an hour from 10
AAA batteries? Better living through the bright promise of photons.
Look for our trademarked slogan:
"It's more than headlights in your eyes, dear."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3359. weather image in analog mode ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 17:33:48 UTC
From: Thierry <->
Message-ID: <1197653530_21@vo.lu>
Source record: 31421

Hi,

I need to now before buying a receive + antenna set if there are always on orbit around earth geostationnary or polar satellites transmitting weather images in analog mode or all are now transmitting in digital mode ?

thanks
Thierry

3360. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 17:45:04 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <ccKdnYzNcse9XP_anZ2dnUVZ_jmdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31422

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 05:18:03 -0800, "Roger Sparks"
> <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>> That IS what I said. Think of the velocity as a moving wall, with the
>> capacitor charged behind the wall, uncharged in front of the moving wall.
> ....
>> Be real. This experiment can be performed, and the DC switched as
>> frequently as desired. How square the wave front will be depends upon real
>> world factors.
>>
>> Go to a transmission line characteristics table and use the formula to
>> compare Zo, capacity per length, and line velocity. It will amaze you.
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> Take a deep breath, exhale, give what's above some more thought in
> light of many objections.
>
> Now, tells us just what significance any of this has in relation to
> already well established line mechanics? It certainly isn't different
> within the confines of its limitations if that is what you are trying
> to impress upon the group. I suppose for a mental short-cut it has
> some appeal, we get too many theories here based on approximations to
> stricter math. One such example is when an equation of approximation
> has forgotten the underlying |absolute value| and suddenly an inventor
> arrives with a "new" theory that discovers uses for negative
> solutions.
>
> Further, there is nothing DC about it at all. DC is either static
> (and in spite of Arthur's corruption of the term, that means no
> movement whatever) or it is a constant unvarying current. A
> succession of distributed capacitors rules unvarying current out (and
> if it isn't already obvious, those unmentioned distributed inductors
> in one of your links do too) - hence the step, hence the infinity of
> waves, and from this, real world dispersion which kills the step
> enough to make that varying current apparent enough so as to remove
> all doubt.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard,

The math seems to work, but if you have no use for it, disregard it. On the other hand, if another perspective of electro magnetics that conforms to traditional mathematics can provide additional insight, use it.

I am surprised at your criticism in using DC. To me, a square wave is DC for a short time period. Is the observation that a square wave can be described as a series of sine waves troubling to you? Perhaps the observation that a square wave might include waves of a frequency so high that they would not be confined in a normal transmission line is surprising or troubling to you?

My goal is to better understand electromagnetic phenomena. You have given some very astute insight many times in the past and thanks for that. Negative comment is equally valuable, but sometimes a little harder to swallow.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3361. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 17:46:20 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <4a829f82-59af-4e9d-b449-3bad66b09f9a@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31423

On Dec 14, 9:40 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> AI4QJwrote:
> > If it were possible for the source to provide DC
> > current at c, then the DC current moves at c.
>
> The step function from zero to DC contains a lot
> of frequencies. I suspect photons are involved
> at the leading edge of the DC pulse.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Right, the step function has a number of sinusoids associated with it
which are affected by Zo and that was already addressed. Richard's
challenge was to address the velocity of DC at steady state, after the
transients from the step died down.

3362. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:07:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <2bg5m3hvbpjuqaa6srb8bbkbtaj81q2899@4ax.com>
Source record: 31424

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 09:45:04 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>Hi Richard,
>
>The math seems to work, but if you have no use for it, disregard it. On
>the other hand, if another perspective of electro magnetics that
>conforms to traditional mathematics can provide additional insight, use it.

Hi Roger,

This does not answer why TWO mathematics (both traditional) are
needed, especially since one is clearly an approximation of the other,
and yet offers no obvious advantage. I've already spoken to the
hazards of approximations being elevated to proof by well-meaning, but
slightly talented amateurs.

>I am surprised at your criticism in using DC. To me, a square wave is
>DC for a short time period.

This single statement, alone, is enough to be self-negating. You
could as easily call a car with a standard stick shift an automatic
between the times you use the clutch - but that won't sell cars, will
it?

>Is the observation that a square wave can
>be described as a series of sine waves troubling to you? Perhaps the
>observation that a square wave might include waves of a frequency so
>high that they would not be confined in a normal transmission line is
>surprising or troubling to you?

DC as sine waves is not a contradiction on the face of it? DC that
consists of waves of a frequency so high that it would not be confined
in a normal transmission line is very surprising, isn't it?

Would it surprise you to find your batteries in their packaging direct
from the store are radiating on the shelf? They are DC, are they not?
If the arguments of your sources works for an infinite line, they must
be equally true for an infinitesimal open line. When your headlights
are on, do they set off radar detectors in cars nearby because of the
high frequencies now associated with DC?

>My goal is to better understand electromagnetic phenomena. You have
>given some very astute insight many times in the past and thanks for
>that. Negative comment is equally valuable, but sometimes a little
>harder to swallow.

The pollution of terms such as DC to serve a metaphor that replaces conventional line mechanics is too shallow glass to attempt to quench any thirst.

The puzzle here is the insistence on hugging DC, when every element of all of your links could as easily substitute Stepped Wave and remove objections. The snake in the wood pile is once having fudged what DC means, it is only a sideways argument away from rendering the term DC useless. Is the term Stepped Wave (the convention) anathema for a leveraging the novel origination (the invention) of DC Wave?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3363. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:09:59 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <19defc46-8363-43a2-bad5-1571a6858c70@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31425

On Dec 14, 11:10 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Why bother with photons?
>
> Because it is impossible for electrons to move
> fast enough to explain the measured results.
> There is indeed a "DC" *wavefront* moving at
> the speed of light adjusted for VF. Electrons
> cannot move that fast. What is happening is
> that fast photons are skipping from slow electron
> to slow electron.

Do photons also explain how sound can move
at a 1000 ft/s, while the air molecules barely
move at all?

No? Not clear then why they are needed for
electrons.

...Keith

3364. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:14:57 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <cgh5m3pr6q1ujf15qqh1atn805lhr09aco@4ax.com>
Source record: 31426
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>> congress"
>>>> adams
>>>>
>>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>
>>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>> google and noow motezrella
>>>>
>>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>
>>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>
>>>> G
>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow

motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>>G
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3365. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:14:57 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ehh5m3dq9utdkihrflg19s505aedomkbd3@4ax.com>
Source record: 31427
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:49:18 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
>
>>
>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>
>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
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"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3366. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:14:58 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <tih5m3dqufoejvik6rci9kkrbmq6h6d8pg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31428
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3367. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
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From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <0jh5m3tb999brqd46fpgenf8eglc59k0a4@4ax.com>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3368. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

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Date: 2007-12-14 18:15:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <1ph5m3ltt7dhlg80jp2l26gg369c7d45tc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31430
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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3369. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:15:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <loh5m3pn5fl1t6sdem4eq9da11saragk6b@4ax.com>
Source record: 31431
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:40:28 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>
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posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3370. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:30:37 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <kli5m35o5hc8l6a0dsg71egmo19i67kppl@4ax.com>
Source record: 31432
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3371. Re: The DAWN of a new age

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:31:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <UZz8j.7840$4q5.428@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31433

Richard Clark wrote:
> The world's answer for energy shortage. Put in 100W and get 10 times
> or more out.

Why is that surprising? Put in 100 watts into a
battery bank for 10 hours and get 1000 watts out
for an hour. How does that answer the energy
shortage? Do you think it is a violation of the
conservation of energy principle for the charging
cycle to be longer than the discharge cycle?

If you run your transceiver on a previously charged
battery, the steady-state power output of the battery
is an *infinite* number of times the steady-state
power input to the battery. Why do you think that's
strange?

The standing-wave energy is stored in the stub all
during steady-state. That stored energy is only
available to be output *after* steady-state. When the
power input to the standing-wave antenna is removed,
the power output from the standing wave is infinitely
greater than the input power for a few nanoseconds.

After the charging energy is removed from a capacitor,
the stored energy is still available. Why do you
think that is strange?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3372. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:33:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <e0A8j.7842$4q5.4932@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31434

Roger wrote:
> I am surprised at your criticism in using DC. To me, a square wave is
> DC for a short time period. Is the observation that a square wave can
> be described as a series of sine waves troubling to you? Perhaps the
> observation that a square wave might include waves of a frequency so
> high that they would not be confined in a normal transmission line is
> surprising or troubling to you?

Anyone who has ever tried to send a DC pulse down a long
transmission line has seen AC ringing at the other end.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3373. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 18:52:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BhA8j.53528$eY.10296@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31435

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Do photons also explain how sound can move
> at a 1000 ft/s, while the air molecules barely
> move at all?

No, mechanical longitudinal waves are well understood.
It is impossible for them to achieve the speed of light.

> No? Not clear then why they are needed for
> electrons.

Do you think electrons support mechanical waves?
The fields of TEM waves consist of photons traveling
at the speed of light.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3374. Re: weather image in analog mode ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 19:31:12 UTC
From: Jerry <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <4SA8j.62$D44.35@trnddc04>
Source record: 31436

"Thierry" <-> wrote in message news:1197653530_21@vo.lu...
> Hi,
>
> I need to now before buying a receive + antenna set if there are always on
> orbit around earth geostationnary or polar satellites transmitting weather
> images in analog mode or all are now transmitting in digital mode ?
>
> thanks
> Thierry

Hi Thierry

I dont know enough about "mode" terminology to answer your question about "analog" or "digital". I have been actively involved with trying to build an antenna for receiving signals from NOAA polar orbiting satellites at 137 MHz and from AMC-4 geostationary satellite.at 4 GHz.
I assume you refer to your buying a Receiver when you wrote Receive.
The images from the polar orbiting NOAA satellites are sent down at both 137 MHZ and at 1.7 GHz. The 1.7 MHz signals require a high gain antenna that needs to track the satellite.

The GOES, S band and the POES HRPT, L band systems cost thousands of dollars since they include high gain antennas. If you are thinking about spending thousands on a "receiver + antenna" I think you would already be well informed about what to buy. I'll assume you are considering buying an antenna and receiver for 137 APT image reception.

I recommend the R2FX receiver http://www.geo-web.org.uk/shop.html for 137 MHz imaging. It is designed to receive FM signals. Any 137 MHz FM receiver will work for receiving APT images in the 137 MHz band, but very few will provide adequate signal to produce good images.
The Quad Helix is considered to be the ideal APT antenna. Dartcom http://www.geo-web.org.uk/shop.html has high quality Quad Helix antennas for sale at about $350.00.

If you have interest in building your own antenna for 137 MHz APT imaging, I can show you how to build one that performs better than a Quad Helix.for less than $20.00.

Jerry KD6JDJ

3375. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 19:35:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <gjm5m3p3oiedsordco11nj97lpjvuv9fs7@4ax.com>
Source record: 31437

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 10:09:59 -0800 (PST), Keith Dysart
<Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

>Do photons also explain how sound can move
>at a 1000 ft/s, while the air molecules barely
>move at all?

No, because those are called Phonons.

>No? Not clear then why they are needed for
>electrons.

Phonons and Photons both interact with Electrons as well as with each
other.

Following Cecil's fluff isn't very productive.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3376. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 19:36:30 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m5mpvceuf9c15@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31438

This general discussion sounds a lot like a description of a traditional TDR system using a step function. You should be able to find quite a bit of information about this process on the web.

A number of relationships among delay, Z0, velocity factor, and L and C per unit length are quite useful, and I've used them for many years. For example, a transmission line which is short in terms of wavelength at the highest frequency of interest (related to the rise time when dealing with step functions) can often be modeled with reasonable accuracy as a lumped L or pi network. The values of the lumped components can easily be calculated from the equations relating delay, Z0, L per unit length, and C per unit length.

Strictly speaking, DC describes only the condition when a steady value has existed for an infinite length of time. But a frequency spectrum of finite width also requires a signal which has been unchanging (except for periodic variation) for an infinite time. In both cases, we can approximate the condition with adequate accuracy without having to wait an infinite length of time. In the case of a step response, we wait until all the aberrations have settled, after which the response is for practical purposes the DC response. People used to frequency domain analysis having trouble with the concept of DC characteristics and responses can often get around the difficulty by looking at DC as a limiting case of low frequency.

I don't know if it's relevant to the discussion, but the velocity factor of many transmission lines is a function of frequency. A classic example is microstrip line, which exhibits this dispersive property because the fractions of field in the air and dielectric changes with frequency. Coaxial line, however, isn't dispersive (assuming that the dielectric constant of the insulator doesn't change with frequency) because the field is entirely in the dielectric. It will, therefore, exhibit a constant velocity factor down to an arbitrarily low frequency -- to DC, you might say. Waveguides, however, are generally dispersive for other reasons despite the air dielectric. The shape of the step response of a dispersive line is very distinctive, and is easily recognized by someone accustomed to doing time domain analysis.

There seems to be a constant search on this newsgroup for amazing new principles, and "discoveries" are constantly being made by misinterpretation and partial understanding of very well established principles. I sense that happening here. Anyone who's really interested in gaining a deeper understanding of transmission line principles and operation can benefit from a bit of study of time domain reflectometry and other time domain applications. All the fundamental rules are

exactly the same, but the practical manifestations are different enough that it can give you a whole new level of understanding.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3377. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 21:24:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <FwC8j.78263$YL5.74230@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31439

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I don't know if it's relevant to the discussion, but the velocity factor
> of many transmission lines is a function of frequency.

Dr. Corum's formulas indicate that the velocity factor
of large coils is also a function of frequency.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3378. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-14 22:28:21 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <9sD8j.2123$Xh1.1056@trndny03>
Source record: 31440

"Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
news:ccKdnYzNcse9XP_anZ2dnUVZ_jmdnZ2d@neonova.net...

> Is there some harm in considering Zo = 1/cC? It should only add to the
> tools we have to explain electromagnetic waves.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB

yes. because its WRONG. you have made an assumption that is not realistic
for any transmission line. There is no way a transmission line can have a
velocity factor of 1.0, just can't happen... all the equations fall apart
and become meaningless at that point. there is a reason for the velocity
factor, or beta, depending on which you prefer. learn it, and use it
properly, and it will serve you well.

3379. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 00:59:55 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47632725$0$29669$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31441

"Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
news:SvCdnZAxBJpSFf_anZ2dnUVZ_vOlnZ2d@neonova.net...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>> news:m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com...
>>> In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
>>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>>>
>>>>> Hi Roger,
>>>>>
>>>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>>>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>>>> Hi Richard,
>>>>
>>>> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula
>>>> Zo
>>>> = 1/cC and much more.
>>>>
>>>> http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>>>> http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>>>>
>>>> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago
>>>> after
>>>> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
>>> Hi Roger,
>>>
>>> However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
>>> velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
>>> infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
>>> line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
>>> velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
>>> things when we return to DC.
>>>
>>> Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
>>> long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
>>> ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
>>> transmission line mechanics.
>>>
>>> DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.
>>
>> For the model provided, R= 0, therefore we have a transmission line
>> consisting of superconductors. The speed at which steady state DC current
>> is injected into the model will equal the maximum speed of DC current in
>> the model. Although the electrons themselves will move very slowly, for

>> each coulomb injected in, one coulomb will be injected out at the same
>> velocity they were injected in (not to be confused with 'current' which
>> is the number of coulombs per second). If it were possible for the source
>> to provide DC current at c, then the DC current moves at c. The
>> capacitance C can be any value and Zo has no meaning. The only model that
>> works here is the one with a cardboard tube filled with ping pong balls,
>> in this case with 0 distance between them.
>>
>> Ah, but of so little importance because the model is not reality.
> While R (ohmic resistance) is specified as zero, impedance is what we are
> looking for. Impedance is the ratio of voltage to current.

Roger the impedance is zero because the current is steady state DC. F = 0,

Zo = 0 -j*2*pi*0*C =0

It was already stated that we should ignore the wavefront of the step
function. What we are left with is steady state. So impedance is not what
'we' are looking for.

(I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)

3380. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 01:08:25 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47632922$0$29580$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31442

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:2bg5m3hvbpjuqaa6srb8bbkbtaj81q2899@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 09:45:04 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>>Hi Richard,
>>
>>The math seems to work, but if you have no use for it, disregard it. On
>>the other hand, if another perspective of electro magnetics that
>>conforms to traditional mathematics can provide additional insight, use
>>it.
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> This does not answer why TWO mathematics (both traditional) are
> needed, especially since one is clearly an approximation of the other,
> and yet offers no obvious advantage. I've already spoken to the
> hazards of approximations being elevated to proof by well-meaning, but
> slightly talented amateurs.
>
>>I am surprised at your criticism in using DC. To me, a square wave is
>>DC for a short time period.
>
> This single statement, alone, is enough to be self-negating. You
> could as easily call a car with a standard stick shift an automatic
> between the times you use the clutch - but that won't sell cars, will
> it?

That one hit the mark right on ;-)

3381. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 01:18:38 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m6arg3h6q2qc4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31348

AI4QJ wrote:
> . . .
> (I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)

I'm glad to hear that. Does the new knowledge include a way to tell the four black boxes apart at one steady state frequency, or how many "electrical degrees" each one contains?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3382. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 01:29:30 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjvaln$pu8$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31349

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> No, mechanical longitudinal waves are well understood.
> ...

Indeed, I wonder if there is really anything else ...

Although Einstein "debunked" (and, we may even have to revisit this at a later date) the "luminous ether", he granted the existence of the "gravitational ether", one way or another, how those em waves-photons "propagate", they do it in some form of ether ...

Show me an equation which takes that into consideration--I will grant we are finally close to the right path ...

Regards,
JS

3383. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 01:37:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GdG8j.5967$fl7.2223@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31350

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm glad to hear that. Does the new knowledge include a way to tell the
> four black boxes apart at one steady state frequency, or how many
> "electrical degrees" each one contains?

Print s22 on each box and we won't even need to apply
power to the source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3384. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:05:51 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <2sWdneEm-sfiq_7anZ2dnUVZ_o2vnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31351

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
> news:SvCdnZAxBJpSFf_anZ2dnUVZ_vOlnZ2d@neonova.net...
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>> news:m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com...
>>>> In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
>>>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>> Hi Roger,
>>>>>>
>>>>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>>>>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>>>>> Hi Richard,
>>>>>
>>>>> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula
>>>>> Zo
>>>>> = 1/cC and much more.
>>>>>
>>>>> http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>>>>> http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>>>>>
>>>>> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago
>>>>> after
>>>>> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
>>>> Hi Roger,
>>>>
>>>> However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
>>>> velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
>>>> infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
>>>> line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
>>>> velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
>>>> things when we return to DC.
>>>>
>>>> Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
>>>> long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
>>>> ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
>>>> transmission line mechanics.
>>>>
>>>> DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.
>>> For the model provided, R= 0, therefore we have a transmission line
>>> consisting of superconductors. The speed at which steady state DC current
>>> is injected into the model will equal the maximum speed of DC current in
>>> the model. Although the electrons themselves will move very slowly, for

>>> each coulomb injected in, one coulomb will be injected out at the same
>>> velocity they were injected in (not to be confused with 'current' which
>>> is the number of coulombs per second). If it were possible for the source
>>> to provide DC current at c, then the DC current moves at c. The
>>> capacitance C can be any value and Zo has no meaning. The only model that
>>> works here is the one with a cardboard tube filled with ping pong balls,
>>> in this case with 0 distance between them.
>>>
>>> Ah, but of so little importance because the model is not reality.
>> While R (ohmic resistance) is specified as zero, impedance is what we are
>> looking for. Impedance is the ratio of voltage to current.
>
> Roger the impedance is zero because the current is steady state DC. F = 0,
>
> Zo = 0 -j*2*pi*0*C =0
>
> It was already stated that we should ignore the wavefront of the step
> function. What we are left with is steady state. So impedance is not what
> 'we' are looking for.
>
> (I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)
>
>
Yes, I am learning a lot also.

Well, I did not say we should ignore the wave front, just the opposite.
The wave front gives us the time marker so that velocity has meaning
in relationship to a length of transmission line.

Roy is giving good advice to study time domain reflectometry. One
reference I looked at used different pulse widths to examine for faults
at different distances. That makes sense to me.

Where did you get the formula for Zo that resulted in a zero impedance?

73, Roger, W7WKB

3385. Re: weather image in analog mode ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:08:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjvcv1$pu8$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31352

Thierry wrote:
> Hi,
>
> I need to now before buying a receive + antenna set if there are always
> on orbit around earth geostationnary or polar satellites transmitting
> weather images in analog mode or all are now transmitting in digital mode ?
>
> thanks
> Thierry

I don't think you really do need to know this ...

What you need to know is to buy a receiver capable of decoding digital,
that is where EVERYTHING is going to end up ... only ancient equipment
is still using analog--what holds am (mw) broadcast and fm broadcast to
analog is the sheer logistics in everyone upgrading to digital--along
with the broadcasters themselves.

If amateur radio was still a viable hobby (in terms of numbers) it would
also be making the jump to digital ... however, in vhf and beyond you
will find digital savvy amateurs.

Make sure the sat/weather receiver is able to do flash upgrades to its
firmware, otherwise it is liable to be obsolete before you can get it
out of the box ...

No special antennas are needed to "jump" between analog and digital ...
the same antenna will work for both ...

Regards,
JS

3386. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:10:03 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4763377c$0$9553$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31353

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13m6arg3h6q2qc4@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> . . .
>> (I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)
>
> I'm glad to hear that. Does the new knowledge include a way to tell the
> four black boxes apart at one steady state frequency, or how many
> "electrical degrees" each one contains?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't you think?

3387. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:13:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjvd7p$a17$2@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31354

Dave Heil wrote:

[his usual ignorant bullsh*t--clueless and obtuse his mouth/fingers lack a connection to any meaningful gray matter--his one saving trait is persistence ...]

> Dave K8MN

Heil:

Are you just wrong about everything about amateur radio, or does this ignorance permeate your entire life?

I truly pity you, moron ...

JS

3388. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:14:06 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3bd9ec25-d79e-4b43-865e-513a29709240@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31355

On Dec 14, 7:59 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Roger" <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote in message
>
> news:SvCdnZAxBJpSFf_anZ2dnUVZ_vOlnZ2d@neonova.net...
>
>
>
>
>
> > AI4QJ wrote:
> >> "Richard Clark" <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote in message
> >>news:m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com...
> >>> In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
> >>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
>
> >>>>> Hi Roger,
>
> >>>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
> >>>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
> >>>> Hi Richard,
>
> >>>> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula
> >>>> Zo
> >>>> = 1/cC and much more.
>
> >>>>http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance...
> >>>>http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>
> >>>> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago
> >>>> after
> >>>> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
> >>> Hi Roger,
>
> >>> However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
> >>> velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
> >>> infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
> >>> line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
> >>> velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
> >>> things when we return to DC.
>
> >>> Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
> >>> long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
> >>> ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
> >>> transmission line mechanics.

>
> >>> DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.
>
> >> For the model provided, R= 0, therefore we have a transmission line
> >> consisting of superconductors. The speed at which steady state DC current
> >> is injected into the model will equal the maximum speed of DC current in
> >> the model. Although the electrons themselves will move very slowly, for
> >> each coulomb injected in, one coulomb will be injected out at the same
> >> velocity they were injected in (not to be confused with 'current' which
> >> is the number of coulombs per second). If it were possible for the source
> >> to provide DC current at c, then the DC current moves at c. The
> >> capacitance C can be any value and Zo has no meaning. The only model that
> >> works here is the one with a cardboard tube filled with ping pong balls,
> >> in this case with 0 distance between them.
>
> >> Ah, but of so little importance because the model is not reality.
> > While R (ohmic resistance) is specified as zero, impedance is what we are
> > looking for. Impedance is the ratio of voltage to current.
>
> Roger the impedance is zero because the current is steady state DC. F = 0,
>
> Zo = 0 -j*2*pi*0*C =0

I'd suggest that this is an inaccurate interpretation.
For an ideal line we have

Z0 = sqrt(L/C)
and
velocity = 1/sqrt(LC)

These are the fundamental equations based on the
charactistics (distributed L and C) of the line.

These equations can be manipulated to yield
Z0 = 1/(velocity * C)
and
Z0 = velocity * L

But Z0 continues to exist regardless of the signal
being applied.

Think of the "velocity" as the velocity at which a
perturbation to the signal propagates down the
line.

When you turn on the constant voltage, the step
propagates down the line at "velocity", when you
change the voltage, the new step propagates at
"velocity". Over any region of the line where
the signal has a constant amplitude, it will
be difficult to discern this "velocity" but on
other regions of the line where a change is

present, it will be possible.

So if there are no perturbations, the "velocity"
can not be observed, but it would a mistake
to think that it goes away (or that Z0 does).

...Keith

3389. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:36:33 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dcafca95-b289-4d28-846b-07700dbe23ef@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31356

On Dec 14, 9:10 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't
> you think?

The original problem statement discused -j567 as
an impedance. This is implicitly frequency dependant.

The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
and frequency.

When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
signals there are many ways to determine an internal
equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
single frequency excitation.

...Keith

3390. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 02:48:40 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1eb09c15-8247-4882-a154-152a4d303634@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31357

On Dec 14, 11:17 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > Stubs like this one are easily modeled with EZNEC.
>
> In fact, here it is:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/stub_dip.EZ

So how much energy is stored in the stub?

Compared to the 100 J dissipated each second?

...Keith

3391. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:00:51 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47634365$0$9560$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31358

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:dcafca95-b289-4d28-846b-07700dbe23ef@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 14, 9:10 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
>> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't
>> you think?
>
> The original problem statement discused -j567 as
> an impedance. This is implicitly frequency dependant.

Not if I change the capacitance.

>
> The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
> and frequency.

The smith chart is normalized *only* by Zo.

Tell me, how is Zo related to frequency :-) Or better, tell me how the smith
chart is normalized by frequency?

>
> When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
> signals there are many ways to determine an internal
> equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
> ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
> single frequency excitation.

In the example, -j567 was merely due to a phase change due to the abrupt
impedance discontinuity. You are the one who suggested putting things in
black boxes. I suppose you could devise ways to phase shifts due to -j567 in
black boxes but I will have to leave that to you since you are the one who
brought up the idea.

Do you suggest that there is no phase shift?

Then how do you explain the smith chart results?

3392. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:15:36 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476346da$0$9564$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31359

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:47634365$0$9560$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:dcafca95-b289-4d28-846b-07700dbe23ef@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>> On Dec 14, 9:10 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
>>> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want,
>>> don't
>>> you think?
>>
>> The original problem statement discused -j567 as
>> an impedance. This is implicitly frequency dependant.
>
> Not if I change the capacitance.
>
>>
>> The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
>> and frequency.
>
> The smith chart is normalized *only* by Zo.
>
> Tell me, how is Zo related to frequency :-) Or better, tell me how the
> smith chart is normalized by frequency?
>
>>
>> When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
>> signals there are many ways to determine an internal
>> equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
>> ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
>> single frequency excitation.

CORRECTION (before the sniping starts. Now you getting me confused)

> In the example, the phase change was merely due to the abrupt impedance
> discontinuity of -j567 on the 100 ohm line

3393. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:49:09 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ce0231ba-4b7b-41b1-ae57-669ea5765947@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31360

On Dec 14, 10:00 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:dcafca95-b289-4d28-846b-07700dbe23ef@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
> > On Dec 14, 9:10 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
> >> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't
> >> you think?
>
> > The original problem statement discused -j567 as
> > an impedance. This is implicitly frequency dependant.
>
> Not if I change the capacitance.

Each of the different ways mentioned for obtaining -j567
will produce a different impedance if the frequency is
changed. They were all frequency dependant.

> > The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
> > and frequency.
>
> The smith chart is normalized *only* by Zo.
>
> Tell me, how is Zo related to frequency :-)

> Or better, tell me how the smith
> chart is normalized by frequency?

Everything is done in terms of degrees along a wave.
This implicitly normalizes for frequency.

> > When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
> > signals there are many ways to determine an internal
> > equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
> > ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
> > single frequency excitation.
>
> In the example, -j567 was merely due to a phase change due to the abrupt
> impedance discontinuity. You are the one who suggested putting things in
> black boxes. I suppose you could devise ways to phase shifts due to -j567 in
> black boxes but I will have to leave that to you since you are the one who
> brought up the idea.

Several ways were mentioned for obtaining the -j567:
a capacitor, some length of 100 ohm line, a different

length of 600 ohm line. Regardless of how the -j567
impedance is obtained, the same input impedance
to the 600 ohm line results. And yet each appears
to have a different phase shift occurring at the terminals.

Putting things in black boxes is a thought experiment
which helps isolate which aspects are important.
Any box containing a circuit which produces -j567
at the terminals will result in exactly the same
impedance at the input to the 600 ohm line, so
clearly -j567 is important.

Is the "phase shift" at the discontinuity important
when the results can be determined without knowing
the value. In fact, the "phase shift", in all the
examples, was computed last, after all the results
were known. How important can it be?

> Do you suggest that there is no phase shift?

I suggest that there is no value in thinking about
the "phase shift" at the discontinuity (which depending
on the black box chosen might not be present), and
merely think about the results of connecting the
-j567 impedance to the 600 ohm line.

> Then how do you explain the smith chart results?

Starting with the 100 ohm line, the normalized
input impedance was computed using the Smith
chart. This impedance was denormalized and then
renormalized to the 600 ohm. The new value was
plotted on a new Smith chart (the chart normalized
to 600 ohms) and the length of the 600 ohm line
was determined. The two lines have lengths, call
them Z1len and Z2len. 90 - (Z1len + Z2len) will
give a number which Cecil/you have called the
"phase shift" at the discontinuity. Alternatively,
it is just what happens when -j567 is attached
to the appropriate length of 600 ohm line.

Cecil did not answer the question, so I will
pose it again. If knowing the phase shift at
the terminals of the black box is important,
and you can not know it without knowing the
internals of the box, given a black box of
unknown internals but told that its terminals
present -j567 at the frequency of interest,
would you refuse to calculate the length
of 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms?

I suggest that there is no need to refuse
since the only information that is required

is -j567. Whether the box achieves this with
600 ohm line ("no phase shift"), 100 ohm
line ("some phase shift"), a capacitor or
some other technique is irrelevant.

...Keith

3394. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:52:41 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <dcl8j.424$Sa1.348@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31361

>>> John Smith wrote:
>> Dave Heil wrote:
>>>>> John Smith wrote:
>>>> Dave Heil wrote:

>>>> I didn't place you there, "John", your posts have done that. You've
>>>> sung the praises of BPL more than a few times on this newsgroup.

>>> Acknowledging that BPL is a wonderful solution to providing the
>>> internet--and especially in remote situations is only real and logical
>>> ...

>> It's a terrible way to go about providing the internet and it isn't
>> doing what those touting it say it will do: provide inexpensive high
>> speed internet to rural areas. My telephone company is busy putting
the
>> equivalent of "central offices" in places out in the sticks in order to
>> provide DSL to more people. Cable companies are extending their lines
>> in order to do the same. Satellite ISPs now offer good downlink speeds
>> with reduced uplink speeds.

>>>> I'm a lot of things, "John". An idiot is not one of them.

>>> Idiots are in the eye of the beholder, you look like an idiot to
>>> me--others milage may vary ...

>> Then I'll simply consider the anonymous beholder. "Milage" indeed.

>>>> No, John, the BPL posts aren't antenna related.

>>> Certainly you are entitled to your own opinion, you are NOT entitled
>>> to impose your opinions on others ... idiot!

>> We're two guys standing on different soap boxes. I'm speaking as
>> myself. You're wearing a mask. I'm speaking the truth. You're
>> speaking untruth. I'm not imposing my opinion. I'm stating it. I'm
>> saying that your version has some obvious problems.

>>>> That's an absurd statement. I can erect all of the antennas I like
>>>> and none of them will suffer from BPL interference if they aren't
>>>> connected to a receiver.

>>> Never occured to me you were that hopeless an idiot ... thanks for the
>>> wakeup call!

>> "Occured" indeed. What is the BPL signal going to do to all those
>> unconnected antennas, "John"?

>>>> Sporadic stuff? I know?

>>> Yeah, sporadic, yanno, like one ham in a thousand suffering any effect
>>> at all ...

>> One ham in a thousand? If five licensed amateurs live within radiating
>> distance from a power line carrying BPL, there are five people
likely to
>> experience interference. They're licensed by the FCC. BPL is not.

>>>> The FCC has tried to redefine Part 15. The Commission has tried to
>>>> state that an unlicensed service may interfere with a licensed
service.
>>>> BPL is the electronic equivalent of air pollution.

>>> Well, if the freeways weren't clogged with cars, horse and buggys
>>> could use 'em--looks like the greatest good for the greatest number
...

>> "Buggies", "John" and it'd be "horses and buggies". Your analogy is
>> full of holes. Horses and buggies are, by law, restricted from using
>> freeways. Cars are licensed and permitted by law to use them.

>> Unlicensed users of the radio spectrum must accept interference from
>> licensed users and my stop using the airwaves if they interfere with
>> licensed users. The FCC is attempting to change what its own regs say.

>>> perhaps amateur radio will have to move over and tollerate some of the
>>> same ... history in the making here ... we will see ...

>> "Tollerate" indeed. Amateur radio is not the only licensed user of
>>the
>> spectrum occupied by BPL and is not the only licensed service
>> complaining about it. BPL affects licensed users of the entire HF
>> spectrum and the VHF spectrum up to 80 MHz. It is the electronic
>> equivalent of light pollution, air pollution and water pollution.
>> It is technically, a very, very bad idea.

> [his usual ignorant bullsh*t--clueless and obtuse his mouth/fingers lack
> a connection to any meaningful gray matter--his one saving trait is
> persistence ...]

There was no ignorance nor any bull exhibited, "John". You must feel
that snipping the material vindicates your view. Such material is
easily replaced. I outlined my case and your response was to snip and
call names.

> Heil:
>
> Are you just wrong about everything about amateur radio, or does this
> ignorance permeate your entire life?

Feel free to attempt to refute anything I've written.

> I truly pity you, moron ...

I don't believe that statement any more than I believe your schpiel about BPL. You just don't have the courage of your convictions. You remain anonymous and begin name calling rather than debating what you yourself brought up.

Dave K8MN

3395. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:59:41 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <sui5m3lr9u8r1jbc674ch73cgrj4iogo60@4ax.com>
Source record: 31362
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>>> congress"
>>>>> adams
>>>>>
>>>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>>
>>>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>>> google and noow motezrella
>>>>>
>>>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>>
>>>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>>
>>>>> G
>>>>
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/

>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>>
>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>
>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>
>>>G
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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>>G
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3396. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:59:42 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <rvi5m3dtqqktuvp2amcr0rj779at95u23l@4ax.com>
Source record: 31363
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:49:18 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>
>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>
>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3397. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:59:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <b1j5m35ulc20icjhlu91t252keupttm94a@4ax.com>
Source record: 31364
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3398. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:59:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <91j5m3h93hbd3d40fhtso08npsquk9rdvo@4ax.com>
Source record: 31365
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3399. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:59:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <f5j5m3l31ts425cc81a1nv4knuqvo96dmc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31366
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3400. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 03:59:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <o5j5m3pqkkittj1c55d5baog8u0666lrso@4ax.com>
Source record: 31367
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:15:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3401. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 04:06:35 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <8mk6m35fnkbo125bvefn0ph3ui77mjrbbm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31368
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3402. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 04:51:36 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <nan6m3dhq4ui21v8vdo4bl63a8u0rtu43e@4ax.com>
Source record: 31369
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3403. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 04:53:10 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47635db8$0$28827$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31370

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:ce0231ba-4b7b-41b1-ae57-669ea5765947@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 14, 10:00 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:dcafca95-b289-4d28-846b-07700dbe23ef@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>>
>> > On Dec 14, 9:10 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> >> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction
>> >> on
>> >> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want,
>> >> don't
>> >> you think?
>>
>> > The original problem statement discused -j567 as
>> > an impedance. This is implicitly frequency dependant.
>>
>> Not if I change the capacitance.
>
> Each of the different ways mentioned for obtaining -j567
> will produce a different impedance if the frequency is
> changed. They were all frequency dependant.
>
>> > The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
>> > and frequency.
>>
>> The smith chart is normalized *only* by Zo.
>>
>> Tell me, how is Zo related to frequency :-)
>
>> Or better, tell me how the smith
>> chart is normalized by frequency?
>
> Everything is done in terms of degrees along a wave.
> This implicitly normalizes for frequency.

There is a specific recognized usage of the term "normalize" when referring
to a smith chart. It does not involve frequency.

>> > When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
>> > signals there are many ways to determine an internal
>> > equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
>> > ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
>> > single frequency excitation.
>>

>> In the example, -j567 was merely due to a phase change due to the abrupt
>> impedance discontinuity. You are the one who suggested putting things in
>> black boxes. I suppose you could devise ways to phase shifts due to -j567
>> in
>> black boxes but I will have to leave that to you since you are the one
>> who
>> brought up the idea.
>
> Several ways were mentioned for obtaining the -j567:
> a capacitor, some length of 100 ohm line, a different
> length of 600 ohm line. Regardless of how the -j567
> impedance is obtained, the same input impedance
> to the 600 ohm line results. And yet each appears
> to have a different phase shift occurring at the terminals.
>
> Putting things in black boxes is a thought experiment
> which helps isolate which aspects are important.
> Any box containing a circuit which produces -j567
> at the terminals will result in exactly the same
> impedance at the input to the 600 ohm line, so
> clearly -j567 is important.
>
> Is the "phase shift" at the discontinuity important
> when the results can be determined without knowing
> the value. In fact, the "phase shift", in all the
> examples, was computed last, after all the results
> were known. How important can it be?
>
>> Do you suggest that there is no phase shift?
>
> I suggest that there is no value in thinking about
> the "phase shift" at the discontinuity (which depending
> on the black box chosen might not be present), and
> merely think about the results of connecting the
> -j567 impedance to the 600 ohm line.

The value is more obvious when applying the concept to a loaded whip
antenna.
>
>> Then how do you explain the smith chart results?
>
> Starting with the 100 ohm line, the normalized
> input impedance was computed using the Smith
> chart. This impedance was denormalized and then
> renormalized to the 600 ohm. The new value was
> plotted on a new Smith chart (the chart normalized
> to 600 ohms) and the length of the 600 ohm line
> was determined. The two lines have lengths, call
> them Z1len and Z2len. 90 - (Z1len + Z2len) will
> give a number which Cecil/you have called the

> "phase shift" at the discontinuity. Alternatively,
> it is just what happens when -j567 is attached
> to the appropriate length of 600 ohm line.

But you have 10 degrees of 100 ohm line and you have 43 degrees of 600 ohm line.

You also have resonance at 1/4W.

For 1/4W resonance you must have 90 degrees.

What happened to the missing 37 degrees?

If some do not care, then I agree that it is not important. It comes out of a black box for all they care.

Others find it fascinating what nature does in order to keep following its rules. I would never go through all the trouble to calculate this using math but with the smith chart calculating for you, information like this jumps out at you. When it does, many people yawn, others relate it to how antennas with loading coils work and reveals one reason why Dr. Corum had to make corrections for the true behavior of coils.

3404. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 04:58:52 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m6nodhapepsb7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31371

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
> news:13m6arg3h6q2qc4@corp.supernews.com...
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> . . .
>>> (I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)
>> I'm glad to hear that. Does the new knowledge include a way to tell the
>> four black boxes apart at one steady state frequency, or how many
>> "electrical degrees" each one contains?
>>
>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't
> you think?

Sure, you can do anything you like. But can you tell the boxes apart by measuring at just one frequency (the one at which their impedances are the same)? Do they have the same or different numbers of "electrical degrees" at that frequency?

The fourth box was my proposal, a box containing a capacitor with the same reactance as the contents of the other boxes, and which I claimed couldn't be distinguished from the others.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3405. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 05:03:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjvn6iuis1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31372

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>
> ---43.4 deg 300 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>
> So how long does the 600 ohm line have to be in the following
> example for the stub to exhibit 1/4WL of electrical length?
>
> ---??? deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open

Strange, for the 600/100/10 degree I get:

Arctan(100\600)*(1/tan(10)) = 53.6635

for 300/50/10 degree:

Arctan(50\300)*(1/tan(10)) = 53.6635

and for 600/50/10 degree:

Arctan(50\600)*(1/tan(10)) = 27.0160

What am I missing here?

Arctan(50\600)*(tan(80)) still equ 27.0160

Don't tell me the calc is on the fritz!

Regards,
JS

3406. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 05:15:03 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476362d9$0$28863$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31373

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13m6nodhapepsb7@corp.supernews.com...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
>> news:13m6arg3h6q2qc4@corp.supernews.com...
>>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>>> . . .
>>>> (I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)
>>> I'm glad to hear that. Does the new knowledge include a way to tell the
>>> four black boxes apart at one steady state frequency, or how many
>>> "electrical degrees" each one contains?
>>>
>>> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>>
>> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
>> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't
>> you think?
>
> Sure, you can do anything you like. But can you tell the boxes apart by
> measuring at just one frequency (the one at which their impedances are the
> same)? Do they have the same or different numbers of "electrical degrees"
> at that frequency?
>
> The fourth box was my proposal, a box containing a capacitor with the same
> reactance as the contents of the other boxes, and which I claimed couldn't
> be distinguished from the others.

I also eventually agreed that I went too far to suggest one *could* tell the differences. I could go back and find the post where I made that retraction but it might take some time. It was a 'by the way' sort of thing; it seemed to be almost corroborative but it was definitely was incorrect although not very important in the overall discussion. Thank you for having corrected me before. I thought I previously had submitted to the lashes of the whoop haung (or whatever they call that thing at ARRL that you use to punish hams).

3407. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 06:26:44 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13m6st5q0gngk2a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31374

AI4QJ wrote:
>
> I also eventually agreed that I went too far to suggest one *could* tell the
> differences. I could go back and find the post where I made that retraction
> but it might take some time. It was a 'by the way' sort of thing; it seemed
> to be almost corroborative but it was definitely was incorrect although not
> very important in the overall discussion. Thank you for having corrected me
> before. I thought I previously had submitted to the lashes of the whoop
> haung (or whatever they call that thing at ARRL that you use to punish
> hams).

Thanks, I had missed that posting. Did you also conclude, then, that all the boxes contain the same number of "electrical degrees"?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3408. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 07:13:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fjvuqp$m9g$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31375

John Smith wrote:
[...]

http://www.edn.com/article/CA6512163.html

JS

3409. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 07:32:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <e4a6m3tr8h6kd4209uct3ccvefl3qvlctm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31376

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 11:35:25 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>The derivation did several things for me. It clearly explains why we do
>not have a runaway current when we first connect a voltage to a
>transmission line,

Hi Roger,

It doesn't describe why the current flows in the first place, does it?

>what transmission line impedance is, that moving
>particles can not be the entire explanation for the electromagnetic wave
>(because the energy field moves much faster than the electrons), and
>puts into place a richer understanding of inductance.

And here we begin on the wonderful world of spiraling explanations,
not found in the original source: "Moving particles cannot be the
entire explanation?" How about that in the first place, particles
don't inhabit the explanation at all?

>What is your point here? Are implying that the formula is incorrect
>because a sine wave was not mentioned in the derivation. I am sure that
>all of the sophisticated readers of this news group understand that the
>sharp corner of the square wave is composed of ever higher frequency
>waves.

I'm even convinced most of them would not call this DC too.

>We would complicate the concept and thereby begin to confuse people if
>we insisted on using the "Stepped Wave" term.

They would've been confused anyway.

>It is a simple step to
>recognize that if we can make a wave front with one battery, we can use
>a lot of batteries and carefully place and switch them to form a sine
>wave. The more batteries and switches, the better the representation.

And this is still DC?

>Is there some harm in considering Zo = 1/cC?

This is best left in the privacy of the home.

However, none of your comments respond to the question: What is with
this death grip on DC? What makes it so important that it be so
tightly wedded to Waves? What mystery of the cosmos is answered with
this union that has so long escaped the notice of centuries of trained
thought?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3410. MFJ1734 mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 10:29:39 UTC
From: Ben <bbubble62@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fe55e290-1428-4d36-9053-405660b041de@w40g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31377

Hi,

I bought a used MFJ1734 (2m/70cm) on glass antenne without
installation instructions.
This I found at mods.dk but I'm confused on how to mount the little 6
inch ground plane hook.

Is there anyone who can mail me a picture of this ?

TooN

3411. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 12:28:51 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <7MP8j.58$Vg1.54@trndny04>
Source record: 31378

```
"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:47632725$0$29669$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
> news:SvCdnZAxBJpSFf_anZ2dnUVZ_vOlnZ2d@neonova.net...
>> AI4QJ wrote:
>>> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
>>> news:m7o3m3h5rjuq7be5nl88b141hurpks1imi@4ax.com...
>>>> In a 231 line posting that contains only original 57 lines:
>>>> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 17:26:17 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>> Hi Roger,
>>>>>>
>>>>>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>>>>>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
>>>>> Hi Richard,
>>>>>
>>>>> Here are two links to pages that cover the derivation of the formula
>>>>> Zo
>>>>> = 1/cC and much more.
>>>>>
>>>>> http://www.speedingedge.com/PDF-Files/BTS002_Characteristic_Impedance.pdf
>>>>> http://www.ece.uci.edu/docs/hspice/hspice_2001_2-269.html
>>>>>
>>>>> Here is the way I proposed to Kevin Schmidt nearly seven years ago
>>>>> after
>>>>> seeing him use the formula on a web page:
>>>> Hi Roger,
>>>>
>>>> However, none of what you respond with actually gives a DC wave
>>>> velocity. At a stretch, it is a transient with the potential of an
>>>> infinite number of waves (which could suffer dispersion from the
>>>> line's frequency characteristics making for an infinite number of
>>>> velocities). The infinite is a trivial observation in the scheme of
>>>> things when we return to DC.
>>>>
>>>> Attaching a battery casts it into a role of AC generation (for however
>>>> long the transmission line takes to settle to an irresolvable
>>>> ringing). Discarding the term DC returns us to conventional
>>>> transmission line mechanics.
>>>>
>>>> DC, in and of itself, has no wave velocity.
>>>
>>> For the model provided, R= 0, therefore we have a transmission line
```

>>> consisting of superconductors. The speed at which steady state DC
>>> current is injected into the model will equal the maximum speed of DC
>>> current in the model. Although the electrons themselves will move very
>>> slowly, for each coulomb injected in, one coulomb will be injected out
>>> at the same velocity they were injected in (not to be confused with
>>> 'current' which is the number of coulombs per second). If it were
>>> possible for the source to provide DC current at c, then the DC current
>>> moves at c. The capacitance C can be any value and Zo has no meaning.
>>> The only model that works here is the one with a cardboard tube filled
>>> with ping pong balls, in this case with 0 distance between them.
>>>
>>> Ah, but of so little importance because the model is not reality.
>> While R (ohmic resistance) is specified as zero, impedance is what we are
>> looking for. Impedance is the ratio of voltage to current.
>
> Roger the impedance is zero because the current is steady state DC. F = 0,
>
> Zo = 0 -j*2*pi*0*C =0
>
> It was already stated that we should ignore the wavefront of the step
> function. What we are left with is steady state. So impedance is not what
> 'we' are looking for.
>
> (I sure am learning a lot about antennas and transmission lines here)
>
actually it is what you are looking for, you have just, again,
misinterpreted the results. in the DC case you have to remember that not
only is f=0, but wavelenght is infinite. so a shorted stub of any length of
transmission line appears to be 0% of a wavelength. using the normal
equations, or smith chart, to transform the impedance at the far end of the
line to the connection point will result in exactly the same impedance at
the connection point as is at the far end. so feed a DC current into a
shorted line of any length and in steady state you get infinite
current(assuming no loss in the line of course), use an open line and you
get zero current. put a resistive load out there and you see the load
resistance. it all works, you just have to know what to look for and just
what the conditions you have specified really mean.

as far as probing the 'black box' with varying frequencies or pulses to see
what is in it, you again must more clearly state the conditions. when it
was suggested that you could stick all the different circuits you used to
obtain the same impedance in a box and it was added to that a single
capacitor would look the same, the implicit assumption is that you are ONLY
going to examine the circuits in sinusoidal steady state at a single
frequency. that is the ONLY case where that type of replacement is valid.
if you allow transients or multiple frequencies than you can not substitute
a 'black box' for the unknown circuit. refer to any book from a circuits
101 course for the full analysis.

3412. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 12:47:42 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f0cce248-42b1-4a46-84c2-7d9ad71e6423@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31379

On Dec 14, 1:52 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Do photons also explain how sound can move
> > at a 1000 ft/s, while the air molecules barely
> > move at all?
>
> No, mechanical longitudinal waves are well understood.
> It is impossible for them to achieve the speed of light.

Non-sequitor.

> > No? Not clear then why they are needed for
> > electrons.
>
> Do you think electrons support mechanical waves?

Simplicity itself. Electrons are charged. Like charges
repel. Move an electron and the next electron will tend
to move away.

> The fields of TEM waves consist of photons traveling
> at the speed of light.

I've been told that near the antenna, there are just
varying electric and magnetic fields and that some
distance from the antenna the electro-magnetic
wave forms. How does the varying field turn into a
photon? At what point? Where does the simply
varying field end and the photons begin? Or does
the antenna emit photons?

...Keith

3413. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 13:07:41 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dfd13afa-81b1-4794-9e9c-437e778b8351@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31380

On Dec 14, 11:53 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:ce0231ba-4b7b-41b1-ae57-669ea5765947@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On Dec 14, 10:00 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> >>news:dcafca95-b289-4d28-846b-07700dbe23ef@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
> >> > On Dec 14, 9:10 pm, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >> >> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction
> >> >> on
> >> >> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want,
> >> >> don't
> >> >> you think?
>
> >> > The original problem statement discused -j567 as
> >> > an impedance. This is implicitly frequency dependant.
>
> >> Not if I change the capacitance.
>
> > Each of the different ways mentioned for obtaining -j567
> > will produce a different impedance if the frequency is
> > changed. They were all frequency dependant.
>
> >> > The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
> >> > and frequency.
>
> >> The smith chart is normalized *only* by Zo.
>
> >> Tell me, how is Zo related to frequency :-)
>
> >> Or better, tell me how the smith
> >> chart is normalized by frequency?
>
> > Everything is done in terms of degrees along a wave.
> > This implicitly normalizes for frequency.
>
> There is a specific recognized usage of the term "normalize" when referring

> to a smith chart. It does not involve frequency.

Agreed. But I needed a word to capture the similar concept
for frequency so I chose "normalize". Feel free to propose
another, and possibly less confusing, word.

> >> > When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
> >> > signals there are many ways to determine an internal
> >> > equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
> >> > ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
> >> > single frequency excitation.
>
> >> In the example, -j567 was merely due to a phase change due to the abrupt
> >> impedance discontinuity. You are the one who suggested putting things in
> >> black boxes. I suppose you could devise ways to phase shifts due to -j567
> >> in
> >> black boxes but I will have to leave that to you since you are the one
> >> who
> >> brought up the idea.
>
> > Several ways were mentioned for obtaining the -j567:
> > a capacitor, some length of 100 ohm line, a different
> > length of 600 ohm line. Regardless of how the -j567
> > impedance is obtained, the same input impedance
> > to the 600 ohm line results. And yet each appears
> > to have a different phase shift occurring at the terminals.
>
> > Putting things in black boxes is a thought experiment
> > which helps isolate which aspects are important.
> > Any box containing a circuit which produces -j567
> > at the terminals will result in exactly the same
> > impedance at the input to the 600 ohm line, so
> > clearly -j567 is important.
>
> > Is the "phase shift" at the discontinuity important
> > when the results can be determined without knowing
> > the value. In fact, the "phase shift", in all the
> > examples, was computed last, after all the results
> > were known. How important can it be?
>
> >> Do you suggest that there is no phase shift?
>
> > I suggest that there is no value in thinking about
> > the "phase shift" at the discontinuity (which depending
> > on the black box chosen might not be present), and
> > merely think about the results of connecting the
> > -j567 impedance to the 600 ohm line.
>
> The value is more obvious when applying the concept to a loaded whip
> antenna.

I am not convinced. The value is still being determined
by accounting for all the other phase shifts and then
subtracting from 90. I would be more convinced of the
utility if the value could be computed from first principles
and then used, for example, to compute the length of
the whip.

> >> Then how do you explain the smith chart results?
>
> > Starting with the 100 ohm line, the normalized
> > input impedance was computed using the Smith
> > chart. This impedance was denormalized and then
> > renormalized to the 600 ohm. The new value was
> > plotted on a new Smith chart (the chart normalized
> > to 600 ohms) and the length of the 600 ohm line
> > was determined. The two lines have lengths, call
> > them Z1len and Z2len. 90 - (Z1len + Z2len) will
> > give a number which Cecil/you have called the
> > "phase shift" at the discontinuity. Alternatively,
> > it is just what happens when -j567 is attached
> > to the appropriate length of 600 ohm line.
>
> But you have 10 degrees of 100 ohm line and you have 43 degrees of 600 ohm
> line.
>
> You also have resonance at 1/4W.
>
> For 1/4W resonance you must have 90 degrees.
>
> What happened to the missing 37 degrees?

Perhaps, like the missing dollar, it is simply a number
with no meaning.

> If some do not care, then I agree that it is not important. It comes out of
> a black box for all they care.
>
> Others find it fascinating what nature does in order to keep following its
> rules. I would never go through all the trouble to calculate this using math
> but with the smith chart calculating for you, information like this jumps
> out at you. When it does, many people yawn, others relate it to how antennas
> with loading coils work and reveals one reason why Dr. Corum had to make
> corrections for the true behavior of coils

Well I am not sure about the "true" nature of coils. When I look
at one of those coils, I think it is one big complicated mess of
distributed capacitance and inductance. There is intra and inter
turn capacitance and capacitance to ground. A mess.

Some say such a coil can be adequately modelled using a lumped
inductor. Corum thinks he can do better, but I doubt that even he
would claim that he has the "true" nature of such coils.

As an aside, allowing the possibility of this "phase shift" at the joint, how would you compute the phase shift when a parallel stub is used, or when multiple parallel stubs are used to obtain the desired result? And which stub will be used to define the 90 degrees from which the others are subtracted?

...Keith

3414. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 13:17:51 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <3uQ8j.619$7I.150@trndny09>
Source record: 31381

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:f0cce248-42b1-4a46-84c2-7d9ad71e6423@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 14, 1:52 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> > Do photons also explain how sound can move
>> > at a 1000 ft/s, while the air molecules barely
>> > move at all?
>>
>> No, mechanical longitudinal waves are well understood.
>> It is impossible for them to achieve the speed of light.
>
> Non-sequitor.
>
>> > No? Not clear then why they are needed for
>> > electrons.
>>
>> Do you think electrons support mechanical waves?
>
> Simplicity itself. Electrons are charged. Like charges
> repel. Move an electron and the next electron will tend
> to move away.
>
>> The fields of TEM waves consist of photons traveling
>> at the speed of light.
>
> I've been told that near the antenna, there are just
> varying electric and magnetic fields and that some
> distance from the antenna the electro-magnetic
> wave forms. How does the varying field turn into a
> photon? At what point? Where does the simply
> varying field end and the photons begin? Or does
> the antenna emit photons?
>
> ...Keith

photons are a non-sequitar... or waves are, take your pick. but never the twain shall meet... except in some odd quantum mechanics cases where waves and photons are equally valid. For working with antennas at HF it is best to forget photons, they will just confuse you. if you get into the inner workings of lasers or BEC's or other quantum level effects then you might need to use photons. EM fields and waves in the macro world are all that is necessary to completely describe the solution to any problem you may encounter in amateur radio. likewise in transmission lines, forget photons, use currents and voltages, you will never run into a case where photons are

necessary, or even useful, in transmission line problems.

3415. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 13:32:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sHQ8j.33117$Pv2.12899@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31382

Roger wrote:
> Roy is giving good advice to study time domain reflectometry.

That's a good way to find out what is in each of
those black boxes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3416. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 13:42:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_QQ8j.78297$YL5.70663@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31383

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote:
>> Does the new knowledge include a way to tell the
>> four black boxes apart at one steady state frequency, or how many
>> "electrical degrees" each one contains?
>
> Where did the extra black box come from and who made the restriction on
> frequency? I should be able to use any voltage or frequency I want, don't
> you think?

Just raise the stakes, Dan. Challenge Roy to prove the
impedance is -j567 without applying a source signal.

I wonder what is the ulterior motive in arbitrarily
handicapping the person doing the measurements?

Roy mentioned the TDR for the other problem. Seems a TDR
is exactly the instrument needed to find out what is in
each of those black boxes. Or just order the black boxes
already specified with its s22 parameter stamped on the
black box.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3417. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 13:45:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8UQ8j.78298$YL5.78091@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31384

Keith Dysart wrote:
> When allowed to excite the black boxes with different
> signals there are many ways to determine an internal
> equivalent circuit. The question here was did the various
> ways of making -j567 affect the results for sinusoidal
> single frequency excitation.

Yes, it illustrated the two separate and different
IEEE definitions for "impedance", one a cause for
the voltage to current ratio and one a result of a
voltage to current ratio.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3418. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 14:23:33 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <PdUyIHOlN+YHFAWP@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31385

Keith Dysart wrote:
> When I look at one of those coils, I think it is one big complicated
>mess of distributed capacitance and inductance. There is intra and
>inter turn capacitance and capacitance to ground. A mess.
>
>Some say such a coil can be adequately modelled using a lumped
>inductor.

I'm afraid you have fallen for someone else's mis-statement of that point of view.

The most recent posting about lumped inductance was probably mine. It states both the value and the limitations of this approach.

"Lumped inductance is often a good approximation to reality, so [most models other than Cecil's] very sensibly use that as their starting-point. Then they can progressively apply corrections for the distributed properties of a real-life inductors. The smaller those corrections are, the simpler the model becomes.

In practical terms, a lumped-inductance model will take you straight to a buildable prototype. The necessary corrections can then be applied by mechanical adjustment, without needing to model the distributed properties of the loading coil in detail. Such models are to be found in G4FGQ's MIDLOAD program, ON4UN's 'Antennas for Low Band DXing' and other handbooks.

There was also an excellent theoretical treatment by Boyer in 'Ham Radio', which shows in detail how the model of an antenna as an unterminated transmission line is COMPLETELY capable of incorporating lumped inductance."

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

3419. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 14:58:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_XR8j.5510$NY.3884@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31386

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 14, 11:17 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Stubs like this one are easily modeled with EZNEC.
>> In fact, here it is:
>>
>> http://www.w5dxp.com/stub_dip.EZ
>
> So how much energy is stored in the stub?
>
> Compared to the 100 J dissipated each second?

You are still comparing apples and oranges.

Why not compare it to the 6000 joules dissipated each minute? Or the 360,000 joules dissipated each hour? Or the 8+ megajoules dissipated each day?

The length of time that we need to use for a fair comparison is the length of time it takes the forward energy to propagate from one end of the stub to the other. That time is about 62.63 ns for a 4 MHz 1/4WL stub, or 6.263E-8 seconds.

100 joules/sec times 6.263E-8 seconds is 6.263E-6 joules or 6.263 microjoules lost to radiation. That's 6.263 microjoules per 62.63 ns so the power remains the same.

The forward power is about 31 microjoules per 62.63 ns. The reflected power is about 25 microjoules per 62.63 ns.

The forward energy is about five time the radiated energy. The reflected energy is about four times the radiated energy. That's why the standing-wave current completely swamps the traveling-wave current such that it is extremely difficult to use that current for phase measurements.

Make the lossless stub one second long plus 1/4WL and then recalculate the energy stored in the stub.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3420. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:00:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <TZR8j.5511$NY.239@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31387

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:
>> The Smith chart is normalized for impedance
>> and frequency.
>
> The smith chart is normalized *only* by Zo.
>
> Tell me, how is Zo related to frequency :-) Or better, tell me how the smith
> chart is normalized by frequency?

The Smith Chart is NOT normalized to a frequency.
EZNEC outputs frequency sweep data that can be
imported into MicroSmith.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3421. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:03:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <O0S8j.5512$NY.3217@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31388

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Sure, you can do anything you like. But can you tell the boxes apart by
> measuring at just one frequency (the one at which their impedances are
> the same)? Do they have the same or different numbers of "electrical
> degrees" at that frequency?

I'll do you one better with one more unreasonable condition.
Let's see you do it without applying any source power.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3422. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:06:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <J3S8j.5513$NY.2693@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31389

John Smith wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> ---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
>>
>> ---43.4 deg 300 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>>
>> So how long does the 600 ohm line have to be in the following
>> example for the stub to exhibit 1/4WL of electrical length?
>>
>> ---??? deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 50 ohm line---open
>
> Strange, for the 600/100/10 degree I get:
>
> Arctan(100\600)*(1/tan(10)) = 53.6635
>
> for 300/50/10 degree:
>
> Arctan(50\300)*(1/tan(10)) = 53.6635
>
> and for 600/50/10 degree:
>
> Arctan(50\600)*(1/tan(10)) = 27.0160
>
> What am I missing here?

Your calculator is not missing anything. Hard to
tell what you are missing. :-)

> Arctan(50\600)*(tan(80)) still equ 27.0160
>
> Don't tell me the calc is on the fritz!

Nope, but your brain seems to be. Everything
above is correct.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3423. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:08:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <d6S8j.5514$NY.3953@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31390

Richard Clark wrote:
> How about that in the first place, particles
> don't inhabit the explanation at all?

How about quantum physics telling us that nothing
except particles exist? You really want to take
on the body of quantum physics and physicists?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3424. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:17:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <UdS8j.5515$NY.3674@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31391

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 14, 1:52 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Do you think electrons support mechanical waves?
>
> Simplicity itself. Electrons are charged. Like charges
> repel. Move an electron and the next electron will tend
> to move away.

So by your own admission, those are not mechanical waves.
Like charge repulsion is *NOT a mechanical phenomenon*.
Those electrons never touch each other. They are repelled
by the photons they are emitting.

> I've been told that near the antenna, there are just
> varying electric and magnetic fields and that some
> distance from the antenna the electro-magnetic
> wave forms. How does the varying field turn into a
> photon?

The varying field ***IS*** made up of *PHOTONS*.
All electromagnetic fields consist of photons!
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3425. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:21:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <9iS8j.5516$NY.494@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31392

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Did you also conclude, then, that all
> the boxes contain the same number of "electrical degrees"?

Yes, all the boxes contain the same number of electrical
degrees. That's why we can calculate the number of
electrical degrees at the impedance discontinuity.

Hint: That number of electrical degrees for a capacitor
is the same as the gamma angle for the reflection
coefficient.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3426. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:32:41 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <tsS8j.442$Sa1.44@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31393

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
> [...]
>
> http://www.edn.com/article/CA6512163.html

The ARRL reference included in the article is hardly a ringing endorsement and not addressed is the FCC's attempt to protect an unlicensed user from a licensed service.

You've ignored the reality of current BPL trials which *do* interfere with amateur radio. I provided a link to that story earlier.

Dave K8MN

3427. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:44:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IDS8j.5517$NY.1684@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31394

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I am not convinced. The value is still being determined
> by accounting for all the other phase shifts and then
> subtracting from 90. I would be more convinced of the
> utility if the value could be computed from first principles
> and then used, for example, to compute the length of
> the whip.

That can easily be done. The s-parameter equations do
exactly that when applied at an impedance discontinuity.
a1, a2, b1, and b2 are all phasors each with an amplitude
and a phase.

b1 = s11*a1 + s12*a2

b2 = s21*a1 + s22*a2

The angle between b1 and b2 is the phase shift at
the impedance discontinuity.

Now are you convinced?

>> What happened to the missing 37 degrees?

> Perhaps, like the missing dollar, it is simply a number
> with no meaning.

Perhaps, if you would do the s-parameter analysis, you
would see the phase shift for yourself so it would
have meaning to you.

> As an aside, allowing the possibility of this "phase shift" at
> the joint, how would you compute the phase shift when a
> parallel stub is used, or when multiple parallel stubs are
> used to obtain the desired result? And which stub will be
> used to define the 90 degrees from which the others are
> subtracted?

Please don't complicate things before you have understood
the simple things.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3428. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 15:53:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8MS8j.70542$RX.60913@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31395

Dave wrote:
> likewise in transmission lines, forget photons,
> use currents and voltages, you will never run into a case where photons are
> necessary, or even useful, in transmission line problems.

Fields and waves *are* quantized photons. Radiation
from an antenna is a lot easier to understand as
a cloud of photon particles that escape rather than
the EM fields that break away like soap bubbles.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3429. Re: Standing Wave Phase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:06:07 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fk0u1j$7n4$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31396

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> Nope, but your brain seems to be. Everything
> above is correct.

Cecil:

Oh gesus, that ain't the half of it, I won't bore you with details!

Thanks for the double check ... between the smith chart and attempting
to apply Ryeburns' input and attempting to work out maths' to figure
loading coil impedances in a useful way(s) ... well, I just ain't a guru.

When you are rich and famous and have full fledged Guru status--remember
us little guys ... ;-)

Regards,
JS

3430. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:07:48 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <vnk6m3pl4gel2raaicvfgh7n49vtu3qcp3@4ax.com>
Source record: 31298
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:49:18 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>
>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>>>
>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>
>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>
>>>G
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head

>>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3431. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:07:48 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <2nk6m3tfedrcf5tppebflh0ocbfrog416r@4ax.com>
Source record: 31397
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
>>>>
>>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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3432. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-15 16:07:49 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3pk6m3l88rq8b8o466kjs2ufn28g7uomop@4ax.com>
Source record: 31299
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>>>>>>>adams
>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3434. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:07:51 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <ntk6m35vef5dosdatst9qtum3uej8sqg7v@4ax.com>
Source record: 31301
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:15:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:40:28 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>
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3435. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:07:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <3uk6m39urjqr4f098k73m528qlpd3hrq6q@4ax.com>
Source record: 31302
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>
>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
>>>>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3436. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:11:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <m4v7m3dfn2a6v9kg6unjvbs4phmvn7javd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31304
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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3437. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:17:30 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <u6T8j.49064$MJ6.43231@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31303

Cecil Moore wrote:
Radiation
> from an antenna is a lot easier to understand as
> a cloud of photon particles that escape rather than
> the EM fields that break away like soap bubbles.

Cecil,

Only in your dreams. Antenna photons may be great for your handwaving explanations. Let's see you do the math. Do you suppose there is a conspiracy among the many authors of text books to use only the cumbersome wave formulations? Are photons too easy? Would the textbooks then be unneeded?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3438. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:24:06 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <Tdqdnf3aqas7Yv7anZ2dnUVZ_uWInZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31305

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 11:35:25 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>> The derivation did several things for me. It clearly explains why we do
>> not have a runaway current when we first connect a voltage to a
>> transmission line,
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> It doesn't describe why the current flows in the first place, does it?

Are you asking for a discussion about batteries?
>
>> what transmission line impedance is, that moving
>> particles can not be the entire explanation for the electromagnetic wave
>> (because the energy field moves much faster than the electrons), and
>> puts into place a richer understanding of inductance.
>
> And here we begin on the wonderful world of spiraling explanations,
> not found in the original source: "Moving particles cannot be the
> entire explanation?" How about that in the first place, particles
> don't inhabit the explanation at all?
You originally asked what I learned from Zo = 1/cC. What I learn from
it may not be obvious to you. Discussing particles would be a
completely new discussion.
>
>> What is your point here? Are implying that the formula is incorrect
>> because a sine wave was not mentioned in the derivation. I am sure that
>> all of the sophisticated readers of this news group understand that the
>> sharp corner of the square wave is composed of ever higher frequency
>> waves.
>
> I'm even convinced most of them would not call this DC too.

We agree on this.
>
>> We would complicate the concept and thereby begin to confuse people if
>> we insisted on using the "Stepped Wave" term.
>
> They would've been confused anyway.

They don't seem to be confused, once the limitations of human language
are overcome. We have many very intelligent and astute observers in
this newsgroup.
>

>> It is a simple step to
>> recognize that if we can make a wave front with one battery, we can use
>> a lot of batteries and carefully place and switch them to form a sine
>> wave. The more batteries and switches, the better the representation.
>
> And this is still DC?

Do you really know that mother nature is not ALWAYS operating in small
steps of DC? How small is the scale that you can resolve to? I can not
answer where DC starts and stops. Maybe you can?
>
>> Is there some harm in considering Zo = 1/cC?
>
> This is best left in the privacy of the home.

It seems that a simple yes or no answer could suffice here. How is
"privacy in the home" related to Zo = 1/cC?

>
> However, none of your comments respond to the question: What is with
> this death grip on DC? What makes it so important that it be so
> tightly wedded to Waves? What mystery of the cosmos is answered with
> this union that has so long escaped the notice of centuries of trained
> thought?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Please elaborate about the "death grip on DC". How is DC related to
waves, or better, where does DC stop and waves begin? Should we never
consider any portion of a wave to be DC like we do in calculus routinely?

My original remark about about Zo = 1/cC expressed my surprise that such
a relationship existed. It was not an original discovery by me, only
new knowledge to me. From your reaction, this must be the first time
you have run across the equation and how it might be derived. I
provided two links to web pages where others have derived the equation
from a different aspect, and even more pathways exist. It seems to be a
very fundamental relationship despite being not well known or wide used.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3439. skyhook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 16:40:16 UTC
From: KC8QJP <kc8qjp@lycos.net>
Message-ID: <4763f7b2$0$26044$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31306

Is this considered a super skyhook antenna?

http://i5.tinypic.com/86ee8a8.jpg

Tnx in advance.

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3440. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 17:05:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8d08m3pcahb7uaic24crrok4ciqsdf02hh@4ax.com>
Source record: 31307

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 08:24:06 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>> It doesn't describe why the current flows in the first place, does it?
>
>Are you asking for a discussion about batteries?

Hi Roger,

"About" batteries?

>You originally asked what I learned from Zo = 1/cC.

Actually, my original was:
On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 11:08:54 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:
>Hi Roger,
>This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>"formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
And I have repeated that request at frequent intervals as DC having a
wave velocity is quite a departure from the catechism.

> What I learn from
>it may not be obvious to you. Discussing particles would be a
>completely new discussion.

OK, a completely new discussion that perhaps was not in your interest
to raise or expand upon here. I see nothing productive in it either.

>>> What is your point here? Are implying that the formula is incorrect
>>> because a sine wave was not mentioned in the derivation. I am sure that
>>> all of the sophisticated readers of this news group understand that the
>>> sharp corner of the square wave is composed of ever higher frequency
>>> waves.
>>
>> I'm even convinced most of them would not call this DC too.
>
>We agree on this.

So, are we to discard this phenomenon of the clumsy current bulge so
illustrated at one of your links? It seems to have injected this
aberrant usage of DC which then donned the mantle of Wave.

>>> We would complicate the concept and thereby begin to confuse people if
>>> we insisted on using the "Stepped Wave" term.
>>
>> They would've been confused anyway.
>

>They don't seem to be confused, once the limitations of human language
>are overcome. We have many very intelligent and astute observers in
>this newsgroup.

Then they are not confused, simple so stunned as to not ask the
questions you anticipate. I haven't seen any objections, other than
yours, to the term Stepped Wave. Are you referring to private
correspondence?

>>> It is a simple step to
>>> recognize that if we can make a wave front with one battery, we can use
>>> a lot of batteries and carefully place and switch them to form a sine
>>> wave. The more batteries and switches, the better the representation.
>>
>> And this is still DC?
>
>Do you really know that mother nature is not ALWAYS operating in small
>steps of DC? How small is the scale that you can resolve to? I can not
>answer where DC starts and stops. Maybe you can?

With great certainty and precision. I have measured the fundamental
units of DC out 7 places, traceable to the National Bureau of
Standards. I have also measured AC from sub-Hertz to 12GHz to the
highest precision and certainties in the same occupation. The body of
science and engineering is not confused about this demarcation.

For any purpose of discussion, DC is regarded by science and
engineering to mean either:
1. Static, non-changing potential (your discussion violates this);
2. Constant, unvarying current (your discussion also violates this).

If your current or voltage cannot subscribe to these commonly held
descriptions, your currents and voltages are not DC.

>>> Is there some harm in considering Zo = 1/cC?
>>
>> This is best left in the privacy of the home.
>
>It seems that a simple yes or no answer could suffice here. How is
>"privacy in the home" related to Zo = 1/cC?

I have stated the harm several times, repetition does not seem to be
adequate in that your having perceived benefit is a personal choice. I
see no reason to dwell on the subjective.

>Please elaborate about the "death grip on DC".

>How is DC related to
>waves, or better, where does DC stop and waves begin?

It was your premise. If you cannot explain it (and I see absolutely
nothing that would help you explain it) - then this is obviously the
end of the matter to which I first (see that question above) asked you

about.

>Should we never
>consider any portion of a wave to be DC like we do in calculus routinely?

Calculus is done "by parts." In derivation DC is the first thing to
disappear! In integration, DC arrives as an unknown! If this
discussion of Calculus were to progress any further, it would involve
dt which imagines no past, no future, just now. DC comes equipped
with all three nailed down to the same value.

>My original remark about about Zo = 1/cC expressed my surprise that such
>a relationship existed. It was not an original discovery by me, only
>new knowledge to me. From your reaction, this must be the first time
>you have run across the equation and how it might be derived. I
>provided two links to web pages where others have derived the equation
>from a different aspect, and even more pathways exist. It seems to be a
>very fundamental relationship despite being not well known or wide used.

It is no more fundamental than when Tennessee state law mandated that
the value of PI would be 22/7ths. Your fundamental is merely a
shortcut, not a fact of nature. Like that Tennessee law, you can't
use it for very much when push comes to shove. I certainly wouldn't
buy tires based on the circumference calculated from Tennessee law.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3441. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 17:26:21 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <17U8j.495$qv1.107@trndny01>
Source record: 31308

"Roger" <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote in message
news:Tdqdnf3aqas7Yv7anZ2dnUVZ_uWlnZ2d@neonova.net...
> My original remark about about Zo = 1/cC expressed my surprise that such a
> relationship existed.

you should have gone with your gut and acknowledged the surprise by checking
your work and finding out why it doesn't exist... or why it is not used
instead of the real LC equations in all the text books.

> It was not an original discovery by me, only new knowledge to me.

Ok, if it was not your discovery, quote a reputable source where it was
discovered.
btw, your referenced web page 'speedingedge.com' has the formula correct:
Z0 = 1/(C v)
note, the v, not c in the equation. and CL should be C sub L.
also the uci.edu site has the formula exactly the same, with v instead of c.
so start searching again for one that has c in the equation instead of v.

> From your reaction, this must be the first time you have run across the
> equation and how it might be derived. I provided two links to web pages
> where others have derived the equation from a different aspect, and even
> more pathways exist. It seems to be a very fundamental relationship
> despite being not well known or wide used.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB

its the first time, and hopefully the last time i expect to see such an
error.

3442. Re: MFJ1734 mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 17:44:23 UTC
From: Ed G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0763142FE69HuckleberryREMOVEbig@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 31309

> I bought a used MFJ1734 (2m/70cm) on glass antenne without
> installation instructions.
> This I found at mods.dk but I'm confused on how to mount the little 6
> inch ground plane hook.
>
> Is there anyone who can mail me a picture of this ?
>

Can not easily send you a picture, but it is pretty simple. It
merely snaps on the little RF connector on the tuning box.... between the
box and the edge of the coax plug. It swivels in various directions....
I have mine positioned to run back down alongside of the coax.... BTW,
as I understand it, that little 6" length only effects the tuning of
antenna for the 440 MHz band, and not 2M at all.

Ed K7AAT

3443. Re: MFJ1734 mounting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 18:27:54 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8478m350qgt8qmhk420qltutad7s8olev5@4ax.com>
Source record: 31310

On 15 Dec 2007 17:44:23 GMT, Ed G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
wrote:

>
>> I bought a used MFJ1734 (2m/70cm) on glass antenne without
>> installation instructions.
>> This I found at mods.dk but I'm confused on how to mount the little 6
>> inch ground plane hook.
>>
>> Is there anyone who can mail me a picture of this ?
>>
>
> Can not easily send you a picture, but it is pretty simple. It
>merely snaps on the little RF connector on the tuning box.... between the
>box and the edge of the coax plug. It swivels in various directions....
>I have mine positioned to run back down alongside of the coax.... BTW,
>as I understand it, that little 6" length only effects the tuning of
>antenna for the 440 MHz band, and not 2M at all.

It also pays to scrub off the black anodizing.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3444. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 18:35:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fk16ph$s3n$1@nnrp.linuxfan.it>
Source record: 31311

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> Dave K8MN

Your ideas remind me of betting on a farts chance in a windstorm ...

A few hundred thousand hams (at the most optimistic estimate) against
the storm of 100s of millions of internet users ...

There is reality and "Heil Dreams."

JS

3445. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 20:04:34 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <icOdndYdAv3MrvnanZ2dnUVZ_qKgnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31312

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 08:24:06 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>>> It doesn't describe why the current flows in the first place, does it?
>> Are you asking for a discussion about batteries?
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> "About" batteries?
>
>> You originally asked what I learned from Zo = 1/cC.
>
> Actually, my original was:
> On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 11:08:54 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
> wrote:
>> Hi Roger,
>> This last round has piqued my interest when we dipped into DC. Those
>> "formulas" would lead us to a DC wave velocity?
> And I have repeated that request at frequent intervals as DC having a
> wave velocity is quite a departure from the catechism.

The formula will not give a "DC wave" velocity, but one can be found
from the experiment. First however, we must agree upon what unit we are
to assign a velocity to.
>
>> What I learn from
>> it may not be obvious to you. Discussing particles would be a
>> completely new discussion.
>
> OK, a completely new discussion that perhaps was not in your interest
> to raise or expand upon here. I see nothing productive in it either.
>
>>>> What is your point here? Are implying that the formula is incorrect
>>>> because a sine wave was not mentioned in the derivation. I am sure that
>>>> all of the sophisticated readers of this news group understand that the
>>>> sharp corner of the square wave is composed of ever higher frequency
>>>> waves.
>>> I'm even convinced most of them would not call this DC too.
>> We agree on this.
>
> So, are we to discard this phenomenon of the clumsy current bulge so
> illustrated at one of your links? It seems to have injected this
> aberrant usage of DC which then donned the mantle of Wave.

Perhaps this goes toward the definition of the unit of DC that we might
assign a velocity to?
>
>>>> We would complicate the concept and thereby begin to confuse people if
>>>> we insisted on using the "Stepped Wave" term.
>>> They would've been confused anyway.
>> They don't seem to be confused, once the limitations of human language
>> are overcome. We have many very intelligent and astute observers in
>> this newsgroup.
>
> Then they are not confused, simple so stunned as to not ask the
> questions you anticipate. I haven't seen any objections, other than
> yours, to the term Stepped Wave. Are you referring to private
> correspondence?

Nope, just what I have seen on the news group.

>
>>>> It is a simple step to
>>>> recognize that if we can make a wave front with one battery, we can use
>>>> a lot of batteries and carefully place and switch them to form a sine
>>>> wave. The more batteries and switches, the better the representation.
>>> And this is still DC?
>> Do you really know that mother nature is not ALWAYS operating in small
>> steps of DC? How small is the scale that you can resolve to? I can not
>> answer where DC starts and stops. Maybe you can?
>
> With great certainty and precision. I have measured the fundamental
> units of DC out 7 places, traceable to the National Bureau of
> Standards. I have also measured AC from sub-Hertz to 12GHz to the
> highest precision and certainties in the same occupation. The body of
> science and engineering is not confused about this demarcation.
>
> For any purpose of discussion, DC is regarded by science and
> engineering to mean either:
> 1. Static, non-changing potential (your discussion violates this);
> 2. Constant, unvarying current (your discussion also violates this).
>
> If your current or voltage cannot subscribe to these commonly held
> descriptions, your currents and voltages are not DC.

My description of the experiment mentioned wave front several times. I
also assumed a steady current behind the wave front. Why are we
concentrating on the DC part to the exclusion of the wave front?

BTW, congratulations on measuring characteristics out to several decimal
places. That takes great care, precision, and skill.
>
>>>> Is there some harm in considering Zo = 1/cC?
>>> This is best left in the privacy of the home.
>> It seems that a simple yes or no answer could suffice here. How is
>> "privacy in the home" related to Zo = 1/cC?

>
> I have stated the harm several times, repetition does not seem to be
> adequate in that your having perceived benefit is a personal choice. I
> see no reason to dwell on the subjective.
>
>> Please elaborate about the "death grip on DC".
>
>> How is DC related to
>> waves, or better, where does DC stop and waves begin?
>
> It was your premise. If you cannot explain it (and I see absolutely
> nothing that would help you explain it) - then this is obviously the
> end of the matter to which I first (see that question above) asked you
> about.

This again goes to defining the unit of DC that we wish to assign a
velocity to.
>
>> Should we never
>> consider any portion of a wave to be DC like we do in calculus routinely?
>
> Calculus is done "by parts." In derivation DC is the first thing to
> disappear! In integration, DC arrives as an unknown! If this
> discussion of Calculus were to progress any further, it would involve
> dt which imagines no past, no future, just now. DC comes equipped
> with all three nailed down to the same value.

Am I to understand that the only use of the term "DC" that you will
accept is "A steady state without beginning or end, having always
existed, and will exist forever more". Of course such a thing would not
have a "wave front"
>
>> My original remark about about Zo = 1/cC expressed my surprise that such
>> a relationship existed. It was not an original discovery by me, only
>> new knowledge to me. From your reaction, this must be the first time
>> you have run across the equation and how it might be derived. I
>> provided two links to web pages where others have derived the equation
>>from a different aspect, and even more pathways exist. It seems to be a
>> very fundamental relationship despite being not well known or wide used.
>
> It is no more fundamental than when Tennessee state law mandated that
> the value of PI would be 22/7ths. Your fundamental is merely a
> shortcut, not a fact of nature. Like that Tennessee law, you can't
> use it for very much when push comes to shove. I certainly wouldn't
> buy tires based on the circumference calculated from Tennessee law.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

A shortcut assuredly. Also another view of the physical world. Use it
when helps understanding, and abandon it when the model fails. After

all, no matter what precision we measure to, we are just working with models. Perhaps the next decimal of precision will reveal a flaw or hole in logic.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3446. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 20:07:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3uW8j.78334$YL5.48469@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31313

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> "Lumped inductance is often a good approximation to reality, so [most
> models other than Cecil's] very sensibly use that as their
> starting-point.

For the umpteenth time, Ian, I don't have a model developed
by me. The model I use is the distributed network model
invented before I was born. Dr. Corum merely expanded upon
that model and I consider his concepts to be valid.

Your lumped circuit model seems more like a religion
than a valid tool of science. Zero phase shift through
a real-world loading coil? That requires faster than
light propagation thought by many experts to be
impossible.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3447. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 20:16:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <eCW8j.78338$YL5.55037@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31314

Richard Clark wrote:
> It is no more fundamental than when Tennessee state law mandated that
> the value of PI would be 22/7ths.

Good grief, that goes against The Bible which says the
value of PI is 3.0 and "everyone knows" The Bible cannot
be wrong because God inspired it to be written that way.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3448. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 20:23:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6JW8j.5543$NY.2396@nlpi068.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31315

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Each of the different ways mentioned for obtaining -j567
> will produce a different impedance if the frequency is
> changed. They were all frequency dependant.

Moral: Change the frequency and then observe what one
is dealing with?

> I suggest that there is no value in thinking about
> the "phase shift" at the discontinuity (which depending
> on the black box chosen might not be present), and
> merely think about the results of connecting the
> -j567 impedance to the 600 ohm line.

The refusal to think about the phase shift at the
discontinuity is what got this whole thread started.

All you have to do to observe the calculated phase
shift is to use the s-parameter equations. When you
have done that, please get back to us.

> Cecil did not answer the question, so I will
> pose it again. If knowing the phase shift at
> the terminals of the black box is important,
> and you can not know it without knowing the
> internals of the box, given a black box of
> unknown internals but told that its terminals
> present -j567 at the frequency of interest,
> would you refuse to calculate the length
> of 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms?

Or asking the question another way: Is there
really a Santa Claus and a God?

Let's see you prove that it is really -j567 ohms
without applying any signal at all. How's that
for a requirement?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3449. Re: skyhook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 20:37:16 UTC
From: Bob <bobsakol@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <b9008$47643b04$4c0a8344$1453@TEKSAVVY.COM-Free>
Source record: 31316

"KC8QJP" <kc8qjp@lycos.net> wrote in message
news:4763f7b2$0$26044$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> Is this considered a super skyhook antenna?
>
> http://i5.tinypic.com/86ee8a8.jpg
>
> Tnx in advance.

There is antenna? Who permit them to transmit shit to humans brains around?
>
>
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>

3450. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 20:38:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dXW8j.70591$RX.54985@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31317

AI4QJ wrote:
> The value is more obvious when applying the concept to a loaded whip
> antenna.

Sometimes an epiphany takes place in an associated
area. I was searching for the loaded whip answer
when I stumbled upon the dual-Z0 stubs, a subject
that seems to have been ignored in the amateur
literature.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3451. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:03:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <XiX8j.70593$RX.7413@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31318

Cecil Moore wrote:
> The angle between b1 and b2 is the phase shift at
> the impedance discontinuity.

Sorry, I had a migraine and a brain fart there.
The angle between b1 and a2 is the phase shift
at the impedance discontinuity. It's absolute
value should be the same as the angle between
a1 and b2 at the impedance discontinuity.

I apologize for my brain fart.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3452. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:42 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <vq68m3hh161i759q2uurl93coi6mud4qtk@4ax.com>
Source record: 31319
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:48 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>>>>> congress"
>>>>>>> adams
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>>>>> google and noow motezrella
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> G
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>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3453. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:42 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <vr68m3ta95uhub6hj0kpvvhmeokae732ja@4ax.com>
Source record: 31320
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:48 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:49:18 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>
>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>
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posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3454. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:42 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <gt68m396g9ma6k0otse10gkf81p1o3cqf8@4ax.com>
Source record: 31321
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning

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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3455. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:42 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dt68m3p45q274l5ch64od3eed1dio5bltl@4ax.com>
Source record: 31322
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:50 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com.
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3456. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <g378m3lf9q6mbh2o8dck5j72husjanq2d8@4ax.com>
Source record: 31323
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:51 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:15:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:40:28 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3457. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <q378m3l18otospvl5tmthjhu8obumbuaon@4ax.com>
Source record: 31324
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:15:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>
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>>>>>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3458. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:06:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <u8g8m3hsiuko5jn6r7b4oulr6l7mf5ot0m@4ax.com>
Source record: 31325
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3459. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:19:41 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476444ee$0$11079$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31326

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:eCW8j.78338$YL5.55037@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net...
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> It is no more fundamental than when Tennessee state law mandated that
>> the value of PI would be 22/7ths.
>
> Good grief, that goes against The Bible which says the
> value of PI is 3.0 and "everyone knows" The Bible cannot
> be wrong because God inspired it to be written that way.
> --

I vote for 3.2 and so did the Indiana legislature by 67 - 0!

From:
http://www.agecon.purdue.edu/crd/Localgov/Second%20Level%20pages/Indiana_Pi_Story.htm

The Indiana Pi Bill, 1897

This is Indiana House Bill No. 246, 1897, known as the Indiana pi bill.
Towards the end of section 2 it says plainly that "The ratio of the diameter
and circumference is as five-fourths to four," which means pi is 3.2. The
section goes on the criticize (ungenerously, I'd say) past values of pi as
"wholly wanting and misleading."

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL No. 246

A Bill for an act introducing a new mathematical truth and offered as a
contribution to education to be used only by the State of Indiana free of
cost by paying any royalties whatever on the same, provided it is accepted
and adopted by the official action of the Legislature of 1897.

Section 1
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: It has been
found that a circular area is to the square on a line equal to the quadrant
of the circumference, as the area of an equilateral rectangle is to the
square on one side. The diameter employed as the linear unit according to
the present rule in computing the circle's area is entirely wrong, as it
represents the circle's area one and one-fifth times the area of a square
whose perimeter is equal to the circumference of the circle. This is because
one fifth of the diameter fails to be represented four times in the circle's
circumference. For example: if we multiply the perimeter of a square by
one-fourth of any line one-fifth greater than one side, we can in like
manner make the square's area to appear one-fifth greater than the fact, as
is done by taking the diameter for the linear unit instead of the quadrant
of the circle's circumference.

Section 2
It is impossible to compute the area of a circle on the diameter as the linear unit without trespassing upon the area outside of the circle to the extent of including one-fifth more area than is contained within the circle's circumference, because the square on the diameter produces the side of a square which equals nine when the arc of ninety degrees equals eight. By taking the quadrant of the circle's circumference for the linear unit, we fulfill the requirements of both quadrature and rectification of the circle's circumference. Furthermore, it has revealed the ratio of the chord and arc of ninety degrees, which is as seven to eight, and also the ratio of the diagonal and one side of a square which is as ten to seven, disclosing the fourth important fact, that the ratio of the diameter and circumference is as five-fourths to four; and because of these facts and the further fact that the rule in present use fails to work both ways mathematically, it should be discarded as wholly wanting and misleading in its practical applications.

Section 3
In further proof of the value of the author's proposed contribution to education and offered as a gift to the State of Indiana, is the fact of his solutions of the trisection of the angle, duplication of the cube and quadrature of the circle having been already accepted as contributions to science by the American Mathematical Monthly, the leading exponent of mathematical thought in this country. And be it remembered that these noted problems had been long since given up by scientific bodies as insolvable mysteries and above man's ability to comprehend.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Introduced
IN THE HOUSE
Read first time January 18th, 1897
Referred to Committee on Canals
Reported and referred to Committee on Education January 19th, 1897
Reported back February 2nd, 1897
Read second time February 5th, 1897
Ordered engrossed February 5th, 1897
Read third time February 5th, 1897
Passed February 5th, 1897
Ayes - 67 - Noes -0-

Introduced by Record
IN THE SENATE
Read first time and referred to
committee on Temperance, February 11th, 1897
Reported favorable February 12th, 1897
Read second time and indefinitely postponed February 12, 1897

3460. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:34:21 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <s2i8m3l7ipckp3s7q1m1ed8eidsn8r3d08@4ax.com>
Source record: 31327
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
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>JS

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3461. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 21:44:12 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <chh8m3h44snp1bej88c8hm40ua12gdbekr@4ax.com>
Source record: 31328

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 12:04:34 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>Am I to understand that the only use of the term "DC" that you will
>accept is "A steady state without beginning or end, having always
>existed, and will exist forever more". Of course such a thing would not
>have a "wave front"

Hi Roger,

Exactly. This has always been the definition for DC. For anything
else, there are already terms that have been provided for decades,
unto more than a century.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3462. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 22:17:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GnY8j.80316$Um6.48749@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31329

AI4QJ wrote:
> I vote for 3.2 and so did the Indiana legislature by 67 - 0!

I'm sorry, Dan, my 3.0 Bible reference is a lot older than
that. Now if I could only find it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3463. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-15 22:56:44 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <MYY8j.489$7d1.113@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 31330

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Dave K8MN
>
> Your ideas remind me of betting on a farts chance in a windstorm ...

You're apostrophe challenged, CB "John".

> A few hundred thousand hams (at the most optimistic estimate) against
> the storm of 100s of millions of internet users ...

Knock off the BPL cheerleading, "John". We radio amateurs are licensed. Licensed services are supposed to be protected from unlicensed radio spectrum users. Now there are radio users who deserve to be protected from BPL as well. Anyone who owns a shortwave receiver and wishes to listen to a signal in a frequency range not notched by a BPL provider is out of luck. It shouldn't be that way. Pollution is pollution.

> There is reality and "Heil Dreams."

I'm not dreaming any of the thoughts I've written. They are reality. Nothing I've outlined is untrue. You, on the other hand, are an anonymous fellow posting irrelevant material to an antenna newsgroup. You must be a Fig Newton of my imagination.

Dave K8MN

3464. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 00:32:25 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <WMCdnXjybfWE7_nanZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31331

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 12:04:34 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:
>
>> Am I to understand that the only use of the term "DC" that you will
>> accept is "A steady state without beginning or end, having always
>> existed, and will exist forever more". Of course such a thing would not
>> have a "wave front"
>
> Hi Roger,
>
> Exactly. This has always been the definition for DC. For anything
> else, there are already terms that have been provided for decades,
> unto more than a century.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard,

OK. I will remember this for making future discussions more exact.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3465. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 04:10:38 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a8a11dd8-ae54-4c96-91cc-d64b404b4fb8@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31332

On Dec 15, 3:23 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil did not answer the question, so I will
> > pose it again. If knowing the phase shift at
> > the terminals of the black box is important,
> > and you can not know it without knowing the
> > internals of the box, given a black box of
> > unknown internals but told that its terminals
> > present -j567 at the frequency of interest,
> > would you refuse to calculate the length
> > of 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms?
>
> Or asking the question another way: Is there
> really a Santa Claus and a God?

Perhaps. Though I notice that you still have not
answered the question.

...Keith

3466. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 06:18:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <mr39j.70623$RX.91@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31333

Keith Dysart wrote:

>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> given a black box of
>>> unknown internals but told that its terminals
>>> present -j567 at the frequency of interest,
>>> would you refuse to calculate the length
>>> of 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms?
>
> Though I notice that you still have not
> answered the question.

Why would anyone refuse to calculate the length of
600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms? I think I
was the first to calculate it at 43.4 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3467. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 08:04:42 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <ouumogEawNZHFAIq@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31334

Cecil Moore wrote:
>Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
>> "Lumped inductance is often a good approximation to reality, so [most
>>models other than Cecil's] very sensibly use that as their
>>starting-point.
>
>For the umpteenth time, Ian, I don't have a model developed
>by me. The model I use is the distributed network model
>invented before I was born. Dr. Corum merely expanded upon
>that model
>and I consider his concepts to be valid.
>
That last line makes it "your model" by adoption - and certainly "your model" by advocacy.

>Your lumped circuit model seems more like a religion
>than a valid tool of science. Zero phase shift through
>a real-world loading coil?

That wasn't what I said. What I did say - and you cut - was:

"Lumped inductance is often a good approximation to reality, so [most models other than Cecil's] very sensibly use that as their starting-point. Then they can progressively apply corrections for the distributed properties of a real-life inductors. The smaller those corrections are, the simpler the model becomes.

In practical terms, a lumped-inductance model will take you straight to a buildable prototype."

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

3468. MI5-Persecution: How Could It Be True? (929)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 10:54:35 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111610543248@4ax.com>
Source record: 31335
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution: How Could It Be True?

If you have the patience to read these articles you will be struck by how apparently fantastic the claims being put forward are. You may ask yourself why such seemingly nonsensical assertions are made. This matter has been discussed on the Internets UK-local newsgroups for three years now, and the denizens of the uk.misc newsgroup (the so-called "miscreants") have come up with a number of theories to explain these posts; it has been variously suggested that they are a troll (an artificial creation for the amusement of its author), that they are made by MI5 themselves with the purpose of discrediting other conspiracy theories, and that the poster is mentally ill and the articles are symptomatic of the illness (the view held by most miscreants).

Are these claims the product of mental illness, or is that just a cover?

The most obvious explanation, that the claims made result from the admitted mental illness of the author, is the one which the persecutors intend be the one accepted without consideration being given to the possibility of the claims being true. The persecutors have actually been very clever about this, both in selecting as their target someone who was known from school or university as being borderline schizophrenic, and in ensuring the nature of their persecution corresponds to what often features in the delusions of a schizophrenic.

The very first incident of the persecution occurred in June 1990, when I was still a student at university in London. It consisted of a reaction (giggling) from the newsreader, Sue Carpenter of ITN, to what she saw happening in my living-room at my parents home where I was living. Before your imagination gets the better of you I should make clear that what the newsreader was reacting to was not too embarrassing in nature; my mother had brought an apple for me into the the room, and Sue Carpenter found this amusing.

I recognized that Carpenter had reacted to what she had seen in my living-room, yet this idea still seemed completely fantastic to me. My reaction was to continue watching television, particularly the news, to see if this incident would be repeated. It was, many times, both on BBC and ITV. An intelligent person would have thought to obtain a video recorder and capture some of these incidents in order to try to explain to an observer what he saw in these broadcasts. Unfortunately, I failed this test of intelligence, since I did not record these programmes. I have recently attempted to obtain from ITN tapes of their news programmes dating back to summer 1990, but, unhappily, they have advised me that they

do not have complete programmes including newsreaders comments dating back to that period.

From the outset, the persecutors structured their actions to ensure that any complaint would be met with disbelief, and dismissed as delusional. This is why they chose as their target someone who was known at school and university to be borderline mentally ill; and it is why they fired the first shots of their campaign through the broadcast media. Schizophrenics commonly believe the media harass them; it would be exceptional for "full-duplex television" to exist in reality. Those with schizophrenia also commonly believe people are talking about them; again, the persecutors have shown themselves very rarely, but act through intermediaries, both in the workplace, and in public and during travel.

Mental illness is not the cause of these claims, but the simulation of its symptoms is a cover used by the persecutors to deny their victim the ability to have his compaints believed.

What evidence exists to support these claims of "interactive television/radio";?

Quite frankly, I have very little evidence to support my claims. You may examine the "Evidence" area of my website to see such evidence as I have been able to gather. None of it is remotely conclusive. The "smoking guns" all date back to 1990/91, and it is really rather late now to start trying to look for material dating back seven or eight years. In 1997 I started tape-recording every programme I watched or listened to. I also started carrying with me a high-fidelity minidisc-recorder with good quality microphone to catch incidents of public harassment, but this also has not been as successful or conclusive as I had hoped.

Perhaps the best item in the "Evidence" section is the audio file "Life is so hard" (it is labelled with Garfield the cartoon character on the site), which I have given a certainty level of 100%. This item relates to harassment at my workplace in Canada in 1996. A co-worker called Mark was coming up with phrases and expressions which were repeating things being said at my Canadian residence, consequently leading me to believe that my apartment and home phone were bugged, and that the persecutors were passing their gathered information on to Mark. On one particular evening I said in my apartment, "life is so hard, and then you die". The following day I was able to record Mark saying exactly the same phrase at work.

Unfortunately when "they" know you are recording them, they simply dont say things which would unambiguously show harassment. When Mark the co-worker knew he was being recorded, he only made his remarks out of range of the recorder, for example outside the building. When the TV newscasters or radio disc jockeys know they are being taped, they limit themselves to saying things which are ambiguous, which even in my mind may or may not be personally directed against me.

Who knows about this persecution?

Surprisingly many people know. People in the media, such as BBC and ITN newscasters including Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk, and radio disc jockeys such as Chris Tarrant of Capital Radio, know what is going on, and take part in it. Some co-workers at my former workplaces in England and Canada have known about the harassment. Quite a few people in the general public are also included. I believe the police are aware of the persecution, but, unfortunately, have chosen not to take any action to stop it. I have complained at my local police station in London several years ago, and I have stated on the internet newsgroups that I have done so, hence the police will be well aware of my wish to see the matter resolved. I believe their inaction denotes a dereliction of duty, but without good evidence, I am powerless to compel them to take steps to prevent further harassment, or deal with what has already taken place.

What is the purpose of sending these faxes?

These faxes are being sent to three distinct groups of people, namely Members of Parliament, the media, and diplomats & legal people. As you will have observed I am making use of the email-to-fax gateway at Demon Internet to send these faxes. I am forced to use this gateway since I currently live in North America, and cannot afford the high cost of direct phone calls to the UK.

My purpose in publicising my claims is firstly to discourage the persecutors from continuing their campaign, and also to attempt to bring their campaign out into the open, and thus perhaps identify the persecutors. Neither aim has been achieved yet, but I hope that with sufficient stimulation these aims may yet be accomplished.

The problem with the second aim is that those who read this article will fall into two groups, those who dont know anything about the persecution and consequently will disbelieve my claims as delusional, and those who do know about the harassment and may have some idea of who is behind it, but realise that if the harassers are exposed and the truth brought out into the open, then powerful British institutions will substantially lose prestige, and be exposed to ridicule.

It would give me hope to believe that these faxes will create a third group of people, those who find out that I am telling the truth, and who follow their consciences in standing up and seeing justice done. Only time will tell if this hope will be realized.

929

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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3469. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 11:36:50 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <011d4b20-992d-42a4-8541-9d6a41446d95@i3g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31336

On Dec 16, 1:18 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >>> given a black box of
> >>> unknown internals but told that its terminals
> >>> present -j567 at the frequency of interest,
> >>> would you refuse to calculate the length
> >>> of 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms?
>
> > Though I notice that you still have not
> > answered the question.
>
> Why would anyone refuse to calculate the length of
> 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms? I think I
> was the first to calculate it at 43.4 degrees.

Exactly. Why would anyone refuse?

So the next question is: What is the phase change
at the terminals of the black box?

1) -93 degrees? (previous answer when it was a capacitor)
2) 36.6 degrees? (previous answer when it was 10 degrees of 100 ohm
line)
3) 0 degrees? (previous answer when it was 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
line)
4) undecidable?
5) undefined?
6) irrelevant?
7) ???

...Keith

3470. MI5-Persecution: Why do you think MI5 are responsible? (3112)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 11:50:37 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111611503403@4ax.com>
Source record: 31337
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

Why do you think MI5 are responsible?

The question of who is ultimately responsible for this eight-year harassment is one which is very difficult to answer, as the persecutors have never clearly made their identities known to the persecutee. However, I believe I am correct in attributing the continuing victimisation to elements of the British Security Service MI5, and in this article, I will try to explain the reasons for this belief.

The British internet magazine ".net" featured my website on page 17 of their March 1998 issue (number 42). Their review kindly describes it as an "excellent site" and gives some details of what the net surfer will find there. Should you wish to reply to this article you can do so;

"When did you first suspect MI5 were responsible?"

Over Easter 1995 I went to see a local solicitor in London with a view to talking to the police about the harassment. Soon afterwards I did go to my local police station in Clapham and spoke to an officer there. The solicitor made a comment which suggested to me that the persecution I had been experiencing may have been organised by an intelligence service.

Up to this point, I did not have any clear idea as to who was behind the harassment. Only their agents were visible, in the media, on television news programmes, and on the radio; in the workplace, where things said at my home were repeated verbatim; and in some cases abuse in public and during travel, for example on the trip to Poland in June 1992 which I have already described.

Both from the fact that widely disparate individuals and organisations were employed as agents in the campaign against me, and from the fact that an entity would be required to marshal their resources in the areas of spying on my home and giving gathered information to their agents, it was clear to me that a single entity was responsible for carrying out the campaign. Yet from June 1990 until Easter 1995 I did not have a clear idea of who might be responsible. I guessed that perhaps some private individual or group of persons who saw themselves as my enemies had perhaps paid private detectives to organise the harassment. Alternatively, since the campaign had started in the media, I made a far-fetched supposition that perhaps it was an ad-hoc group of media people who had set themselves up in opposition to me. After Easter 1995 I saw that these guesses were wrong, and I made an I believe much more accurate estimate as to who my enemies really are.

"Why couldn't a private group be behind the persecution?"

There are several reasons why a private individual or group would not be behind this campaign.

Quantity of resources / Money. Here is what one Usenet (internet newsgroup) participant had to say (several years ago) on the topic of how much money it would cost just to keep the surveillance going.

PM: >But why? And why you? Do you realize how much it would cost to keep
PM: >one person under continuous surveillance for five years? Think about
PM: >all the man/hours. Say they _just_ allocated a two man team and a
PM: >supervisor. OK., Supervisor's salary, say, #30,000 a year. Two men,
PM: >#20,000 a year each. But they'd need to work in shifts -- so it would
PM: >be six men at #20,000 (which with on-costs would work out at more
like
PM: >#30,000 to the employer.)
PM: >
PM: >So, we're talking #30,000 x 6. #180,000. plus say, #40,000 for the
PM: >supervisor. #220,000. Then you've got the hardware involved. And
PM: >any transcription that needs doing. You don't think the 'Big Boss'
PM: >would listen to hours and hours of tapes, do you.
PM: >
PM: >So, all in all, you couldn't actually do the job for much less than
PM: >a quarter million a year. Over five years. What are you doing that
makes
PM: >it worth the while of the state to spend over one and a quarter
million
PM: >on you?

A private individual or group would not spend over a million pounds to verbally torture a victim without some financial motive or gain. Private industry is driven by the profit motive, and there is no financial profit to be had from carrying out a campaign in this way. If a private enterprise were behind it then they would have taken direct physical action a long time ago.

State enterprises, on the other hand, can afford to be wasteful, since they are funded by the taxpayer. They do not have to show a money profit. The employees or contractors employed by a state organisation such as MI5 are driven by their own personal profit motives, to make the most money out of their employers for the longest period of time. MI5 is funded to the tune of #150M p.a.; even a few hundred thousand a year would to them be affordable if their managers could convince themselves of the necessity of what they were doing.

Quality of resources / Technical resources - electronic and other surveillance. In summer 1994 a reputable and competent private detective agency was employed to conduct a counter-surveillance sweep of my home in London. They charged us over #400 for this, conducted a thorough search for radio transmitting devices, hard-wired "probe" microphones and also tested the telephone line. They found nothing. This was not altogether surprising, since it had been made very clear to me that there were bugs

in my home; the "buggers" would not have made this clear unless they had felt their bugs were of sufficient sophistication as to be safe from detection.

But there is another lesson to be gained from the failure of the private detectives to find anything. The agency employed was one of the most reputable in London. They were employed on the principle of "setting a thief to catch a thief", for if the harassment were being carried out by private detectives, as I then believed, then surely another set of private detectives would be able to find the bugs that they had planted. That these "private eyes" were unable to find anything, and that the harassers were confident that they would not be able to find any bugs, points to the harassers being an order of sophistication above a private agency, and leads me again to believe that a state intelligence service is responsible for the surveillance and harassment.

Quality of resources / Technical resources - Interception of Postal service. In summer 1994 when I emigrated to Canada to try to escape the harassment, I wrote letters home to my family and friends in London. Quite soon after my arrival in Canada, the harassers were able to find precisely where I was staying. The only way I can see of "their" being able to find out my new address was by interception of my letters to the UK.

Later in 1994, I conducted an experiment to see if my letters home were indeed being read. In a letter home I wrote of being depressed and talked in vague terms of suicide. I deliberately chose this topic, since I believed it was the outcome my harassers were trying to achieve, and that if they read the letter, they would "echo" its contents. Sure enough, soon afterwards there were two incidents of people shouting "suicide" at me in public places in Canada.

It is inconceivable for a private agency to have the ability to intercept postal mail. The state security service on the other hand is well known to engage in these activities.

Quality of resources / Access to Media. One of the strangest aspects of this case is the access "they" have to the broadcast and print media. I still do not understand what could persuade newscasters such as Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk, who consider themselves "gentlemen", to behave in an almost voyeuristic way by "peeking" into the living room of one of their viewers. A year ago I wrote to the BBC asking if these newscasters would confirm or deny the accusations made against them. The BBC replied that their newscasters had denied the accusations, but refused to do so in writing.

It is well known that MI5 have the ability to plant stories in certain newspapers, but convincing television newscasters to "watch" a viewer while they read the news would surely be very difficult for them to accomplish, unless they presented themselves to these journalists as being, for example, a group in the media who were seeing to it that I got my "deserved" treatment. MI5 has a history of manipulating the media, so it might not be too difficult for them to accomplish such a trick, whereas

a private group would not have this ability.

"Have they ever denied that they are the Security Service?"

No. Never. This is in fact the main reason why I believe "they" are MI5 and not a privately funded group. If my guess had been wrong then I am sure that "they" would have crowed over my mistake, but they have never admitted nor denied that they are employees of MI5.

In early January 1996 I flew on a British Airways jet from London to Montreal; also present on the plane, about three or four rows behind me, were two young men, one of them fat and voluble, the other silent. It was quite clear that these two had been planted on the aircraft to "wind me up". The fat youth described the town in Poland where I had spent Christmas, and made some unpleasant personal slurs against me. Most interestingly, he said the words, "he doesnt know who we are".

Now I find this particular form of words very interesting, because while it is not a clear admission, it is only a half-hearted attempt at denial of my guess that "they" = "MI5". Had my guess been wrong, the fat youth would surely have said so more clearly.

"If MI5 were behind it, why would they wish to mask their involvement?"

I have heard a number of times a belief from people in the media that it is they, the media people, who are behind the abuse. In spring 1994 Chris Tarrant the Capital Radio D.J. said sarcastically on his breakfast show, "You know this bloke? he says were trying to kill him. We should be done for attempted manslaughter". We, we, we. Tarrant thought it was a media conspiracy.

Returning to the question of "interactive watching" by television newscasters, it would again be much easier for them to take part in that sort of activity if they convinced themselves that the surveillance and abuse were organised by "their own", by media people. It must be second nature to MI5 to mask their involvement in the matters they deal with; in this case, they pretend the campaign is organised by a group in the media, and any journalists who suspect otherwise keep their silence.

Conclusion

Over the last three years I have stated with some force my belief that MI5 are responsible for my misfortunes. I have done so on Internet newsgroups, in letters and faxes to people in politics and the media in the UK, and in 1997 I made a formal complaint to MI5 regarding their activities; the Security Service Tribunal replied in June 1997 that "no determination in your favour has been made on your complaint". (I believe the statement by the Security Service Tribunal can be disregarded, as they have never, ever made a ruling in favour of a complainant.) In three years of naming MI5 as my oppressor "they" have never denied the charge. To me, their silence on this point indicates that my guess was accurate. I believe my persecutors stand identified. The question of why they should carry out this campaign is one I will try to answer in a future article.

3112

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3471. MI5-Persecution: Why would they be doing this to you, sir? (5295)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 12:17:17 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111612171431@4ax.com>
Source record: 31338
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 15 May, 1998

The persecution has been quite severe for the last week. It appears that my enemies are reacting to the steady stream of faxes making their way over the Atlantic to the fax machines of Westminster politicians and the media. Here is whats happened in the last few days;

The week started off with an incident in the cafeteria at a local shopping centre where I habitually drink my morning coffee. My enemies have concentrated since winter 1995/96 on throwing a particularly horrible sexual slander against me. They "put people up" to repeat this slander against me, and this is what happened again here.

On Thursday morning (yesterday), instead of going to the usual cafeteria I went to a nearby convenience store for coffee. The same horrible sexual slander was shouted at me very loudly by a member of staff as I walked into the store. This was the first time I had ever bought morning coffee in that shop. The other staff obviously knew what was going on, one of them said, "they screwed up my life".

The fax gateway I use to send these faxes to the UK has been working hard these last few days to shut down my access by barring the accounts I use to send these faxes.

I have received an anonymous threat from fax number 0171-219-6101 (the machine gave its name as "ETRA-HoC") which said, "Stop sending to this fax no 0171-219-6101 or else" (the consequences of continued transmission were unspecified). I invited the sender to apologise for his threat, but received no response.

This all adds up to quite a severe reaction to my faxes of the last few weeks. I actually find this quite heartening since it shows that my faxes are finding the mark and there may yet be a breakthrough in my efforts to expose the Security Service conpiracy of abuse against me which has now been going on for eight years.

MI5 Persecution: "Why would they be doing this to you, sir?"

This article will concentrate on the difficult question of "Why". The question which forms the title of this piece was asked of me by the police officer I spoke to in Easter 1995, when I went to make my complaint.

There are really two sides to this question. Firstly, why should MI5 be harassing anybody in this fashion? Secondly, if they choose to behave in this way, why should they have selected me in particular, and not somebody

else? Alternatively, why did the persecution start, and why is it continuing?

I do not have definite answers to either side of this question, since my persecutors have usually kept themselves hidden and only acted through other parties. To know "why", one would have to know who the persecutors are, and something of their personalities, since their abuse is almost certainly symptomatic of a personality disorder of the abusers. Certain things however can be deduced about the abusers from the nature of their behaviour, and I will talk about this later in the article.

Why did it start?

It is clear that the persecution must have been initiated by someone who knew me personally, either at school, or at university, or socially, and knew that I was borderline mentally ill, since this is what makes me a target for the persecutors. Unfortunately, the originators have never been identified, and there are several possible candidates. Neither has the link from the originators of the persecution, to the persecutors themselves, ever been made clear. So who are the originators?

University Staff

The identity of the originators may lie in the timing of the persecution. It started in June 1990, while I was finishing a course at Imperial College in London, and a year after I graduated from Cambridge, where I received a degree in computer science. At Cambridge I had achieved some notoriety in the computer lab from various nefarious exploits. Roger Needham attacked me by saying that "there were great hopes for it, but it failed terribly". When I started at Imperial I found that my reputation had preceded me; Cambridge computer lab had spoken to I.C. lecturers about me. I.C. lecturer Frank McCabe summed up commenting about "setting up a straw man so you can tear him down". (Despite being "torn down" by the Cambridge computer labs lecturers, I still achieved a good first degree and a Masters degree at Imperial.)

Other students at university

So, the originators may have been university staff who knew me from my student days. But there are other possibilities. I had other enemies at university, including some fellow students. At my Cambridge college it was common knowledge that my mental health was dubious, and it was known that I talked to myself in my sleep - the floor and walls were quite permeable to noise, so other students heard. I was given the nickname "gibber" because of this habit. Sometime later, I managed to catch myself talking in my sleep when I woke up in the middle of the night.

Here is a quote from a participant in the internet newsgroup where I have been posting for the last three years;

>One thing which has been missing from this discussion is this simple
>prognosis: that maybe he is right and that, despite his admitted
>mental condition, there really is a campaign against him organised by

>now-influential ex-students of his university.

People I knew socially

I had yet other enemies in 1990 (I am a man of many enemies!). In January 1990 I broke up with some people I had been going out with socially. One of them, by the name of Andy Turner, wrote a letter to Alan Freeman, who at the time was a Radio 1 DJ. Freeman read part of the letter out on his Rock Show, about the "one who wore out his welcome with random precision", saying "thats a hell of a letter you wrote there Andy", and "with a schizophrenic youre never alone".

It is my belief that Andy Turner and his friends were trying to make trouble for me, and Turner wrote to Freeman with this in mind. Freeman may have discussed the letter with others, and things may have snowballed from there. This is, of course, pure supposition. The fact is that I do not know who the originators are, and can only guess.

Once it started, why is it continuing?

The answer to this question is obvious. It is unacceptable to the "powers that be" in the UK to have somebody running around who knows he has been targeted by the Security Service and media organizations, and who is in a position to embarrass British institutions. This has become particularly evident in the last week; as I send more faxes to UK politicians and media, so the pressure on me grows, and the volume of abuse increases.

Part of the reason the persecution continues is in the personalities of the abusers, and it is this subject to which I will turn to next, since the key to understanding the persecution lies in understanding those who carry it out, as much as we can.

The Security Service operatives, the persecutors, are they psychopaths?

Let us first examine the definition of the term "psychopath". DSM-IV defines "anti-social personality disorder" as a "pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others ... deceitfulness, irritability and aggressiveness ... consistent irresponsibility and lack of remorse". The Harvard Mental Health Letter of Sept 1995 describes these people as using "charm, manipulation, intimidation and violence to control others and satisfy their own needs. Lacking in conscience and in feelings for others, they cold-bloodedly take what they want and do as they please", having "no guilt or regret".

I must say, reading this description of the condition, that it fits the persecutors perfectly. The persecutors have never shown the slightest remorse or guilt. Even when I was severely ill, they continued to abuse me. They have repeatedly blamed their actions on me, which is another trait common amongst psychopaths. They have no respect for my legal or personal rights, and they use intimidation and verbal violence.

If the MI5 operatives are psychopaths then it would explain both why the persecution started, and the degree of verbal violence. Psychopaths by

definition damage other people; here, the MI5 operatives find an outlet for their personality disorder, through "cripple-kicking".

Xenophobia on the basis of mental illness, and race

My enemies have made clear many times that one of the reasons they are persecuting me is because of my admitted mental illness. However, it is my belief that they are also persecuting me because I am not of ethnic English origin, and the fact that there have been several incidents of an overtly racist nature reinforces this view.

In one case, two youths on a tube train in London made openly racist references to me as a "soft toy, not up to British Standards". Another person near my home made remarks about "Polish people". In yet another incident in Croydon, a youth made comments about "foreigners".

But the main thrust of their xenophobia is because of my mental illness. I should make clear that I do not look ill; if you met me, you would not know that I had the illness. I take a relatively low dose of medication, and feel quite well. But the persecutors have repeatedly harped on about my supposed serious mental illness; they have called me a "nutter", a "schizophrenic", etc. They have also persuaded other people to use these terms of abuse. They are able to get away with this because abusing the mentally ill is still something which is mostly acceptable in Britain; the media do it, "nutter" is not taboo in the way that "nigger" is.

Conclusion

There are several groups of people who might have wished to cause me trouble, and I still do not know who originated the persecution. Nor do I know how the originators came to be in contact with the (presumed) Security Service operatives who have been carrying out the campaign. To know conclusively why it started, we would have to know who started it, and this information is not available.

However, we can infer some things about the personalities of the persecutors from their methods, and from the degree of verbal violence they employ. It is clear that a main reason for the continuing harassment is the psychopathic disorder of the MI5 agents who carry it out. That they have never been "brought to book" for their misdeeds reinforces their belief that they do no wrong; and, unhappily, until they are brought to book, their persecution campaign looks set to continue.

5295

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3472. MI5-Persecution: .net Magazine Applauds my Website (7478)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 12:44:41 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111612443837@4ax.com>
Source record: 31339
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution: .net Magazine Applauds my Website

The March 1998 issue (number 42) of .net Magazine reviews the MI5
Persecution website describing it as an "excellent site". The webpages
describe in detail the nature of my persecution since 1990 by what are
believed to be elements of the UK security service.

(snip image)

You are encouraged to read the web pages which include

o a FAQ section outlining the nature of the persecutors, their methods
of harassment through the media, people at work and among the general public
o an evidence section, which carries audio and video clips of media and
workplace harassment, rated according to how directly I think they refer to me
o factual descriptions of the state security agencies involved
o scanned texts of the complaints I have made to media and state security agencies involved
o posts which have been made to netnews over the last three years on this topic

7478

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

3473. MI5-Persecution: BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home (9661)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 13:08:51 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111613084887@4ax.com>
Source record: 31340
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 13 November, 1998

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This

If you have any questions or observations you would like to share with me, then you are very welcome to reply to my fax number 0171-681-1190. But please.... keep your response to one page if you can! I have had several people faxing my article back to me, including one MP faxing back twenty pages. I do not know if he had anything intelligent to say in his 20-page fax because I applied judicious use of the "Delete" key on my computer. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

MI5 Resume Hostilities in Response to these Faxes

When I wrote last weeks "MI5 Persecution Update" I remarked how quiet my life had become. No longer! MI5 have restarted hostilities with a vengeance the past week, in response I believe to the faxes I have been sending to members of the House of Commons.

On Saturday 7 November I went to Clapham Picture House cinema to see the film "Antz" (a very enjoyable film). At the cinema, I was verbally assaulted by a group of teenagers with the words "still crazy", repeated about ten times. There was a film with that name showing at the cinema, but it was clear their abuse was directed at me. I do not look ill, so why would they pick on me? answer, the incident was set-up by the persecutors. One of the teenagers also said to another, "I don't know what we're laughing at".

The following day, Sunday 8/11/98, I was on my way to play squash when I was verbally assaulted by a youth who said "it was so funny", without the slightest trace of humour. What he meant by this phrase was that was funny, and they were trying to humiliate me. I have heard this phrase "it was so funny" used at me before many, many times over the last eight and half years.

Please Encourage Keith Hill MP to Help Me

I live in a bugged house, bugged both for audio and video. My movements are monitored by MI5. The Security Service have followed me to Canada, to Poland and the Continent, to the States. I cannot work anywhere, not in England, not in Canada, because MI5 will destroy whatever employment I am able to obtain. I have asked Keith Hill MP to help me, and he has refused.

The situation is intolerable. It is Mr Hills job to help me out of this mess. So, please, as I said in the last fax a week ago: Do not waste your

time returning multiple copies of my faxes to my fax mailbox, as some of you have done. Instead;

Please encourage Keith Hill M.P. to help me.

I am sorry to be using this device to encourage Mr Hill to help, but I think eight and half years are quite enough and it is time something was done to bring this matter to a close.

MI5 Persecution : BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home

This week's topic is the quite extraordinary claim that BBC newscasters such as Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk have spied on my living room while they read the news. I currently have an advert running for the next six months in Private Eye's "Eye Say" column (at a cost of over ₰200) which says,"MI5 Persecution - BBC Newscasters Spying on my Home"; the story of my campaign in the Eye is on my Website at; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/priveye.htm

BBCs staff magazine Ariel also ran my advert "BBC Newsreaders Spying on my home" for one issue in the Personal category on 8/July/1997 before it was spotted and axed by editor Robin Reynolds; please see webpage; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/ariel.htm

Beginnings

The very first incident in the "MI5/BBC Persecution" occurred in June of 1990, when a newsreader reacted to what she saw in my living room at home as she read the news. My mother had brought an apple for me into the room, whereupon the newsreader smirked and giggled, apparently finding this funny. I couldn't believe what I was seeing. I carried on watching news and other television programmes to see if presenters would show signs of "interactive watching"; to my surprise, this happened again and again. Unfortunately, I did not have my wits sufficiently about me to videotape these programmes, and it is now almost impossible to obtain recordings dating back to 1990.

Most of the "TV watching" has occurred on the news, and most of it in summer 1990, although some as late as autumn 1993. My website has a few extracts of what might be politicians "getting at" me, in particular John Major and interviewer Dimbleby sharing a joke about the "Knutsford Guardian" which is almost certainly about me.

I sold my portable TV in autumn 1990 and stopped watching television regularly. I realise now that this may have been a mistake. What I should have done was to watch TV and listen to the radio, but tape-record everything and make a note of what each excerpt meant to me. I would then be in a much stronger position as regards to evidence that I am now. That is what I am trying to do now, but unsurprisingly the TV/radio presenters have stopped getting at me, now they know they are being recorded.

Examples of Media Harassment

Here are a few examples which I can still remember of media harassment;

In early 1992 I was watching the BBC news with Martyn Lewis on a small black-and-white portable television at my then home in Oxford. I threw a term of abuse at Lewis; he flinched, then gave a grin and made a comment from which I understood that he had been on my side, but might have changed his mind as a result of what Id just said to him.

Victor Lewis Smith in his TV (BBC2?) program at the end of 1993, had a taxi-driver saying, "theyre all out to get me", to which VLS replied, "but you're quite intelligent aren't you?" (what a nice chap VLS is, compliments no less!)

Paul Daniels the TV magician, sometime in 1990-92 (sorry I can't be more precise but it was so long ago), made a "crying face" and put his face in his hands, which was his way of expressing that I was frequently crying in 1990-92, and that he and other media people found my crying funny.

Kenny Everett (deceased) on some talk show, compared me to a "huge ape" who "scratches himself"; he made some other remarks about what the "ape" got up to which unfortunately I cant remember. (I remember that Everetts comments were quite sympathetic and human, but were obviously about me.)

Stephen Fry on another talkshow (Wogan I think) talking about "masturbatory fantasies", he then referred to me with the words "you prat"; I wonder if the studio audience knew what he was talking about and to whom his comments were directed?

Griff Rhys Jones on Clive James' TV show, made a "lunatic face" (wide fixed grin) to which I said to the TV that he had a "face like a horse's arse", to which Clive James said to GRJ "did you hear that?"

Crimestoppers summer 1990, remarks by a Midlands police officer on the programme, while Nick Ross was presenter (as far as I can remember). The officer talked about "in car entertainment". Nick Ross said to officer, "why don't you stop doing it?" to which he replied, "we can't while he's like this".

BBC2 Newsnight in autumn 1993 had a piece on football hooliganism. A black interviewee said apparently of the hooligans, but in fact of me; "they're just idiots, carry on with the surveillance".

There was an incident with Jonathan Ross which I remember clearly; he was on both BBC and ITV television at the same time, one (ITV I think) was recorded, the other channel was live. Ross has a speech impediment which causes him to pronounce his "r"s as "w". I sarcastically said something about "Mr Woss" to the recorded channel, then turned over to where he was live, and he repeated "Woss" with heavy emphasis and sarcasm.

On the radio, in spring 1994, Chris Tarrant made a sarcastic remark in his morning show, saying "he says were trying to kill him, we should be done for attempted manslaughter", to which another of the studio staff said, "oh no, dont say that". His comment was in reply to a comparison Id made the previous evening between my persecutors and the Polish secret police who murdered dissidents.

Martyn Lewis Denies & Lies, But Wont in Writing

In February 1997 I wrote to BBC Viewer & Listener Correspondence and asked them to investigate the claim that their newscasters had engaged in "interactive watching". They replied that they had asked Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk whether they had engaged in such practices, and that they had both made verbal denials to VLC, but were refusing to put their denials in writing.

I can understand that they might think that if they were to make written denials to me, then many other people with my condition might write to them with similar questions. But Ive asked a couple of journalists if theyve been writing about me, theyve made written denials, Ive believed them, and I have not put their denials on my website because, since I believe their denials, it would not be relevant to publish them.

To me it looks as if Lewis and Buerk are happy to lie verbally but not in writing, because written falsehoods would place them unambiguously in the wrong, whereas they can try to talk their way out of verbal lies if they are ever caught, or perhaps even deny the verbal lies completely? If they lie without shame, then why would they have any shame about future lies about lying?

One of the strangest aspects of "TV watching" is that Buerk and Lewis have convinced themselves that their "interactive spying" is reasonable behaviour. Martyn Lewis thinks of himself as a "gentleman". He expressed in 1992 that he was "on my side". If this matter ever comes out into the open, I wonder what these newscasters will have to say for themselves, and what the British public will make of their behaviour?

Media Persecution Evidence on my Website

You may directly access the Evidence section on my website at URL;

The category currently contains four video segments, a number of audio files and three published articles. The first video of ITN's John Suchet is unfortunately a mistake - after looking at it again it is obviously not about me. The two Ken Clarke excerpts may or may not be about me; it is funny that he should keep on harping about "paranoia" and "madness", but I have given these ratings of only 30% certainty, as it is more likely that they are not about me in particular, and Clarke is simply displaying the normal prejudices against the mentally ill found in much of society.

The piece I find most interesting is the Dimbleby/John Major interview from April 1997. I have assigned this a 90% rating. Dimbleby starts by emphasising a report from the "Knutsford Guardian". Major recognizes what's going on and joins in with a falsely apologetic "heaven forfend". The emphasis is on the first syllable pronounced "nuts" in "Knutsford", which is repeated three times. Of course this is hardly anywhere near convincing evidence; the really clear items were all in 1990-92, and they are basically unobtainable now.

If you're reading the website, have a look at the two files from David Hepworth's programme on GLR radio. The first one from 21/Feb/1997 has him

talking about an "embarassment" of prizes and "absolute obscene", in reference I believe to the verbal sexual abuse that was being used against me at the time (and which unfortunately is still current). In the second file dated 9/May/1997 he again talks about "absolute embarrassment" of prizes, followed by laughter. To my mind he knows I am listening to his programme, and deliberately makes these remarks for my benefit, with very little attempt to disguise their purpose.

Bernard Levin - "Fanatic's Fare for the Common Man"

On 21 September 1991 this article by Bernard Levin appeared in The Times. It is reproduced in the Evidence section of the website, or may be accessed directly at URL;

To my mind, Levin's article described the situation at the time and in particular a recent meeting with a friend, during which I for the first time admitted to someone other than my GP that I had been subjected to a conspiracy of harassment over the previous year and a half.

Levin writes about a "madman running loose about London" who "bursts into tears, and swears it is all true. And it is." I am pleased to agree with his assertion that "it is all true" because the truth is what I presented to my friend in September 1991 and it is what is being presented to the readership of these articles now.

Conclusion

The harassment, in particular media persecution, was at its strongest in 1990-92. Today, I am recording everything I watch, read and listen, and the media have pretty much given up. It is now incidents "in public" which make up what there is of MI5s persecution. But much of the material from 1990-92 still exists in archives, although the organisations which have those archives generally wont make the material available to the public, for copyright and other reasons.

MI5 can no longer employ the media to persecute me, partly because journalists now know who is behind the persecution, and also because I would publish any instances. My mistake during 1990-92 was to not record instances as they happened; Ive learned from that mistake, and know better now.

9661

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3474. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 13:20:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <IC99j.7985$4q5.3968@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31341

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> In practical terms, a lumped-inductance model will take you straight to
> a buildable prototype."

If you are a technician or a hobbyist, by all means
use the shortcuts. If you are an engineer or physicist,
to do so will lead your concepts astray.

Take the use of standing-wave current to try to measure
the delay through a 75m mobile loading coil. The results
of using the lumped-inductance model are off by a magnitude.
A 75m mobile loading coil is a distributed network that
is an appreciable percentage of a wavelength. As such, the
lumped inductance model is inadequate for analysis.

Here is a quote from my web page:

Many experiments and measurements have been made on loading
coils using net standing wave current. A lack of understanding
of the nature of standing wave current has resulted in some
strange and magical assertions about current through a loading
coil. The equation for standing wave current is of the form:

I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)

For any point location 'x', it can be seen that the standing
wave current is not "flowing" in the ordinary sense of the word
but rather, is just oscillating in place at that fixed point.
EZNEC confirms that the phase of standing wave current is essentially
constant all up and down a typical HF mobile antenna and therefore
cannot be used to make a valid measurement of the phase shift (delay)
through a loading coil (or even through a wire.) The validity of that
statement is obvious if one understands the implications of the
standing wave current equation above. In fact, we can just as easily
write the standing wave current equation as:

I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(-wt)

We can reverse the direction of rotation of the standing wave
current phasor and still have the same value of current. Standing
wave current really doesn't have a direction of flow.
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73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3475. MI5-Persecution: How to Identify the Persecutors (11844)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 13:32:52 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111613324923@4ax.com>
Source record: 31342
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 19 March, 1999

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This

Please.... keep your response to one page if you can! I have had several people faxing my article back to me, including one MP faxing back twenty pages. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

Theyve started again. Why? I have no idea.

Unhappily, the persecutors, whoever they might be, have started their activities again over the last two weeks. Usually they try to blame their activities on their victim, but this time they have stopped even pretending that the persecution is my fault. Their verbal abuse appears as gratuitous as it is vicious.

Last Sunday 14 March, I went for a meal in Londons Chinatown with some friends. As we were walking down Gerrard St, a man shouted loudly, twice, the obscenity which has been directed at me for some three years now. This followed previous incidents where the same words had been used. It is very upsetting to be verbally abused in this way and to know that the cowardly abusers are guaranteed to "get away with it" because if you report it then it will be assumed to be part of your illness.

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

MI5 Persecution : How to Identify the Persecutors

Usually delusional thinking does not allow the perpetrators to be identified, or the alleged persecution to be proved. My so-called "delusions" are different, because I have several times over a period of some nine years seen the same people, in widely varying places. Most importantly, their names have been recorded, on aircraft passenger lists and hospital register; and if only the police would do their job conscientiously then the persecutors could be identified and this unhappy story brought to a final conclusion.

BA93 Heathrow->Toronto, 10 June 1993

In 1993 I flew to Toronto for a holiday. On disembarking from the aircraft, a group of four men who travelled together looked in my direction, and one of them said, laughing, "If he tries to run away well find him".

I was absolutely stunned when I heard this. I wasnt surprised that they had followed me to Canada, but it shocked me that they had been on the same flight, and that one of them had foolishly given their group away. Unfortunately I was so stunned that I made no attempt to stop them as they got off the flight and proceeded into the terminal. I did not see these people again during my visit to Toronto. I do not know whether they followed me, or whether they were only part of a larger group, some of whom may have already been on the ground and awaiting my arrival.

Over the next few years I made a number of attempts, all unsuccessful, to obtain the passenger list for this flight. British Airways keeps passenger flight coupons for each flight; so if only the police would do the job that is being asked if them, then these four persecutors could be identified, and thus their employing organisation, which is very likely to be the Security Service, determined.

These four men were, apart from the joker who looked the odd man out in the pack, very serious individuals. They appeared to be in their forties or fifties, and my impression on seeing them was that they might have been former soldiers. Their campaign against me concentrates on how "funny" their abuse is; but in this they are plainly lying, because they realise how awful will be the damage to the establishment of which they form part, if the truth about the persecution ever sees the light of day.

The riddle of "Alan Holdsworth"

During Oct/Nov 1996 I saw a doctor several times about an infection, and on 2 Nov 1996 I went to Emergency at the Ottawa Civic Hospital and saw Dr Worthington, who was then Chief of Emergency Medicine. I had to wait several hours before being seen, and several people jumped ahead of me in the queue. One of these was a grey-haired man in his forties or fifties. This may have been one of the men on the BA flight in 1993; I cannot be sure. When Dr Worthington asked his name, he loudly said, "Tad", which is the common abbreviation of my name. Dr Worthington looked puzzled, glanced at the sheet in front of him, and said, "but your name is Alan Holdsworth isnt it?". (I am pretty sure his Christian name was Alan; I cannot be sure of the surname). The man looked put out, and said quietly, "yes".

Unfortunately, I did not follow up this incident immediately. Some time later, I wrote to Dr Worthington to ask the name of this patient, but he refused to give the name out.

I saw this person again two and a half years later, at Ottawa Airport, just as I was about to leave for England. In the warm weather, he was wearing a coat and woolly cap, and pacing up and down in a menacing and aggressive manner. Presumably he thought he was pretending to be a "nutter" and in this way was getting at me; my impression is that he doesnt need to pretend, Holdsworth or whatever his name is is clearly a psychopath and in a healthy society such a person would be locked up, instead of being paid public money to exercise his psychopathic instincts. But todays Britain, a country where the MI5 secret police are given free rein and nobody dares raise a voice in protest, is not a

healthy society.

"He doesnt know who we are"

For some reason, whenever I take a British Airways flight, I get hassled by the "persecutors who wont admit theyre MI5". Since this business started, I have travelled BA three times; once in June 1993 BA93 (see above), once to/from Europe during Dec 95/Jan 96, and once in June 1998 with my mother to visit her family. The last journey, I was abused by two "plants" who kept repeating, loudly, "paranoid" (I have this recorded on minidisc). Presumably British Airways gives MI5 the seating plans for their flights, which allows MI5 to position their agents of abuse three rows behind me, so I cant face them, and they are throwing abuse at the back of my head. I have travelled BA as infrequently as possible; to Canada, I usually travel Air Canada.

Anyway, lets return to the second of the three BA trips, and in particular to the flight on 2 January 1996 from Berlin Tegel, to Heathrow, and onwards to Montreal Mirabel. Id waited all night at Tegel for the flight, and was very tired on reaching Heathrow. On the plane to Montreal, two youths sat about three/four rows behind me and to the right, in the window seats. One of them, a rather fat "asshole" to use the Americanism (it fits), kept on going on about "this bloke", saying among many other things, "he doesnt know who we are".

Now that form of words is particularly interesting, because from May 1995, some 8 months previously, I had been vigorously denouncing the "MI5 Persecution" on Usenet. So if Id guessed wrong, then you might expect the harassers to crow about it; which they have not done. If I had guessed right, and the persecutors have been silent before and since this flight, then they could either admit they were MI5, which would be a very serious thing for them to own up to, or they could brazenly lie, in which case I would report their lie, and since many people must surely know who they are, they would lose all credibility. So they have remained silent; apart from this one phrase on the BA flight, where one of their agents said, "he doesnt know who we are". Note carefully that this phrase is NOT a denial, it only appears to be a denial; since it does not say that my guess was wrong; it only states the objective fact that I do not know the identity of the persecutors, without giving any information as to the validity of my guess. Which leads me to posit that my guess was correct.

11844

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3476. MI5-Persecution: Browse the Website (14027)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 13:59:16 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111613591186@4ax.com>
Source record: 31343
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 25 March, 1999

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This
Please.... keep your response to one page if you can!. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

The Usual Words

The persecutors-who-wont-admit-theyre-MI5 have been active again this week. On Saturday 20/3/99 I visited Ravenscourt Park in west London, and was verbally assaulted with the usual words, "something wrong with him". This audio file is on the web at URL;

This afternoon (Friday 26/March) I was again verbally assaulted while travelling by bus. The same sexual obscenity was thrown at me, and the incident was recorded on my minidisc-walkman. Because of the deeply offensive nature of the slander, I will not be posting this on the website.

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

MI5 Persecution : Browse Website

The March 1998 issue (number 42) of .net Magazine reviews the website describing it as an "excellent site". Since August 11, 1996 over 50,000 people have browsed this website.

You are encouraged to read the web pages which include

a FAQ (frequently asked questions) section outlining the nature of the persecutors, their methods of harassment through the media, people at work and among the general public

an evidence section, which carries audio and video clips of media and workplace harassment, rated according to how directly I think they refer to me

objective descriptions of the state security agencies involved

scanned texts of the complaints I have made to media and state security agencies involved

posts which have been made to netnews over the last four years on this topic

This article outlines what is to be found on the webpages, which you are encouraged to browse for the complete story.

Frequently Asked Questions

Your excursion through the website starts with the "FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions" portion. MI5s campaign of harassment against me has been going on for almost 9 years, and its longevity and breadth is reflected in the FAQ. Many thousands of people in Britain and abroad, including some recipients of this fax, have known for many years of MI5s activities against me. The FAQ describes the mass "Omerta suppressing its publication"; we pretend Britain is part of the "Free World", yet the British Secret Police, which is what MI5 are, carry on for many years a campaign which politicians and the media know about, and rely on the silent complicity of so many thousands of people.

The FAQs introductory article names those who are "in the know"; media figures like Martyn Lewis, Michael Buerk, entertainment figures like Chris Tarrant, politicians and many in the general public, "all united in a conspiracy which breaks the laws which the UK does have regarding harassment, and all completely uncaring for any semblance of decency or elementary respect for individual rights.

Broadcast media play a key role in the harassment. The very first incident in June 1990 was when a television newsreader reacted to what she saw happen in my living room at home; such incidents of "interactive television" are still happening in 1999. The same goes for radio stations such as Capital FM. In spring 1994, Chris Tarrant on his Capital morning show made an aside to someone else in the studio, about a person he didn't identify. He said, "You know this bloke? He says we're trying to kill him. We should be done for attempted manslaughter". Tarrant and Capital have made strenuous efforts to avoid answering this charge.

Perhaps worst of all, MI5 have deliberately set-up many incidents in public places such as tube stations, shops, cinemas, where they have paid people to throw abuse at me. Since MI5 obtains funds to the tune of 160 million a year to fund its criminal activities, it has funds both to pay its operatives and to "buy" media figures and members of the public to take part in its campaign of persecution.

The Security Service are professional liars. They throw slanderous abuse, yet they refuse to admit out loud that they are doing so. When challenged about their activities through the Security Service Tribunal they lie and deny their activities. They induce other workers and managers at places of employment to take part in their campaign of abuse, presumably by buying them in the same way they buy media figures.

Complaints, and Press Coverage (BBC Lies, MI5 Lies)

As you might expect I have challenged both the Security Service, through the Security Service Tribunal, and offending broadcasters, to own up to what they have been doing. And as you might also expect, all of these people have lied through their teeth. Still worse, they have refused to commit unambiguous lies on paper; they have couched their lies in bureaucratic language, and allowed others to make false assurances and tell lies on their behalf. So when their lies are exposed, they will then tell further Clintonesque lies about how they werent really telling lies in the first place!

On 6/Feb/1997 the BBC told me they would "never engage in any form of surveillance activity such as you describe". The BBC told me Buerk and Lewis had refused to put their lies in writing, but had stated verbal falsehoods denying my accusations of "interactive watching" during news broadcasts. Clearly Buerk and Lewis fear being caught and exposed, so they hide behind their Viewer Correspondence department.

In March 1997 I issued a summons against the BBC to try to "smoke them out". This summons was struck out as "disclosing no reasonable cause of action", because I had acted as a Litigant-in-Person and most LiP summons are treated thus. My case was arguable in law, so the striking out was unjust.

In June 1997 the Security Service Tribunal wrote to me regarding the complaint I had brought against MI5 in February. They say, "The Security Service Tribunal have now investigated your complaint and have asked me to inform you that no determination in your favour has been made on your complaint." I think you can guess the contempt which I feel for the Security Service Tribunal, who have never made a determination against MI5, and act as merely a whitewashing body for the Security Service. Unsurprisingly in May 1997 the Interception of Communications Tribunal gave the same result.

The last few items of "Press Coverage" give details of mentions of the MI5 Persecution in various magazines and newspapers such as BBCs Ariel, the Observer and .net magazine.

Evidence

Some audio and video clips of evidence have been recorded. My weakness in this area is because most of the really unambiguous evidence would have been obtainable in 1990-92, but I wasnt taping anything at the time, and its very difficult to now obtain recordings from that period.

The audio clip "Life is so Hard" relates to harassment at my workplace in Canada. In the latter half of 1996, I was sitting near to co-worker Mark Lee, who kept coming out with words and phrases which showed MI5 were supplying him with data from my home life. For example, I would say something on the telephone at home, and the following day he would repeat verbatim what I had said. When Mark Lee saw I was recording what he was saying, he started to make his remarks more ambiguous, or make the obvious ones out of earshot of the recorder.

However, during the evening of 12 November 1996, at home in my apartment (flat to you UK-ers), I said "life is so hard, and then you die". A nihilistic, negative thing to say, but quite distinctive. The following day, 13 November, Mark said loudly, "life is so hard eh, and then you die" followed by loud laughter. I captured this on my tape-walkman and the computer-audio file is posted on the website.

There are a number of other audio files in the websites "Evidence" area demonstrating the abuse to which MI5 subject me to through their paid agents.

Also in this section is a very interesting article by journalist Bernard Levin, which followed a meeting I had with a friend in 1991, and to my mind describes in some details Levins "artists impression" of the meeting. He talks about a "madman" who "bursts into tears, and swears it is all true. And it is."

Internet Newsgroup (Usenet) archive

From May 1995 until the present day, this matter has been discussed exhaustively on internet newsgroups. The most interesting articles from the first two years of posts are documented here. This area is worth reading since most of the questions which the reader would ask, have been asked at some time or another by someone on usenet. Perhaps the very first article posted sums it all up so succinctly;

Date: Thu May 4 18:27:24 1995
Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
Subject: BBC's Hidden Shame

Remember the two-way televisions in George Orwell's 1984? The ones which watched you back? Which you could never get rid of, only the sound could be turned down?
Well the country which brought Orwell into the world has made his nightmare follow into the world after him. Since 1990 the British have been waging war against one of their own citizens using surveillance to invade privacy and a campaign of abuse in the transmitted media in their efforts to humiliate their victim.
And the most remarkable thing about it is that what they do is not even illegal - the UK has no laws to protect the privacy of its citizens, nor does it proscribe harassment or abuse except in the case of racial abuse.
A lot of people in England know this to be going on, yet so far they have maintained perfect "omerta"; not a sound, not a squeak has escaped into the English press, and for all the covert harassment absolutely nothing has come out into the public domain.
Have the British gone mad? I think we should be told.

So how much deeper will the persecutors-who-wont-admit-theyre-MI5 sink in their campaign of lies and intimidation? Each time I thought they could sink no lower, they have managed to surprise me. You thought it could never happen here? When the MI5 British Secret Police make their smears against me, it is the corruption of the Establishment, which they are part of, that is demonstrated.

14027

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3477. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 14:06:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uha9j.8014$4q5.401@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31344

Keith Dysart wrote:
>> Why would anyone refuse to calculate the length of
>> 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms? I think I
>> was the first to calculate it at 43.4 degrees.
>
> Exactly. Why would anyone refuse?

Nobody has refused so it is a rhetorical question
the meaning of which is obscure.

> So the next question is: What is the phase change
> at the terminals of the black box?

You list the phase changes at the terminals of the
black boxes. An s-parameter analysis will prove those
are valid values. Have you done that s-parameter
analysis yet?

b1 = s11*a1 + s12*a2

b2 = s21*a1 + s22*a2

The phase shift is the relative phase between b1 and a2.
And also the relative phase between b2 and a1.

> 1) -93 degrees? (previous answer when it was a capacitor)

I might be wrong about that one. It might instead be
180 - 93, but that would just be a stupid math mistake.
The main thing is that it is different from the other two.

> 2) 36.6 degrees? (previous answer when it was 10 degrees of 100 ohm
> line)
> 3) 0 degrees? (previous answer when it was 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
> line)

There's nothing wrong with those answers except maybe
a stupid math error. Each condition indeed does have a
different phase shift that can be measured one inch on
the other side of the terminals if one is simply allowed
to make those measurements. If s11 is measured and stamped
on the black boxes, the phase changes can be easily
calculated.

This is an example of how models can get you into trouble.
Not allowing us to look inside the black box doesn't change
the laws of physics and make all the phase shifts the same.
It just means that the phase shifts are unknown and need

to be measured.

Using that same logic, if you were shackled at the bottom of Carlsbad Caverns, night and day would stop happening just because you couldn't see it happening.

Do you really expect us to believe that the phase shift is the same for all the black boxes but changes abruptly when the reflection coefficients are measured?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3478. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 14:24:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_ya9j.80416$Um6.49573@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31345

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So the next question is: What is the phase change
> at the terminals of the black box?

It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
about two different phases.

```
---Z01---+---Z02---

Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

Vref1<--|<--Vref2
```

I am talking about the phase shift in the forward waves
across the impedance discontinuity, i.e. the phase shift
between Vfor1 and Vfor2. The list of phase shifts is
the phase shift in the forward voltages at the impedance
discontinuity. It is different for all the black boxes.

If you are talking about the phase between Vfor1 and Vref1,
then, yes, that phase is the same for all the black boxes.
It is impossible for it to be otherwise.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3479. MI5-Persecution: Comparing the MI5 Persecution with German Final Solution (16210)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 14:27:15 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111614271221@4ax.com>
Source record: 31346
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 16 April, 1999

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This
Please.... keep your response to one page!. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

BBC newscaster Nicholas Witchell cant stop himself laughing

During 1990-91 there were very many instances of "interactive television" where newscasters and other TV presenters saw on a screen before them what was happening in my home, and reacted, frequently by laughing at me. During this period I unfortunately did not record these programmes. For the last year or two, I have been recording everything I watch, and there has been a drastic decrease in such incidents.

However, on occasion, television presenters do still engage in "interactive watching" and react to what they see. This has been evident with Jon Snow of Channel Four News recently - a particularly interesting case, since it has been established that he cannot be corrupted by money (it is well-documented that MI5 offered him a tax-free salary and he turned them down). I wonder what device MI5 are using to encourage him to do the "interactive watching"?

On Saturday 10 April 1999 at 7pm, Nicholas Witchell on BBC2 News reacted when he saw that I was watching the programme, and I have his reactions stored safely on videotape. I have watched this tape several times and I am entirely confident that my evaluation of his reactions is correct. For several minutes his upper lip quivered in mirth as he attempted to keep a straight face. Then finally his self-control evaporated through the excuse of a weak joke and his face collapsed into a grin.

The strange thing is that I dont know why he was laughing at me, what I had done recently to "deserve" to be laughed at. The MI5 persecutors usually manage to invent some justification as to why people should laugh at and/or abuse me ("hes an X", "it was so funny" etc), so Mr Witchell could have been laughing for any number of reasons. Perhaps he found the views I have been expressing in these articles amusing? I suppose if youre paid enough money and ordered to laugh then even the most innocuous thing becomes funny.

Jon Snow of Channel Four News cant stop himself smirking, either.

On 12 February 1999 I was watching Channel Four News presented by Jon Snow. As usual, I was recording the programme, so that if anything out of

the ordinary happened, Id be able to go back and watch it again.

Now, Jon Snow, by his own claim, is uncorruptible. He says he turned down an offer of a substantial tax-free salary from MI5 - they wanted to make him their mouthpiece, and he told them where to get off.

So you will be most surprised to learn that Jon Snow "interactively watched" me that evening, and on many other evenings. Approximately fifteen minutes into the programme, he announced that the US President would be making a live appearance at about 7.30pm; I looked at the clock on the mantelpiece; and Snow saw me looking at the clock, and visibly tried to suppress a smirk.

Uncorruptible, are you, Mister Snow? If not money, then why are you watching me, Mister Snow? Are they forcing you to watch me? Cant you turn the monitor off, Mister Snow?

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

Comparing the MI5 Persecution with German "Final Solution"

It might seem offensive to compare the mass murder of millions of civilians in wartime with the peacetime persecution of merely one person. Yet the comparison has been coursing through my mind for several years now, because the brutality of German intent to "sub-humans" is very much comparable to the brutality of British intent to someone they vituperate and term "not up to British standards". The methods may differ, but the persecutors mindset is the same.

The Germans first targeted the mentally disabled, too

During WW2 millions of ethnic Russians, Poles, Jews, mentally ill, gypsies and other minorities were rounded up and murdered in purpose-built camps by the German regime, in the name of "racial superiority". Fifty years on, the British Secret Police, MI5, instituted a campaign of mass hysteria; but in their cowardice, limited their activities to one single victim.

It is instructive to note that the early German "cleansing" effort was directed primarily not at Jews, but at the mentally ill. The Nazis set up the T4 project in the thirties to "cleanse" away 70,000 mentally disabled people, including schizophrenics and epileptics. After WW2 the Jews with their media influence used the reaction from the holocaust to roll back anti-semitism in the Western countries; however, the mentally ill are today still a persecuted group in the modern Western world as they were under the Nazis (the current Jewish home secretary in the UK intends to bring in laws for incarceration without any criminal charge for some mentally ill people - he protects his own minority, but does nothing for the other minorities in todays society), and this continuing bias forms a central cause for the current acts of persecution in the UK.

Widespread knowledge of what is happening to the "un-British" minority

In both the German persecution of the thirties and early forties, and the current British persecution, many, many people are well aware of whats happening. There is widespread complicity through inaction of populace; and in a substantial proportion of the mainstread population, the persecution had/has widespread enthusiastic support; yet in both the German case in the 1940s and the British today, the existence of persecution is a mass secret which must be never admitted out loud. In the recent Lawrence case this "secret bigotry" has been termed "institutionalised racism", and that is a very good word for what the British are doing today The persecutory attitudes and omerta regarding them are so deeply ingrained in the national psyche that they define the national mood

During WW2 many Germans knew minorities were disappearing, and through inaction quietly condoned their government's mass murder of "un-German" minorities and inferior "foreigners"; and in the 1990s, similarly, many English people know what the MI5 British Secret Police have been doing, and not only condone it, but actively take part, because of xenophobia against the "un-British" unit minority that is the target of "British" actions. This attitude by the British persecutors has been made explicit through the words "he's not up to British standards"; the British seem to have found their very own "untermenschen" to victimise.

Why these obsessive "holy wars" happen

This type of aggression occurs when the majority is threatened or humiliated in some way, economically, militarily or culturally. In pre-WW2 Germany the threat was primarily economic and military, following Germany's humiliating defeat in the first world war and the reparations it was forced to pay. In modern Britain, one might guess that the majority English who are behind the persecution feel pressured by the swiftly diminishing status of Britain in the world, and the rapidly increasing coloured colonisation of their country, which in time will see the ethnic English a minority in their own land, and their more antisocial elements, unable to reply to the obvious threat, instead project their aggression onto another, weaker, unit minority

In both cases there is a whiff of "holy war" or irrational obsession with the persecution. Certainly the German behaviour fifty years ago bordered on the not-quite-sane, and the current British behaviour towards their chosen victim is strongly tinged with a leave-taking of reason. And the choices open to the victims are the same, since MI5 will never allow me to escape them, "if he tries to run away we'll find him", just like the commandant of Auschwitz telling the new arrivals, "the only escape is through the chimney".

The Victim Will Destroy Us if We Dont Destroy Him First

The persecutors propaganda is the same. Fifty years ago the Germans said, "if we don't do it to the Jews then the Jews will do it to us"; and MI5's propaganda in the early nineties concentrated on their victim as a "monster" aesome "untermenschen" minority.

"We are decent fellows" say the Brutal Persecutors

During the course of researching this article I read part of the very interesting book, "Hitler - A Study in Tyranny", by Alan Bullock. This volume contains a quote from Himmler on the "Final Solution";

"Most of you know what it means when a hundred corpses are lying side by side, or five hundred or one thousand. To have stuck it out, and at the same time .... to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history which has never been written and is never to be written."

In the MI5 persecution, too, there is a thread of deliberate brutality to the sick and vulnerable, while the persecutors maintain that "we are decent fellows". There is almost a conscious schizophrenia in the self-attitudes of the Security Service operatives and those in the public who they employ against me, which reflects the contradiction evident in the German attitude above. On the one hand, they stoop to the lowest and most base behaviour; yet at the same time, the MI5 operatives tell themselves that since they are civilised British people, then surely they must by definition be "decent fellows". Any indecency is made the fault of the victim; "hes making us persecute him, so we need feel no guilt".

Yet the conduct is atypical of the way these peoples see their normal modes of behaviour. Befslaughter was not typical of normal German behaviour up to that point. Similarly, the current MI5 abuse goes against the grain of British self-image as being "reserved" and "decent", since they are using terms of abuse which are common among blacks and other supposedly less-developed races, but not among the English.

Conclusion

The ultimate aim of both persecutions is the humiliation and physical extinction of the persecuted group. The Germans did this in a very direct way; the British Secret Police MI5 are acting indirectly and relying on self-extinction of their target, because in peacetime and in the current somewhat false climate of "political correctness" more direct methods are impossible. If MI5 undertook more direct action the mass "omerta" would be broken.

I have written this article with sincerity to show how a historically recent persecution in another country parallels what is being done in this country today. In both cases, the evil-doers are of their countries establishments, and rely on widespread tacit support to maintain the persecution and omerta around it. While the holocaust was undoubtedly the greater evil, it is important to be aware of the fact that had the Germans not been defeated fifty years ago, their plans would have gone through to total completion. In Britain today no force threatens the "permanent government" of which the Security Service forms a part; and it looks very unlikely that the wrongs perpetrated by the MI5 secret police will ever be revealed to public view, and the British secret state brought to justice for its evil actions.

16210

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------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
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3480. MI5-Persecution: MI5 Waste Taxpayer Millions on Pointless Hate-Campaign (18393)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 14:56:03 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111614560081@4ax.com>
Source record: 31347
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 30 April, 1999

If You Intend To Reply, Please Read This
Please.... keep your response to one page!. Faxes over a page or two will be deleted without being read.

Somewhere between 0 and 100%

The last few days there have been no clear recordable instances of abuse. However, while travelling on the Underground, while walking around near my home and going to friends homes, I am constantly troubled by thoughts that those people over there might be about to get at me; that the couple sitting in the opposite seats laughing are in fact laughing at me; et cetera, et cetera.

A comment by a scientist to the BSE inquiry sticks in my mind. He described the possible scale of the epidemic as "between 0% and 100%". It might not be happening, it might not happen at all, to any discernable degree.... or it might be total. Without clear recording, which seems to have become impossible the last couple of weeks, there is no way of knowing whether the harassment really is continuing, whether we have entered a temporary hiatus, or whether perhaps it has perhaps stopped for now.

But for the time being I think there arent any reasons to dicontinue these faxes. I only re-started them six weeks ago in response to a resumption of MI5 harassment; and I think I will need to be more convinced of absence of persecution before I discontinue my complaints.

The Newscasters are still watching

In the last few weeks there have been at least a couple of fairly overt instances of "interactive watching" by newscasters. I reported this in a previous "MI5 Persecution Update".

These instances are really very rare compared to 1990-91, when there were many dozens of such occurrences. Undoubtedly the reduction is due to my practice of videotaping everything I see. Recently I had the opportunity of showing this years "happenings" (Jon Snow/Nicholas Witchell) to my psychiatrist, and he agreed that in both cases the newscasters were expressing merriment without visible cause, and that objectively it might be possible for my claims to be true - although of course other people reported similar thoughts to him, and this thinking is usually a symptom of illness.

Read About the MI5 Persecution on the World Wide Web

The March 1998 issue (number 42) of .net Magazine reviews the website describing it as an "excellent site". Since August 11, 1996 over 50,000 people have browsed this website.

You are encouraged to read the web pages which include

a FAQ (frequently asked questions) section outlining the nature of the persecutors, their methods of harassment through the media, people at work and among the general public

an evidence section, which carries audio and video clips of media and workplace harassment, rated according to how directly I think they refer to me

objective descriptions of the state security agencies involved

scanned texts of the complaints I have made to media and state security agencies involved

posts which have been made to netnews over the last four years on this topic

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

MI5 Waste Taxpayer Millions on Pointless Hate-Campaign

Recently I was talking to an independent observer about the nature and purpose of the perceived campaign of persecution against me. The person I spoke to, a highly intelligent man, said he was struck by the utter pointlessness of the perceived campaign against me. He also said that, if my theories were in fact true, many people would have to be involved, in the surveillance itself, and in the technical side of the delivery of information from my home to TV studios for example, if the "interactive watching" were happening as described. He voiced these thoughts without any prompting from me; but both I and other observers had arrived at pretty much the same conclusions, some years ago.

I saw a team of four men at Toronto Airport in 1993

To carry out the surveillance alone, full-time, would employ four or five men, or their equivalent in terms of man-hours. Each man would "work" an eight-hour shift, so you would need at least three men doing the surveillance, plus a connecting link / manager. An indicator that this estimate is correct arrived in 1993, when I was accosted by one of a group of four men at Toronto Airport; he said, laughing, "if he tries to run away well find him". Plainly these were the men who had been involved in the intrusive surveillance of me for the preceding three years.

On other occasions, I have seen the same man on two or three occasions. On one such occasion, at Ottawas Civic Hospital in November 1996; he gave his name to the doctor as "Alan Holdsworth" or some such; my hearing is not very good sometimes and I am not sure of the surname, although I am sure "Alan" was his first name. I saw exactly the same man again in Ottawa, at the airport, in July 1998. Obviously, other people must be "working" with

this person; he would not be the sole agent employed in this case.

Usenet readers views on the Cost to MI5 of Running the Campaign

Here's what a couple of other people on internet newsgroups / Usenet (uk.misc) had to say regarding the cost of running such an operation...

PO: >Have some sense, grow up and smell reality. What you are talking about
PO: >would take loads of planning, tens of thousands of pounds and lots of
PO: >people involved in the planning, execution and maintenance of it. You
PO: >must have a very high opinion of yourself to think you are worth it.

and......

PM: >But why? And why you? Do you realize how much it would cost to keep
PM: >one person under continuous surveillance for five years? Think about
PM: >all the man/hours. Say they _just_ allocated a two man team and a
PM: >supervisor. OK., Supervisor's salary, say, #30,000 a year. Two men,
PM: >#20,000 a year each. But they'd need to work in shifts -- so it would
PM: >be six men at #20,000 (which with on-costs would work out at more
like
PM: >#30,000 to the employer.)
PM: >
PM: >So, we're talking #30,000 x 6. #180,000. plus say, #40,000 for the
PM: >supervisor. #220,000. Then you've got the hardware involved. And
PM: >any transcription that needs doing. You don't think the 'Big Boss'
PM: >would listen to hours and hours of tapes, do you.
PM: >
PM: >So, all in all, you couldn't actually do the job for much less than
PM: >a quarter million a year. Over five years. What are you doing that makes
PM: >it worth the while of the state to spend over one and a quarter million
PM: >on you?

Those are pretty much the sort of calculations that went through my head once I stopped to consider what it must be costing them to run this operation. At the very least, a quarter million a year - and probably much more, given the intrusive and human-resource-intensive methods employed. Times nine years. Equals well over two million pounds - and probably much, much more.

Its wasteful for someone with my skills to be unemployed

The wastefulness of the MI5 campaign against me is not just that of futile expenditure on their side. It is also extremely wasteful for someone with my talents to be unemployed and on a disability pension. I am highly qualified in numerate disciplines, yet am unable to work, specifically because of the MI5 hate-campaign against me. It is a terrible waste of resources for a supposedly efficient economy like that of the UK to be squandering the talents of a skilled and capable worker.

I made every effort to remain in employment for as long as I could, but ultimately I was defeated by MI5s employment of massive resources specifically targeted on my workplaces with the sole aim of seeing me

evicted from those workplaces. You might expect this sort of behaviour from the Stasi or some other secret police force in a communist country where labour is cheap, and the governments aim on seeing its citizens confined; but for a supposedly free and efficient economy like Britains, the wastefulness resulting both directly and indirectly from the Security Services activities is simply criminal, and should never be allowed.

The international dimension means the costs are multiplied many times overoer had any sense, then they have surely taken leave of them over the last nine years.

Four years of persecution in Canada

The persecution re-started within less than five minutes of my arrival in Canada, as documented above, and in the "frequently asked questions" article on the website. The words, "if he tries to run away well find him" spoken by one of the harassers at Toronto Airport are now imprinted on my mind.

A year later I emigrated to Canada, intending to find a job and settle there, hoping that MI5s interest in me might dim with time. I did manage to find work there, but my hopes of avoiding Security Service interest were ground into dust. As detailed above, I saw the same man in November 1996 and July 1998, both times in Ottawa. Apart from these encounters, there were numerous incidents between 1994 and 1998 of harassment, of an identical nature and in most cases using identical words to what had occurred in the UK. It became quite clear to me that the permanent surveillance and harassment operation which MI5 had subjected me to in England was being continued.

For a team of four or five men to be employed overseas must cost a lot more than if they operate in their home country. And for MI5 to continue the operation for a period of over four years, continuously, must cost many hundreds of thousands of pounds. This confirms my belief that the state is funding the campaign against mehat the Security Service receives current annual funding of #160M. Divided by 1850 staff, works out at #86,000. But the unit annual cost of each "watcher" must be much higher than this, especially given the frequently mobile and overseas nature of their actions of the last few years. A very conservative figure might be a little over #100,000 pa for each of a team of five people, or half a million pounds per year. For nine years, so far. So the most conservative estimate of the surveillance element alone is perhaps four or five million pounds since 1990.

This guesstimate is of course theoretical - I am not privy to inside details of how MI5 split their funding. But to take some other examples, the cost of a US counter-surveillance specialist per day is USD 5,000. Even if the agents permanently assigned to me are not of this calibre - even if they employ specialists when difficult work planting bugs etc is encountered - their salary and support costs must still be very high. The individual agents are doing well for themselves as they are well-paid to exercise psychopathic instincts which in any sane society

would see them in prison; but the taxpayers who must fund this terribly wasteful exercise are being "done" out of hundreds of thousands of pounds each year.

It must be emphasised that the above estimates are highly conservative. Besides the surveillance operation, it must carry a high cost in man-hours to propagate covert slanders through the population; to setup and maintain the "interactive watching" links to TV and radio stations, which these organisations continue desparately to "lie and deny"; and to induce antipathy in co-workers which would not otherwise exist.

Why they are wasting Millions of Pounds on a "Nobody from South London"

As remarked in the prologue to this article, it is really most extraordinary that the Security Service spends a chunk of its budget, every year for nine years so far, on a meaningless campaign against a "nobody from South London". That they are spending such a large amount of money has been confirmed to me on several occasions, usually by oblique references to "its costing this country millions". The supposed "logic" behind the persecution is that MI5 wish to avoid their harassment of me, and the involvement of the UK media, to be made public; yet as the reader will appreciate that is a circular argument, "theyre doing it because they want to keep it secret and avoid humiliation for themselves and their country" begs the question, "why did they start doing it in the first place?", to which in truth I myself do not know the answer.

Plainly MI5 with its rich budget can afford half a million pounds a year to waste on a "nobody from South London". Some time ago I was talking to a British surveillance professional on Compuserve who told me "this work costs a lot of money and is usally because the person I am following has done something (usually criminal) to warrant all this money and time being spent." Yet in this particular case it is plainly not the "victims fault" that the harassment is taking place. The hate-campaign against me is completely the creation of the obsessive psychologies of the MI5 agents who have made themselves my persecutors; it is obviously a "personal" campaign for them, and for years they misuse taxpayer funding to feed their insane, unnatural and fixated fantasies.

18393

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3481. MI5-Persecution: Four Years of MI5 Persecution Posts on Internet Newsgroups (20576)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 15:24:24 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111615242128@4ax.com>
Source record: 31248
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

Four Years of "MI5 Persecution" Posts on Internet Newsgroups

For approximately the first three years of the MI5 persecution, from June 1990 until late 1992, I kept as quiet as possible, in the hope that by not reacting, MI5s interest in me would decrease and they would simply go away of their own accord. This is the sort of behaviour some people employ against bullies; if the bullies arent getting a reaction, then they might simply go away and victimize someone else.

Unfortunately, this tactic didnt work. The quieter I became, the more shrill and hysterical the noise from the Security Service operatives. For about two years I didnt watch TV news at all. Yet this only heightened their obsessed fixation; they continued to follow me wherever I went, they continued to induce harassment at work by managers and fellow workers, and they continued to encourage me to commit suicide. They seemed to regard my refusal to react as a crime which they would have to "put right" by ever more extreme forms of abuse.

Finally, in 1995, I changed tactics radically. Since late 1994 I had had accounts with internet providers in Ontario, Canada. I discovered the cornucopia of internet newsgroups, on every topic from consumer electronics, to politics and legal topics, and I discovered online services such as Compuserve and AOL. In May 1995, I made the first posting to the conspiracy newsgroup, on the subject of "BBCs Hidden Shame".

BBC's Hidden Shame

The internet newsgroup discussion, which has now reached its fourth anniversary, started with an article in alt.conspiracy, which I reproduce here.

Date: Thu May 4 18:27:24 1995
Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
Subject: BBC's Hidden Shame

Remember the two-way televisions in George Orwell's 1984? The ones which watched you back? Which you could never get rid of, only the sound could be turned down?

Well the country which brought Orwell into the world has made his nightmare follow into the world after him. Since 1990 the British have been waging war against one of their own citizens using surveillance to invade privacy and a campaign of abuse in the transmitted media in their efforts to humiliate their "victim".

And the most remarkable thing about it is that what they do is not even illegal - the UK has no laws to protect the privacy of its citizens, nor does it proscribe harassment or abuse except in the case of racial abuse.

A lot of people in England know this to be going on, yet so far they have maintained perfect "omerta"; not a sound, not a squeak has escaped into the English press, and for all the covert harassment absolutely nothing has come out into the public domain.

Have the British gone mad? I think we should be told

At this point, I did not name MI5 as my persecutors. I was still unsure that they were the ones responsible for the "psychological terrorism". In followup posts however I did name them; and the persecutors have never denied the claim; so I think my guess is valid. (The Security Service Tribunal in 1997 have said "no determination in your favour was made", but it is a well established fact that MI5 lies routinely to the Tribunal which has never found in favour of a plaintiff, so no conclusions can be drawn from this.)

This first post was made to alt.conspiracy, but further posts were made to the UK-local newsgroups, in particular uk.misc but also uk.legal and uk.politics (which is now called uk.politics.misc). Some time ago I tried to take the battle to the Compuserve forums, UKPOLITICS (which is now called UKCURRENT - current affairs), but my articles were censored by the forum operators. Such censorship is impossible on the internet newsgroups.

Police Refuse to Act

I have complained several times to the Metropolitan Police, who have each time refused to help.

From: Green <Green@guidion.demon.co.uk>
Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.politics,alt.politics.british,soc.culture.british
Subject: Re: MI5 Persecution: Why Aren't the British Police Doing Their Job?
Reply-To: Green@guidion.demon.co.uk
Date: Sun Apr 7 21:13:30 1996

In article <DpIE0r.736.0.bloor@torfree.net>
bu765@torfree.net "Mike Corley" writes:

>Last Easter (1995) I went into the local police station in London and spoke to
>an officer about the harassment against me. But I couldn't provide tangible
>evidence; what people said, in many cases years ago, is beyond proof, and
>without something to support my statements I cannot expect a police officer to
>take the complaint seriously.

This in itself dos not suggest that the police have it in for you. The old bill operates on extremely tight spending limits forced on them by that pillock Michael Howard, and without evidence, they often have higher priorities than chasing something that cannot go to court.

I doubt that the police are actually being leant on, but they probably realise that if they looked into this, they would be leant on hard. The met always stays away from anything that looks like it has Defence, Security or secret service interest already,

because they realise that they are below these government agencies in the general pecking order.

If I walked into my local nick and complained that MI5 were snooping on me, they would show me the door without even looking at my evidence, because that bored desk seargant with only five years to go before he retires doesn't want to start fucking about with somebody who has incurred the wrath of Stella Rimington. He would rather deal with the lost dogs and driving licence producers, eat his cheese and pickle sandwiches and piss off home at the end of his shift than have some high ranking spook having a go at his boss and getting him a bollocking.

In short, you have earned much sympathy but little surprise. Just remember that saying about the enemy of your enemies.

Most recently, I wrote in March 1999 to Charing Cross Police Station CID. They did not acknowledge or reply to my letter. When I phoned them up, the detective Id written to treated me to a sadly not unusual display of police bigotry, with an uneducated rant about "your paranoid rubbish".

It would be nice to think that such uneducated bigotry is something other than wholly typical of police behaviour, but unfortunately that is an illusion that is rapidly dispelled.

Uncorruptible Jon Snow of Channel Four News

From previous articles the reader will know what I think Jon Snow has recently been watching me while he reads Channel Four News in the evening. Recently I digitized a few moments of one such broadcast, where his face twists into a smile, without there being anything in the news broadcast to cause merriment. Here is a usenet post from some time ago on MI5s "bought and paid for" tools in the so-called "free" press.

Peter Harding (harding@ermine.ox.ac.uk) wrote:
: I was at speakers' corner on Sunday. There was one chap who was bellowing
: about something or other, I don't know what, but one thing he said to
: someone caught my ear:

: "BBC, MI5, same thing."

Can't disagree with that sentiment.

Wasn't it documented that MI5 sometimes "bought" journalists and broadcasters?
I remember reading a report by some jouralist who had been offered an extra
tax-free income by MI5 to become their covert mouthpiece, and had refused.
.....
> : >mouthpiece, and had refused.
> :
> : It was Jon Snow of Channel 4.
>
> Was it reported in any of the papers?

It has been reported several times. The most recent was in Private Eye, a few months back. As I recall they also wanted information from him; journalists would be a natural choice for members of the Security Service

and the Secret Intelligence Service for information sources.

> It might be interesting to see what he had to say regarding their
> attempt to recruit him.

He was most concerned that many others would have accepted such an offer. However, we can probably make an educated guess as to some of those who accepted: Nigel West (Rupert Allason, MP) and Chapman Pincher would come near to the top of the list.

--
\/ David Boothroyd. Socialist and election analyst. Omne ignotum pro magnifico.
British Elections and Politics at
http://www.qmw.ac.uk/~laws/election/home.html
I wish I was in North Dakota. Next General Election must be before 22nd May '97
The House of Commons now : C 324, Lab 272, L Dem 25, UU 9, PC 4, SDLP 4, SNP 4, UDUP 3, Ind 1, Ind UU 1, Spkrs 4. Government majority = 1. Telephone Tate 6125.

Corrupt Security Service agents steal millions from taxpayers

Money is of course a factor in the grand equation which is the MI5 persecution. It costs money for the Security Service to "buy" people in the media etc. But that is only a small part of their expenditure of taxpayers resources. Most of the expenditure is directly on the salaries if the agents involved; and in this post I put forward the theory that MI5 are trying to draw out their involvement for as long as possible, very cynically, to maximise their income and line their own pockets.

At each stage they have tried to pretend that I am something out of the ordinary. Either I was very stupid ("he's an idiot") or very clever ("he's like a genius"). Either I was a threat to Western civilization (Levin once referred to me as the next Hitler) or I was completely defenceless ("a soft toy").

Now, it should be obvious to any person with common-sense that I am not out of the ordinary in any way. I have an IQ which is average for the Web, I am racially white European, and there are plenty of other people with schizophrenia or epilepsy out there who haven't been targeted for MI5 attention, so why me?

I think the answer is that the MI5 agents who harass me have cynically exploited the situation by painting me as extraordinary in order to assure themselves of well-paid employment funded by the ordinary British taxpayer. To put it bluntly, they are stealing millions of pounds from the taxpayer to feed their own pockets.

This assertion is supported by the observation that it's the same agents who are doing the harassment. Six months ago in a local hospital I was harassed by someone whose face I had seen (he had stared straight at me aggressively, at the time I just thought it was some nutter but it turns out he was one of "them") aboard a KLM flight a couple of years ago. It's presumably been the same people most of the time. I've seen the way contractors act when they don't want their positions terminated. Would these agents really want to lose their well-paid employment harassing me? Presumably they are promising their bosses a "breakthrough" (ie my demise) real-soon-now and have been for the last seven years, while all the while these MI5 agents skim millions

off the taxpayer.

I wouldn't mind a job like that. Perhaps if I persecute myself a little bit, like standing in front of a mirror and shouting mindless obscenities, do you reckon I'd get a slice of the caky Service Tribunal. This year Nick Brooks, current Tribunal Secretary, confirmed to me that he could not think of a single case where the Tribunal had found in favour of a complainant. Here is my usenet post from two years ago.

Subject: MI5: "It wasn't us"
Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.legal
Organization: Toronto Free-Net

"The Security Service Tribunal have now investigated your complaint and have asked me to inform you that no determination in your favour has been made on your complaint."

Signed ER Wilson, Tribunal Secretary

Well that's a relief then. All that spamming for nothing eh. Gaw blimey, if they say they're not doing it then it can't be them, can it?

In a recent letter to Mr Brooks I expressed the opinion that the Tribunal were unable to fulfil their responsibilities in the face of MI5 falsehoods. Nevertheless, I do intend to make another complaint to the Tribunal in the near future, despite the Tribunal appearing to be a toothless watchdog.

Discrimination against a Unit Minority

MI5 have been very clear in their instructions as to what I should do. They have openly shouted at me the word "suicide", and also from the other abuse it is clear that they want my existence terminated.

This point is covered in more detail in a previous article. The following post describes the xenophobic nature of MI5s campaign against me. They have refined their bigotry down to a unit minority, yet they make use of the discrimination against the mentally ill which is a feature of current British society.

Subject: Re: MI5 says "Kill Yourself"
Newsgroups: uk.misc,uk.legal,uk.politics.misc,uk.media
References: <zlsiida.4248.3258FE24@fs1.mcc.ac.uk>
<53eeev$cmg@axalotl.demon.co.uk>
Organization: Toronto Free-Net
Distribution:

iain@hotch.demon.co.uk (Iain L M Hotchkies) wrote:
>Indeed. If you've ever had a 'conversation' with someone suffering
>from florid schizophrenia, you'll know how difficult it can be to
>'argue' with them.

I don't have florid symptoms. But I'm in a difficult situation, because those people who don't know, aren't going to believe, and those who do, they just go

along with the crowd. It's never a good idea to go against the grain, and the grain here is defined by interests in the establishment and the media. Even people who could say out loud what was happening won't, because then there's a risk that they'll be seen as traitors and ostracised.

Usually this type of 'hidden abuse' is racial and targetted at a racial minority within a country. You keep the minorities out of the good jobs, but you don't admit discrimination exists. It happens everywhere, not just in Britain. The persecution that is going on now is in reality a refined form of racism. Instead of "nigger" it's "nutter", and abusing the mentally ill is still socially acceptable today. In 50 years it might not be, but today there isn't any social or legal sanction against it.

So really they've refined racial harassment down to a minority of one. The words may be different, but the methods are the same.

20576

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

3482. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 15:47:46 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <d1iam3p0t1pb68uf0oechoegabqvv6drqk@4ax.com>
Source record: 31249

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 08:06:18 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>> 2) 36.6 degrees? (previous answer when it was 10 degrees of 100 ohm
>> line)
>> 3) 0 degrees? (previous answer when it was 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
>> line)
>
>There's nothing wrong with those answers except maybe
>a stupid math error.

Stupid math errors must be valid answers then?

3483. MI5-Persecution: BBC Newscasters Lie & Deny Theyre Watching Me (22759)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 15:53:32 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111615532924@4ax.com>
Source record: 31250
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution: BBC Newscasters Lie & Deny They're Watching Me

Central to the persecution campaign waged against me for some nine years now by the Security Service is their use of the media, and in particular the broadcast media, to make clear to me that I am under surveillance and being watched within my own home, even by BBC newscasters while they read the news. This is really an act of arrogance; MI5 and their tools in the television and radio are so sure that they can never be caught, that they have many times made explicity clear on broadcast programmes that they are as capable of seeing me as I am of seeing the broadcast pictures. Even when they have known I am taping the programmes they still carry on this practice; for examples of TVand radio presenters caught "in action", see the Evidence area of my website.

If you wish to reply to this article......
then please include your name and fax number! I provide the means for recipients to send me their thoughts on the topics discussed, but ask that you provide me with your fax number or email address if you require a response. Also would you please send not more than one or two pages, if by fax. Thank-you!

It started with a Newscaster, and it continues with Newscasters today

The very first incident in the story started with a reaction by an ITN newscaster, Sue Carpenter, in June of 1990, almost nine years ago now. She reacted to what she saw in my living room at home as she read the news. My mother had brought an apple for me into the room, whereupon the newsreader smirked and giggled, apparently finding this funny. I couldn't believe what I was seeing. I carried on watching news and other television programmes to see if presenters would show signs of "interactive watching"; to my surprise, this happened again and again. Unfortunately, I did not have my wits sufficiently about me to videotape these programmes, and it is now almost impossible to obtain recordings dating back to 1990.

However, I have been busy recording everything Ive watched the last couple of years, and the taping has yielded some nuggets, which you will find if you point your Web browser at the "evidence" area of my website, whose URL address is given above. Strangely it is not particularly the BBC who are "after me" at the moment (with the exception of occasional fire from Nicholas Witchell), but that supposed paragon of virtue and decency Jon Snow of Channel Four TV News (he actually works for ITN), who once claimed hed turned down MI5s offer of a tax-free salary. I will cover Snows recent actions in a future article.

BBCs Hidden Shame

The first ever Usenet post (internet newsgroup article) on the subject of the MI5 bugging / BBC watching occurred, as stated in a previous article, in early May 1995. It is reproduced here;

Date: Thu May 4 18:27:24 1995
Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
Subject: BBC's Hidden Shame

Remember the two-way televisions in George Orwell's 1984? The ones which watched you back? Which you could never get rid of, only the sound could be turned down?

Well the country which brought Orwell into the world has made his nightmare follow into the world after him. Since 1990 the British have been waging war against one of their own citizens using surveillance to invade privacy and a campaign of abuse in the transmitted media in their efforts to humiliate their "victim".

I suppose "BBCs Hidden Shame" is more of a wish than a fact. It may be hidden, but the BBC and other media and security organisations seem to have no shame whatever in their anti-social, not to say criminal, actions. Nor do the general public, who seem quite happy to parrot the vilest obscenities without much hesitation or apparently thought.

Martyn Lewis, Nicholas Witchell and the rest

Most of the harassment occurred in 1990-92, when I wasnt making any recordings, and the BBC wont release copies of current affairs programmes from that period.... so although I can remember there were many incidents in that time, even many specifics, I cant dig up the actual programmes to flesh out the bones.

This year, there has been at least one incident with Nicholas Witchell as newsreader, which I have successfully recorded and digitized, i.e. converted into a computer Quicktime movie file. This has not yet found its way onto my website (Im a busy man, dontcha know) but you can be sure I will let the readership of these articles know when that clip makes it onto the web. The Witchell clip was recorded on Saturday 10 April 1999 at 7pm, and shows Witchell trying to restrain his features from collapsing into a smirk. First his upper lip quivers for several minutes, then with the non-excuse of a non-joke his entire face twists into a grin. It looks as if he finds me so funny, that he allows himself to submerge any pretence at professionalism in a sea of MI5-inspired sarcasm and harassment.

The two BBC newscasters whose reactions to me I can remember most vividly over the years are Martyn Lewis and Nicholas Witchell. I can remember thinking years ago that Michael Buerk was also seeing me at home; and if the other two are watching then there would be no reason why he wouldnt be doing the same; but in all honesty I cannot remember a single clear instance of his reacting through facial or verbal expression to me.

I can remember several instances of Martyn Lewis reacting to what he saw of me, however. In early 1992 I was watching the BBC news with Lewis on a small black-and-white portable TV at my then home in Oxford. I threw a term of abuse at Lewis; he flinched, then gave a grin and made a comment from which I understood that he had been on my side, but might have changed his mind as a result of what Id just said to him.

And in spring 1991 I remember Martyn Lewis clearly reacting to what he saw of me at my then accommodation in Woking, Surrey, by continuing to stare at some fixed point near the camera after the news had finished - presumably this is where the monitor interactively showing pictures of my room was located.

Why would BBC and other Newscasters Watch and Harass Me, Watching Them?

This is a very difficult question, and I dont actually know the answer. It is a matter of record that the Secret Services are very much part of the Establishment. The recent exposure of the "MI6 Agent List" on the internet, and its coverage in the newspapers, reveals how much MI5 and MI6 are recruited from the ranks of the Establishment. Obviously the relationship is bi-directional; the Establishment influences MI5/MI6, but the secret services (well, perhaps not so secret now we know who works for MI6!!!) also influence the machinery of power and information dissemination i.e. media in this country. So they must have a lot of covert leverage with the BBC and ITN.

Some of this leverage is obviously through bribery. It is a matter of record that MI5 tried some years ago to "buy" Jon Snow of Channel Four TV. He turned them down - obviously they must have approached other media people as well, and from the lack of other reports of people turning them down, it may be presumed that some other journalists will have accepted the sugared carrots put before them. Ironically, Jon Snow has been taking part in the recent "watching" actions against me - but why he has allowed himself to be used by the secret services is something which I do not know.

Perhaps the Security Service uses blackmail to twist arms of journalists into co-operating with them? I have always thought there was something slightly odd about Martyn Lewiss demeanour. At the time of the Ron Davies "rough trade" scandal it was reported that MI5 had known all about Davies predilections and the sham of his pretence to be a happily married man. Perhaps MI5 have been able to dig something up from Martyn Lewiss private life to blackmail him into acting on their behalf? And if there wasnt anything before the "newscaster watching" started then there most certainly is something now.... once theyve started watching, the newscasters will surely wish their activities to remain covered-up, and co-operate with the security service.

"Newscaster Watching" Deliberately Constructed to Mimic Schizophrenia

Presumably this is the first case in history of television journalists actually taking part in acts of real-time, live spying and reacting against one of their viewers. What you have to understand, though, is that

I was quite mentally healthy in June 1990, certainly relative to November 1992, when after two and a half years of harassment I was finally admitted to hospital as an out-patient. MI5 decided from the outset that they would make me mad; they constructed the media harassment to resemble what would be reported by a person with mental illness; and then they carried on years of abuse to inflict on me the condition which they wished to use as an excuse to cover up their abuses.

I sold my portable TV in autumn 1990 and stopped watching television regularly. I realise now that this may have been a mistake. What I should have done was to watch TV and listen to the radio, but tape-record everything and make a note of what each excerpt meant to me. I would then be in a much stronger position as regards to evidence that I am now. That is what I am trying to do now, but unsurprisingly the TV/radio presenters have stopped getting at me, now they know they are being recorded.

When I started publicising my case on internet newsgroups in 1995, I was met with the disbelief one might expect to be accorded to a mentally ill person who talks about "newscaster watching" and media persecution. Some newsgroup participants thought I had started a "troll", an invention made to obtain a reaction; one bright spark even suggested a group of psychology students were behind the articles. But most people thought the articles were symptomatic of derangement - and that is exactly what MI5 want people to think. MI5 chose me as a target because I was mildly mentally ill at the outset in 1990, although I stress my illness then was very mild in comparison with November 1992, and because they knew that enough abuse would (a) make me much more seriously ill, and (b) once I was more ill, they would "get away" with a harassment deliberately constructed to look like the symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia.

Martyn Lewis Denies & Lies, But Wont in Writing

In February 1997 I wrote to BBC Viewer & Listener Correspondence and asked them to investigate the claim that their newscasters had engaged in "real-time spying" on me. They replied that they had asked Martyn Lewis and Michael Buerk whether they had engaged in such practices, and that they had both made verbal denials to VLC, but were refusing to put their denials in writing.

To me it looks as if Lewis and Buerk are happy to lie verbally but not in writing, because written falsehoods would place them unambiguously in the wrong, whereas they can try to talk their way out of verbal lies if they are ever caught, or perhaps even deny the verbal lies completely? If they lie without shame, then why would they have any shame about future lies about lying?

BBC-VLC also said that the BBC "would never engage in any form of surveillance activity" such as that described. Clearly Martyn Lewis and the rest have lied to their own organisations personnel about their criminal actions. So much for the "objective", "truthful" BBC, a nest of shabby liars.

Summons against the BBC, for Nuisance caused by Newscaster Spying

In March 1997 I issued a civil summons against the BBC, seeking injunction against further "newscaster spying", and token damages for what the BBC had done to me until that date. The purpose of the summons was to try to "smoke out" the BBC, since obviously I did not have good evidence which would be necessary for either a civil or criminal case to be made against them. My summons was worded as follows;

1. The plaintiff is and was at all material times residing at [home address]. At some time prior to or during June 1990, persons of unknown identity entered Plaintiff's premises and installed concealed television equipment in said premises.

2. A campaign of harassment was launched against the Plaintiff by the persons of unknown identity, which in part took the form of instigating harassment by BBC TV newscasters (including specifically Michael Buerk and Martyn Lewis) as they read news bulletins, by making direct and personal comments to Plaintiff.

3. The campaigns purpose was to subject Plaintiff to great mental stress and induce mental breakdown. As a result of it Plaintiff did indeed suffer from severe mental strain in 1990-97.

4. In order to avoid the mental strain being caused to him the Plaintiff has been compelled to stop watching BBC TV news. Defendant therefore committed the tort of private nuisance, since normal use of home was interfered with.

5. Plaintiff claims a permanent injunction prohibiting further nuisance, and damages for nuisance suffered limited to 5,000.

Naturally, my attempt to smoke-out the BBC and its lying newscasters failed. The BBCs litigation department sought to have my summons struck out; and they succeeded in doing so, on the grounds of my action "disclosing no reasonable cause of action". I was also prevented from issuing further civil claims against the BBC without leave of the Court. Apparently litigants-in-person frequently / usually have their claims struck out with this wording, regardless of the merit of their claims.

BBC Suppresses my Claims of "Watching by Newscasters"

BBCs staff magazine Ariel ran my advert "BBC Newsreaders Spying on my home" for one issue in the Personal category on 8/July/1997 before it was spotted and axed by editor Robin Reynolds; please see webpage; http://www.pair.com/spook/evidence/plaint/ariel.htm
Clearly the BBC will not allow claims of its wrongdoing to be made public in the media channels it controls.

On several occasions people said to my face that harassment from the TV was happening. On the first day I worked in Oxford, I spent the evening in the local pub the Rose and Crown with the company's technical director Ian, and Phil, another employee. Ian made a few references to me and said

to Phil, as if in an aside, "Is he the bloke who's been on TV?" to which Phil replied, "Yes, I think so".

The reader might think that mere "watching" by newscasters etc might be a relatively benign happening. But it is not; it is part of MI5s framework of harassment and lies. On many occasions the reactions of the BBCs newscasters to me has been in the nature of sarcasm, implicit contempt and abuse. This is visible in Witchells news programme mentioned above, where he engages in abuse by laughing at me during his newsreading. It was particularly visible in the early period of 1990-92, and as late as Autumn 1993, when during a Newsnight broadcast Jeremy Paxman interviewed a football person about soccer hooliganism, and the interviewee gave vent to an unsubtle rant about "theyre idiots, theyre just idiots, keep up the surveillance". Paxman started grinning, showing he understood and was taking part in the abuse being perpetrated on that programme.

Conclusion

The MI5 Persecution started with harassment by television newscasters, and today harassment by TV and radio presenters still forms a key part of MI5s activities against me. When this business started in June 1990 I was in relatively good health of mind. Years of persecution by the secret police and their mouthpieces in the state-run BBC and other media eroded my health until MI5 achieved their aim of seeing me rendered mentally ill in November 1992. The diagnosis which was forced on me unfortunately and ironically meant that my reports of the harassment are disregarded, because the mentally ill are second-class citizens in todays Britain.

Yet TV and radio harassment continues, albeit in a reduced form, despite my taping all the programmes I watch, resulting in my being able to obtain and demonstrate objectively on the website instances of media presenters attacking me. Unfortunately these recorded instances are quite tenuous; I might understand them, the presenters understand what it is theyre doing, but despite many thousands of people knowing the truth of the "newscaster watching", the omerta continues and they continue to refuse to admit the truth of the matter. It is a terrible indictment of British society that there is not even one decent person willing to speak out. I look forward to the day when the truth does finally emerge, and the mass corruption which has allowed the MI5 persecution to take place is finally purged and the Establishment criminals caught and appropriately punished.

22759

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

3484. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 15:54:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <f5iam3533fvet401p43q1f4pasb8q2g2na@4ax.com>
Source record: 31251

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 14:24:58 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>about two different phases.

After weeks of this being explicitly stated by very many critics, it
just occurred to you?

Must be the onset of Netzheimers.

3485. MI5-Persecution: Molestation during Travel (24942)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:23:07 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111616230456@4ax.com>
Source record: 31252
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution: Molestation during Travel

MI5s persecution of me varies in intensity. Since 1990 it has been steady for perhaps 80% of the time; there was a notable quiet period in 1993, and another quiet period in Jan-Feb 1995, as well as a hiatus in the first two months of 1999. It puzzles me that they cease and restart, seemingly without any logic or reason. But one aspect of MI5s activities against me which is relatively predictable is this weeks articles topic, which is Molestation during Travel. Almost every time I cross the Atlantic, go to the Continent or even try to enjoy a holiday in this country, you can bet that MI5 will be there doing their utmost to wreck it all.

This aspect of the harassment is particularly relevant as I will be travelling to Europe again in a months time, with naturally the Minidisc recorder in tow; so it will be interesting to see if I can record the abuse which will almost certainly take place, either on the Tube going to the airport, at the airport, on the flight, in the terminal building - MI5 have previously instituted instances of abuse at each of these locations, so well see how much taxpayers money they waste this time, and whether it will prove possible to capture their abuse on minidisc.

Read about the MI5 Persecution on the Web

June 1992 in Polands mountain resort of Zakopane

The persecution started in June 1990, and for the first two years I stayed in the UK apart from a couple of brief day trips to Calais. By the summer of 1992 Id had enough of being cooped up in England with abusive fellow employees egged on by an abusive secret police service, and decided to spend 10 days in southern Poland, on what was intended to be a holiday at the mountain resort town of Zakopane.

Unfortunately the psychopaths of the Security Service were not willing to allow me to enjoy a holiday in peace and quiet. The journey to Zakopane was by coach from the meeting point at Londons Victoria coach station (National Express) followed by ferry followed by another coach across Europe. As we left Victoria a youth and his girlfriend started a loud tirade of abuse directed at "this bloke", where the "bloke" was never named, but it was very clear that the "bloke" was myself. The youth said "they" had "found somebody from his school, and he was always really stressed at school, a real psycho". Again, the label "they" was not elaborated on, but it was clear that "they" = the persecutors from MI5. The boy also said, "he was in a bed and breakfast for only one night and they got him". By a not unexpected coincidence I had been in a B&B in

Oxford a week previously, which had been booked from work; other things lead me to the conclusion that the company's offices were bugged for most of the 2 1/2 years that I was there, so "they" would have known a room in the B&B had been booked. After a few minutes of this I went back to where they were sitting and asked where they were travelling. The boy named a village in France, and the girl's giggling suddenly ceased; presumably it permeated to her brain cell what the purpose of the boy's abuse was.

It is now very clear to me that MI5 were trying to have me incarcerated, assaulted or killed on this trip across Europe. The degree of verbal violence inescapably leads to this conclusion. When we arrived at our destination, it became clear that many people, both in our tour group and its guide, and among the ordinary residents of the town, knew there was a movement under way to "get" me. MI5 employed many people and significant resources for an action which they knew would only take a maximum of ten days. A commercial operation would never have felt able to waste such resources on such an unproductive and temporary action; only a state-sponsored, taxpayer-funded entity like the Security Service would be able to be so wasteful.

To give some examples of what happened in those ten days; I was walking in some woods outside the town, when a Polish woman, looking at me, said the English "shit" in a strongly Polish-accented voice. For the first three years 1990-92 MI5 had been trying to force this word on me. Another example; I was walking near my "hotel" when a mother said laughing to her child, "a wiesz ze to prawdziwy wariat" which means "you know hes a real madman". And the "TV reacting" happened there too; on Polish TV, a bemused looking journalist said to another, "to jest sprawa Anglikow", which means "its the concern of the English", in other words, none of our business, despite what the English are trying to force down our throats.

Just before we left for home, I went with some others from our group to a nearby bar. There a man shouted at me the same sexual obscenity which MI5 have constantly thrown at me these last three years. I think MI5 try to justify their various terms of abuse by repeating them at me until I say them, either while conscious or while talking in my sleep; and then they seize on my saying those words to "prove" that the obscenities are "my fault", et cetera. This rather stupid reasoning of theirs can actually be seen as indicative of the psychopathic condition attributed to them in a previous article; blaming the victim for the crime you inflict on him is how psychopaths think.

Nor did the persecutors let up during the return trip. Returning on the ferry over the channel, a rather insalubrious-looking guy talked to his mates about "and you know this bloke, hes really mad you know, hes really mad". On the National Express return coach to London, a group of five or six young people started shouting at me. I slumped in my seat and tried to avoid presenting a target, so they got ever more strident - "whats the matter with you, cant you hear us?" One of the other people who had been on the trip to Poland asked them why they were shouting at me, and they said, "hes been to Cambridge", to which the co-holidayer asked them, "have

you been to Cambridge?" presumably thinking they were aggrieved fellow students, but they answered "no". Even after I left the coach at Elephant and Castle abuse continued; in the tube station, two kids started throwing abuse at me; one of them said to the other, "and you know he works?" to which the other answered "yes".

Immediate Aftermath of November 1992

As you will know from previous articles, my manager at OCG - ARIS/Oxford, Mr Mitchell, induced a mental breakdown in me in the months leading up to Nov/92. The diagnosis was regarded by the persecutors as a victory for them, because few if any people give credence to allegations of harassment when they are made by somebody suffering from schizophrenia. There is also a bias against the mentally ill, an "institutionalised bigotry" in society comparable to the institutionalised racism against blacks.

However, MI5 did not let up on persecuting me following Nov/92. In December 1992 I flew by charter jet to Alicante in Spain for two weeks recuperation. MI5 planted one of their people on the flight, a youth who tried to start some noises that "hes a nutter". One of the other passengers replied, "oh hes a nutter is he? oh well!" and the youth shut up and said nothing for the rest of the flight. I think it would be fair to say that the youth on the flight was embarrassed by what he had been asked to do in making the flight "uncomfortable" for me; he sounded defensive rather than aggressive.

My first trip to Canada in June 1993

Ive already covered this in a previous article so Ill just give a brief summary here. On 10 June 1993 I flew British Airways from Heathrow to Torontos Pearson Airport. On de-planing from the aircraft, one of a group of four fellow passengers looked at me and said, laughing, "if he tries to run away well find him". It was quite obvious that these four men were the ones who had been harassing me since 1990.

I did nothing to apprehend them or bring this incident to the attention of the airport authorities, mostly because this was my very first visit to Canada, and the last thing I wanted was to get into a dispute before I had even finished disembarking. In retrospect, I can see this was a terrible mistake; I should have made every effort to detain and identify these people.

Subsequently I have made numerous attempts to obtain the names of these people from British Airways passenger lists, by talking to BA, through a lawyer in Ontario, through a solicitor in England, through the UK police, and also through private detectives in the UK. But all my efforts have come to nothing. BA have told me they keep passenger lists for a period of seven years, so they will still have the list for this 1993 flight. I did not see or hear anything during the rest of my visit to Ontario in 1993 which would have lead me to believe that I was being watched or followed.

Journey across Canada in summer 1994

As I think Ive already said in previous articles I emigrated to Canada in late May 1994. For six weeks between late May 1994 and early July 1994 I travelled across Canada from coast to coast, starting in Toronto, visiting various cities and ending up in British Columbia. I saw this both as something of a holiday, and the chance to get to know a little better my adopted country.

As you can guess, MI5 followed me everywhere I went during these six weeks. In Toronto, where I started this trip in late May, I was spoken about by one youth to another with the words "hes an idiot", to which the other replied, laughing sympathetically, "good luck to him".

A couple of days later I went to Montreal and stayed at the YMCA downtown. As you can guess (this is all so predictable, isnt it?) MI5 followed me there and bugged my room at the YMCA. Not only that, but they managed to set-up an instance of "newscaster reaction" from a local television station; while I was watching a Vermont TV news programme on the set in my room, the woman reporter said, "well theyre just tired and they want to go home", which sounds like a pretty unprofessional thing to say until you realise she was trying to say of me that I was the one that was supposed to be tired, and they (ie MI5) wanted me to go home to the UK.

On the bus journey across the North American continent, it was quite clear that MI5 were following me every step on the way. For the first part of the journey they actually put someone on the bus with me, a youth who said at me "that guys paranoid" and tried to incite other passengers to attack me. I stopped for a couple of days in Winnipeg in central Canada, and on leaving the town heard on the radio a female presenter ranting about "insanity! insanity!". It is very tiring travelling such a long distance by bus; I took the journey in two steps, each of about 36 hours; and it is especially tiring when you know MI5 are watching you and harassing you every step of the way.

When I finally got to Vancouver, MI5 instituted the usual harassment, in very short order. I was surprised how quickly they were able to induce hatred towards me in elements of the general populace; the Security Service must have employed a number of agents and serious resources in a very short period of time; and for no real gain, because I havent been back to BC for almost five years, so all their "work" appears to be for nothing. In downtown Vancouver a street person said in front of me, "theyre all talking about him". For a few days I was staying at Pauls Guest House (345 W.14th Ave); on the day I left, the owner Paul shouted at no-one in particular, "hes going to Victoria" - which was quite accurate, I was indeed going to the provincial capital Victoria on Vancouver Island. But I had not told anyone at the guest house where I was going; I had only mentioned to my parents back in England on the phone that I was going away from Vancouver for a few days. Which leads me to suppose that MI5s bugging of the phone in my parents house yielded the "intelligence" that I intended to visit Victoria, and they had passed the information on to Paul.

When I got to Victoria it was again obvious that the persecutors were "doing their stuff" there as well. On the street I was identified as being English, although I had not said anything so my accent hadnt given me away; and returning by ferry to the mainland, I was abused by a Canadian woman who said, "hes a nutter! you can run but you cant hide". During my years in Canada I have never heard the word "nutter" on any other occasion; I do not think it is part of Canadians vocabulary; so the Canadian woman on the ferry, who was obviously talking about me, must have been supplied with this word by the English persecutors. And once I got back to Vancouver, staying at the Austin Hotel on Granville St, I listened to a conversation in the apartment block directly opposite, and a man saying, "hes paranoid, so thats as bad as it can be, so why are they doing this to him?".

Holiday in the States, August 1995

By 1995 I was living in Canada, and in August I went down the eastern seaboard to Florida and as far as Key West by car. As you can guess (this is all so boring and predictable, isnt it?) MI5 followed me every step of the way. I can see in retrospect that this must have been quite easy for them as they had my car bugged, both on the inside to listen to anything that was said and what radio station I was listening to, as well as what must have been a tracker device installed to track it across long distances.

The first city I visited was Philadelphia. In the old Congress Hall where the first US Congress assembled, the woman guide started referring to my situation, saying that "all these people in Europe were watching it", and they were "a little paranoid" at this 18th-century experiment in democracy. Also I had recently written a newsgroup post where Id described a (female) poster as "wet-nosed" (implying "canine"), and a young girl in Philadelphia remarked, "so he thinks were dogs?" There were two or three more incidents during this holiday in the eastern States, including a radio station down near Miami, showing "they" had tracked me all the way there, and were bugging the inside of my car; but I didnt record the details and Ive forgotten some of it now. Also down in Miami Beach a French tourist in a lift expressed support for me with the words, "cest incroyable" ie. its incredible, meaning that MI5s well-known actions against me were beyond belief.

To go back a bit, in about May/June 1995 Id visited New York, again by car, and was insulted several times by people using the same words that had been used against me in England. In Central Park, and elderly Englishman (not a real gentleman - but then the Engish view of themselves as "gentlemen" etc is quite laughable) looked at me and said "idiot". And while I was eating in a streetside restaurant a New York youth started laughing and said something like, "I cant believe it, hes actually here" - I think that was because I had had an expressed wish to visit New York for some years before this, although after this visit I wont be going there again for a very long time.

Visit to Poland December 1995/January 1996

In December 1995 I flew (BA again, unfortunately - every time Ive flown BA one of these incidents has happened, presumably MI5 is happier setting up harassment on British-domiciled carrier) from Montreal to Berlin and travelled on to Poland to visit family. MI5 naturally harassed me in Poland during my brief stay. They followed me around and got Polish people to take part in the harassment. In one case two Polish youths talked in front of me saying in English (with marked Polish accents), "fucked up men, fuck you". There were also other incidents which I dont remember too clearly since it was some time ago.

The return flight connected through Heathrow, and in the transit lounge MI5 again set-up harassment against me. In Poland they were talking their abuse in English, and in London they set Polish people after me to speak in Polish; they heard me on the phone to my father, and said "a wiesz ze to Polski wariat", in an almost sympathetic, inclusive fashion (translation. "you know hes a Polish nutter"). Once on the flight to Montreal I was again set upon by two English youths, one of whom spoke and the other listened. The aggressive "fat bastard" youth said, "if he wants to be a wanker" (its my fault theyre harassing me, you see), self-justification that "hes a nutter" (so we have to keep on abusing him, because hes ill), as well as talking about the town in Poland where I had been staying. He also said, "he doesnt know who we are", but as already remarked in a previous article, that was at best a half-denial of my guess expressed in internet newsgroups that the people after me were MI5 - if anything its a half-confirmation rather than a half-denial.

These incidents are still going on. You can hear digitised audio files of abuse on a BA flight to Berlin in 1998 on the Web at address

On this flight they were again attacking my mental health; "paranoid, hes paranoid" and "nutter" are discernable. The last "during travel" contact was at Ottawa Airport on 21 July 1998, when "Alan Holdsworth" the psychopath MI5 agent, dressed as a vagrant, was pacing aggressively in the departure area. In three weeks I will again be travelling to Europe; we will see what fresh acts of molestation MI5 perpetrate during this trip.

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

3486. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:28:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <agh8m39m2q7s5q0ee1ubhtu4jejf4q4s5a@4ax.com>
Source record: 31253
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3487. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:28:01 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <5hh8m3ls4fjr3hpq0ube35634p2oklpqst@4ax.com>
Source record: 31254
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:49:18 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
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>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3488. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:28:01 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <dih8m3hv1rh897k7l0bolu2khalg42otvm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31255
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:50 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:

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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com
...
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his
reasoning
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a
good
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3489. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:28:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <fih8m3db1bvu7rrbuvtmha8n1d0lnel4b7@4ax.com>
Source record: 31256
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com..

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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a
good
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3490. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:28:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <hph8m35tehh7veuv9na98p6f2abahjh1jc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31257
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:15:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:40:28 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>"kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:4760478c$0$26083$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
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>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>>>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3491. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:28:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <oph8m3pq2ih770vj8a651sprlcfpp0pq7v@4ax.com>
Source record: 31258
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:15:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:23 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3492. MI5-Persecution: MI5 are Afraid to Admit Theyre Behind the Persecution (27125)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 16:54:50 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111616544767@4ax.com>
Source record: 31259
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 are Afraid to Admit They're Behind the Persecution

MI5 have issued a formal denial of any involvement in my life to the Security Service Tribunal, as you might expect them to; but, more importantly, the persecutors have never denied that theyre from the Security Service, despite several years of accusations from my corner on usenet and in faxed articles. I am not surprised that the Security Service Tribunal found "no determination in your favour". I am however a little surprised that the persecutors have refused to confirm my identification of them; by doing so, they implicitly admit that my guess was right.

"No determination in your favour" says the Security Service Tribunal

In 1997, I made a complaint to the Security Service Tribunal, giving only the bare outlines of my case. I do not think it would have made very much difference if Id made a much more detailed complaint, since the Tribunal has no ability to perform investigatory functions. It can only ask MI5 if they have an interest in a subject, to which MI5 are of course free to be "economical with the truth". A couple of months after my complaint the Tribunal replied that;

The Security Service Tribunal have now investigated your complaint and have asked me to inform you that no determination in your favour has been made on your complaint.

Needless to say this reply didnt surprise me in the slightest. It is a well established fact that the secret service are a den of liars and the Tribunal a toothless watchdog, so to see them conforming to these stereotypes might be disappointing but unsurprising.

It is noteworthy that the Tribunal never gives the plaintiff information on whether the "no determination in your favour" is because MI5 claims to have no interest in him, or whether they claim their interest is "justified". In the 1997 report of the Security Service Commissioner he writes that "The ambiguity of the terms in which the notification of the Tribunals decision is expressed is intentional", since a less ambiguous answer would indicate to the plaintiff whether he were indeed under MI5 surveillance. But I note that the ambiguity also allows MI5 to get away with lying to the question of their interest in me; they can claim to the Tribunal that they have no interest, but at a future date, when it becomes clear that they did indeed place me under surveillance and harassment, they can claim their interest was "justified" - and the Tribunal will presumably not admit that in their previous reply MI5 claimed to have no

interest.

"He doesnt know who we are"

In early January 1996 I flew on a British Airways jet from London to Montreal; also present on the plane, about three or four rows behind me, were two young men, one of them fat and voluble, the other silent. It was quite clear that these two had been planted on the aircraft to "wind me up". The fat youth described the town in Poland where I had spent Christmas, and made some unpleasant personal slurs against me. Most interestingly, he said the words, "he doesnt know who we are".

Now I find this particular form of words very interesting, because while it is not a clear admission, it is only a half-hearted attempt at denial of my guess that "they" = "MI5". Had my guess been wrong, the fat youth would surely have said so more clearly. What he was trying to do was to half-deny something he knew to be true, and he was limited to making statements which he knew to be not false; so he made a lukewarm denial which on the face of it means nothing, but in fact acts as a confirmation of my guess of who "they" are.

On one of the other occasions when I saw the persecutors in person, on the BA flight to Toronto in June 1993, one of the group of four men said, "if he tries to run away well find him". But the other three stayed totally quiet and avoided eye contact. They did so to avoid being apprehended and identified - since if they were identified, their employers would have been revealed, and it would become known that it was the secret services who were behind the persecution.

Why are MI5 So Afraid to admit their involvement?

If you think about it, what has been going on in Britain for the last nine years is simply beyond belief. The British declare themselves to be "decent" by definition, so when they engage in indecent activities such as the persecution of a mentally ill person, their decency "because were British" is still in the forefront of their minds, and a process of mental doublethink kicks in, where their antisocial and indecent activities are blamed on the victim "because its his fault were persecuting him", and their self-regard and self-image of decency remains untarnished. As remarked in another article some time ago, this process is basically the same as a large number of Germans employed fifty years ago against Slavic "untermenschen" and the Jewish "threat" - the Germans declared, "Germans are known to be decent and the minorities are at fault for what we do to them" - so they were able to retain the view of themselves as being "decent".

Now suppose this entire episode had happened in some other country. The British have a poor view of the French, so lets say it had all happened in France. Suppose there was a Frenchman, of non-French extraction, who was targeted by the French internal security apparatus, for the dubious amusement of French television newscasters, and tortured for 9 years with various sexual and other verbal abuse and taunts of "suicide". Suppose

this all came out into the open. Naturally, the French authorities would try hard to place the blame on their victim - and in their own country, through the same state-controlled media which the authorities employ as instruments of torture, their view might prevail - but what on earth would people overseas make of their actions? Where would their "decency" be then?

This is why MI5 are so afraid to admit theyre behind the persecution. Because if they did admit responsibility, then they would be admitting that there was an action against me - and if the truth came out, then the walls would come tumbling down. And if the persecutors were to admit they were from MI5, then you can be sure I would report the fact; and the persecutors support would fall away, among the mass media as well as among the general public. When I started identifying MI5 as the persecutors in 1995 and 1996 there was a sharp reduction in media harassment, since people read my internet newsgroup posts and knew I was telling the truth. The persecutors cannot deny my claim that theyre MI5, because then I would report their denial and they would be seen as liars - but they cannot admit it either, as that would puncture their campaign against me. So they are forced to maintain a ridiculous silence on the issue of their identity, in the face of vociferous accusations on internet newsgroups and faxed articles.

Have MI5 lied to the Home Secretary?

In order for the Security Services to bug my home, they would either have needed a warrant from the Home Secretary, or they might have instituted the bugging without a warrant. Personally I think it is more likely that they didnt apply for a warrant - I cannot see any Home Secretary giving MI5 authority to bug a residence to allow television newscasters to satisfy their rather voyeuristic needs vis-a-vis one of their audience. But it is possible that the Security Service presented a warrant in some form before a home secretary at some point in the last nine years, for telephone tapping or surveillance of my residence, or interception of postal service.

So the possibility presents itself that a Home Secretary might have signed a warrant presented to him based on MI5 lies. Just as MI5 lie to the Security Service Tribunal, so they might have lied to a Home Secretray himself. MI5 and MI6 are naturally secretive services former home secretary Roy Jenkins said, they have a "secretive atmosphere ... secretive vis-a-vis the government as well as [enemies]". Jenkins also said he "did not form a very high regard for how they discharged their duties".

It was only a few years ago that MI5 was brought into any sot the extraordinary thing is that British media organisations like the state- and taxpayer-funded BBC take such an active part in the MI5-inspired campaign of harassment. We have after all heard of MI5 trying to bribe broadcast journalists; but surely there must be a substantial number who are not bought or blackmailed by the Security Services, and who take part in the "abuse by newscasters" of their own volition? The BBC is supposed

to be independent of the government of the day as well as the Establishment in general. While perhaps it is childish to think that the BBC is anything other than effectively state-controlled, the degree of collusion between the BBC and the British Secret Police MI5 is something you would not find in many countries. Individual tele-journalists in other countries would have enough self-esteem not to allow themselves to be controlled by their secret police - seemingly, BBC broadcasters like Martyn Lewis and Nicholas Witchell have such a low opinion of their employing organisation that they see no wrong in dragging the BBCs no-longer-good name through yet more mud, at the mere request (whether supported by financial or other inducements) of the British secret Police, MI5.

And when challenged, these broadcasters LIE about their involvement, with just as little shame as MI5 themselves. The BBCs Information dept have said that;

"I can assure you that the BBC would never engage in any form of surveillance activity such as you describe"

which is an out-and-out lie. Buerk and Lewis have themselves lied to their colleagues in the BBCs Information department over the "newscaster watching", but unsurprisingly they refuse to put these denials in writing. Doubtless if the "newscaster watching" ever comes to light, Buerk and Lewis will then continue to lie by lying about these denials. So much for the "impartial" BBC, a nest of liars bought and paid for by the Security Services!

It is obvious that the persecution is at the instigation of MI5 themselves - they have read my post, and only they have the surveillance technology and media/political access. Yet they have lied outright to the Security Service Tribunal. Similarly, BBC newscasters Michael Buerk and Martyn Lewis have lied to members of their own organisation. The continuing harassment indicates they are all petrified of this business coming out into the open. I will continue to do everything possible to ensure that their wrongdoing is exposed.

27125

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------>>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

3493. MI5-Persecution: No Justice for the Victims of MI5 (29308)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 17:22:30 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111617222778@4ax.com>
Source record: 31260
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 11 June, 1999

Harassment in a pub in Clapham, Tuesday lunchtime

Once a month, or once every other month, I meet a Polish friends of mine who lives in Clapham North, and sometimes we go to a particular pub near where he lives. The last time was some two months ago; I did not have my minidisc-walkman with me, and consequently was seriously harassed by people MI5 had instructed to harass me, in the pub.

This Tuesday, 8 June 1999, we again went to the same pub for a pre-meal drink. This time I did have my minidisc-walkman with me. As you can guess, we were followed into the pub by a couple of young people (Im getting older and older - isnt it funny how the MI5 agents all look young these days?). They started talking about my situation, in particular some travel I had booked the previous day. Unfortunately, they were talking fairly quietly, and my minidisc didnt pick up their speech.

MI5s schizophrenic reasoning is that simultaneously I am very important and worthy of their acts of persecution, and I am also totally unimportant and their abuse of me "doesnt matter". Perhaps they should test their agents and managers for obsessive personalities or psychotic features in the same way as employees are drug-tested. MI5 might lose their "worst cases" employees if some psychological testing were applied to their recruitment procedure.

Toothless Watchdogs. What a Surprise.

Recently I have been engaging in communications with two watchdogs, the Security Service Tribunal which deals with complaints against the security service (and always clears MI5 of any wrongdoing), and the Data Protection Registrar, which is mandated to investigate misuse of personal data held on computer.

In a letter to Nick Brooks, Security Service Tribunal secretary, dated 20 April, I asked him if the Tribunal, as an allegedly independent body, had the means to investigate complaints against MI5 other than asking MI5 to themselves investigate complaints. To my disappointment, his reply two weeks later answered the question only indirectly, in the negative. Whatever the reader might think of the merits of the case I have been putting before you in faxed articles this last year and half, you will surely recognise that it is a significant anomaly for the Tribunal to have no independent means of investigating complaints, particularly given the view expressed even by previous home secretaries that the security

services are untrustworthy.

MI5 Persecution: No Justice for the Victims of MI5

In a previous article I detailed the similarities between the current MI5 Persecution in England, and other historical instances of similar persecution, notably that by the Nazi Germans in the thirties and forties. The Germans persecuted first the mentally ill, the epileptics and those suffering from schizophrenia, then moved on to racial groups; in todays Britain the persecution is again directed at those with mental illness, which the British in their cowardice find easier than taking on racial groups as the Germans did. But just as in Thirties Germany there was no recourse against a malign and omnipotent state, so the MI5 Secret Police in the modern British Fascist State allow no justice for their victims.

No Recourse Against the Security Services Illegal Harassment

It has become apparent to me over the last nine years just how loaded the dice are in todays Britain, a fundamentally fascist country which masquerades as a democracy. Britain is a democracy in name only; the Establishment, the defence and MI5 secret police are always there, regardless of which party has been voted into power most recently - and from "New Labours" conduct in office one finds it difficult to tell them apart from Old Tories, in their crackdowns on the sick and vulnerable in society.

In thirties Germany the victims of the Nazi regime had no legal recourse against their State oppressors; and in todays Fascist British state, the victims of the Establishment and its MI5 Secret Police similarly have no recourse against the illegal state-funded and organised oppression. There is supposed to be a mechanism for dealing with MI5 crimes, in the shape of the Security Service Tribunal and Commissioner; yet these have never found favour of a plaintiff. One might as well ask the Nazi SS to investigate crimes against epileptics or Jews as ask the Security Service Tribunal to investigate MI5 crimes against British citizens; it is quite obvious what the answer is going to be, regardless of what you say to them, and what evidence you provide. The Tribunal and Commissioner are a mere formality, a whitewashing body to give the Secret Services a veneer beneath which they hide their shabby criminality.

"Institutional Racism" and Bigotry in the Metropolitan Police

The recent inquiry into the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence found clear evidence of systematic and deliberate racism in the Metropolitan Police, which cannot have surprised anyone. Commissioner Sir Paul Condon accepted a somewhat lukewarm definition of institutional racism as being "unconscious". In truth, and this truth must surely be obvious to anyone who has any familiarity or encountered the great British police, the Met has not just "unconscious" racism, but very clearly "conscious" and deliberate racism, of the kind that would have done Thirties Germans proud. And it is a bastion of such open racism - when many other parts of

society are learning to live in a multicultural environment, the Met is still living in the past in its attitude to the minorities.

But in addition to the systematic racism confirmed by the Lawrence inquiry, there is also something much more relevant to this case, which is systematic police bigotry against the physically and mentally disabled, which I personally have experienced in my dealings with the police over the years. You cannot expect equal treatment if you are mentally disabled. I tried to make a complaint to the police in 1995 about the harassment I had been subjected to for several years. As soon as they found out I had mental illness, they refused to even talk to me. I tried again in March 1999; the police made various threats to me, while ranting about "your paranoid rubbish" in reference to the complaints expressed to them.

The police refusal to do the job they are employed and paid to do is extremely serious, particularly as this case is highly important, indeed key to the whole issue of British self-perception at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Britain has lost much in the last fifty years - it has lost an empire, it has lost its self-respect and its identity as a people. If the MI5 persecution finally makes it into the light and the Security Services are seen for the rather cheap bullies their behaviour indicates, it will have a massive and harmful effect on British self-perception in the new century.

Security Service Tribunal - Blatant Whitewashing

A few weeks ago I spoke on the phone to Nick Brooks, the Secretary of the Security Service Tribunal, which is supposed to deal with cases of MI5 transgression. I asked him if the Tribunal had ever found in favour of a plaintiff and against the Security Service. He answered that as far as he knew, it had not.

I also asked Mr Brooks if the Tribunal had any means of investigating allegations of criminal activity by MI5, other than asking MI5 themselves if they had engaged in such activity. His rather circuitous written reply states that the 1989 Security Service Act provides that "it shall be the duty of every member of the Service to disclose or give to the Tribunal such documents or information as they may require for the purpose of enabling them to carry out their functions under this Act". Which is a very round-about way of saying - "No" - the Tribunal has no way of investigating MI5 crimes - None At All.

Setting up the S.S. Tribunal, and creating a Security Service Commissioner, was really an act of falsehood by the government. It is generally recognised that MI5 are out of reach of the normal criminal justice system - the police, as we have seen, have no intesot answer to the government; in a previous article I quoted Roy Jenkins speaking of "a secretive atmosphere.... secretive vis-a-vis the government as well as [enemies]", and a "lack of frankness" from MI5.

If the government wanted to, it could reform the secret services and ensure they acted in conformance with the laws which have been enacted for them in the last ten years. But apparently the present government does not see any need to ensure security service compliance with the law. As noted above, the regulatory machinery for MI5 is deliberately weak; the Tribunal has no independent means of investigation, and it is simply a waste of time complaining to the Tribunal or Commissioner.

Every so often, fresh revelations come to light of secret service transgressions. We have heard from Shayler that MI5 bugged Jack Straw and Peter Mandelson; we have heard from Peter Wright that MI5 plotted to see Wilson ejected from office; yet so closed is the system of government that the law is never enforced against MI5 when they "bug and burgle" everyone from politicians to ordinary citizens.

No Justice from the Legal System, either

Britain has a civil and criminal justice system which effectively limits many complaints from being heard. For a civil complaint to be brought before a court, you need a solicitor willing to act on your behalf. Supposedly it is possible to represent yourself as a Litigant-in-Pthe basis of being "frivolous and vexatious" or "disclosing no cause for action in law". This is exactly what happened to me in 1997 when I twice tried to take the BBC to court for spying on me in my living room at home; my case was twice struck out, and on the second occasion an order was made against me that I could not bring further civil litigation against the BBC without leave of the court.

As the reader can guess it is quite impossible for a person with schizophrenia, who complains about the secret services and media interfering in his life, to find a solicitor willing to represent him in legal action against the persecutors. I have quite a lot of evidence of the continuing persecution which I have posted on the website, even if the evidence is quite tentative and perhaps open to varying interpretations. But I have tried several firms of solicitors; some of them have acted unprofessionally and abused me; all of them have refused to represent me. My psychiatrist gave me the name of the firm of Bindman and Partners in central London, and I have approached them twice. On each occasion they refused to accept my instructions. Plainly the problem with Bindmans, which they have admitted, is their bigotry against mentally disabled people; yet this is not just something that is wrong with Bindmans, it is something that is wrong with the legal system as a whole, since the legal system necessitates finding a solicitor willing to represent you in order to bring a case to court, but it does not have a mechanism for providing a lawyer in the case where no solicitor is willing to take on your case. So the British legal system is such as to prevent cases such as mine from ever receiving an airing in a court.

So much for the civil courts. But the criminal justice system is no better. Two years ago the Protection from Harassment Act came into force. But again, while the Act is all very well on paper, in practice it is unenforceable in my case, since it would require Police action to see the law implemented, and if the police cannot even be trusted to conduct a

murder investigation competently (in the Lawrence case), then what chance is there of their investigating complaints against the Security Service? Of course, it would be possible for me to personally issue proceedings through a private prosecution either against MI5 themselves, or against one or more of their media tools; but here we see the same problems as with the civil courts, because first of all I would have to find a lawyer willing to act on my behalf. Litigants-in-person do exist in the criminal courts, but the Attorney General can bring such a prosecution to an end by taking it over and entering a plea of "nolle prossequi"; and I suspect that if I were to bring a private prosecution against either MI5 or one of their media tools, then this is exactly what would happen.

So much for British justice. But if anything the wrongs that have been perpetrated on me by the British justice system are quite mild to what others have suffered. Others have been wrongly convicted based on police evasions and lies, and spent many years in jail based on false charges. I should count myself lucky that despite the best efforts of the MI5 secret police, I have not acquired any criminal charges or convictions; which shows that for all their resources and influence, and the clear imperfections in the British legal system, there are still limits on how much subversion MI5 can achieve.

The latest in a long line of injustices

A comment I heard during the recent scandal of the police mishandling of the Lawrence murder investigation is that "its not as if the police themselves murdered him". This is not a particularly wise statement to make about the case, since it could be argued that the four alleged murderers were aided in their crime by the expectation that the police would deliberately botch the investigation - which of course is exactly what the police did.

But in my case, this would be a completely inaccurate thing to say - since the MI5 secret-police have expressly been trying to nine years now to see an end put to my life, either by having me incarcerated and my liberty ended, or by forcing self-termination on me. It is exactly as if the secret police "themselves murdered [me]", since that is what their aim is in their campaign against me.

The public has heard of instances of police mishandling of cases, of police manufacturing evidence, lying in court, extracting false confessions to clear up crimes, et cetera. Various instances of extra-legal activity by the secret services have also come to light in the last few years. The unhappy truth is that what MI5 have been doing to me for the last nine years is really nothing out of the ordinary for them. To me it seems unbelievable that this sort of systematic campaign of harassment, which thousands and thousands of people in this country and abroad are well aware of, could exist for such a long period of time with the media maintaining "omerta". But my case is not the first such instance of persecution by the "British secret police", and judging by the lack of any real controls on MI5, I very much doubt it will be the last.

29308

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDemon.com<<<<<<------
Unlimited Access, Anonymous Accounts, Uncensored Broadband Access

3494. MI5-Persecution: MI5 Have Systematically Destroyed My Life (31491)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 18:00:57 UTC
From: MI5-Victim@mi5.gov.uk
Message-ID: <m07111618005373@4ax.com>
Source record: 31261
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.support.depression.treatment,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi,it.discussioni.geometri

MI5 Have Systematically Destroyed My Life

This is getting depressing. From the feedback Ive received, the recipients of these faxes are tired of hearing my complaints, and in truth I am tired of sending them. The reason I havent yet ceased sending faxes is because I cannot think of any other effective means of replying to MI5s actions against me, and I feel I have to do something to try to defend myself. Three/four years ago I got the MI5 harassment out of my system by posting about it on Internet newsgroups, and for a few months this tactic was quite effective - I received (and indeed still do today) support from newsgroup regulars, and felt I could make my voice heard and break the MI5 monopoly on access to the British media. But that was years ago, and today nobody gives a tinkers cuss about my internet posts - so I have sought to escalate matters by communicating directly with the politicians who allegedly say how this country is supposed to be run.

Of course, its quite expensive to keep up a campaign of fax messages for many weeks. Each set of faxes takes approx 50 hours to send over the weekend, and costs perhaps 35. My phone bill for the last quarter was 350. These figures are naturally insignificant compared to what MI5 have been spending against me over a similar period. It also takes a lot of time and energy to create a new article every week, and try and find new and fresh aspects and viewpoints on MI5s persecution of me. I am beginning to run out of both new topics and energy to write these articles.

So I have a suggestion to put before the MI5 persecutors who have been wrecking my life since 1990. In a few days time I will be going on holiday to Poland and Germany, for a couple of weeks. Previously, almost every time I have travelled by plane, or gone anywhere on holiday, the MI5 "wreckers" have been most assiduous in destroying these trips. My suggestion is; if MI5 leave me alone on this next trip, I will cease transmitting these articles. If, however, there are any clear instances of harassment (and I am very capable of recognising MI5 harassment when I see it), then I will make public these instances and publish any recordings I may make of them, and, unwillingly and unhappily, continue the articles.

Read about the MI5 Persecution on the Web

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to help.

MI5 Refuse to Allow me to have a Normal Life

Its kind of difficult to contemplate having a normal existence when you know your entire house is bugged from top to bottom, for audio and, very unpleasantly, video; when your employment is systematically destroyed, over and over again; when every time you leave the country your travel is disrupted by MI5 plants on the plane yelling abuse at you..... you get the idea. I would like to have some semblance of a normal life, like my Polish and English friends do. But MI5 have made this impossible, and they have leached massive resources from the taxpayer to institute a life not worthy of the name on me.

A few years ago MI5 were very open about their aims in persecuting me. They were shouting "suicide" at me, both in Canada where I lived at the time, and during my occasional visits to London. You cant get much clearer than that. There have been instances as recently as a few weeks ago of this intention being voiced by their side; on 15 April 1999, a woman at the next ticket counter at the Royal Festival Hall said;

"it would kill it, you know, it would just be overkill... they can't stop can they"

meaning that "they" were trying to "kill it" i.e. me and they "cant stop". The audio file is at;

I wonder why they "cant stop". Nobody (who doesnt know already) believes my claims - so what difference would it make, if they were to "stop" persecuting me? Perhaps what this persons remarks indicates, is the depth of the obsession MI5 have with this case. They have chosen at random a person from the general population, and done their worst to ruin my life. What is wrong with these people, that they persecute a national of the country whose citizens they are supposed to protect?

No Chance of a Harassment-Free Job

Since the harassment started in 1990 I have had three jobs, the first near Guildford, the second in Oxford, and the third overseas in Canada. All three jobs have been systematically destroyed by MI5. It is so ironic that MI5 employs a team of agents, each well compensated for their efforts, to persecute just one person paid a mere fraction of what they get for their "work". In fact, it is a joke that MI5 is allocated resources for this sort of effort. If this area of government were run along commercial lines then MI5 would be very rapidly closed down, they produce nothing of any value, instead spending their time obsessed with the bugging and surveillance of their former employees like Shayler, dangerous subversives like Straw and Mandelson, and "threats to national security" like yours truly.

Applying for my first post university job

When I was applying for my first post-university job in the closing months of 1990, I found at two or three job interviews that MI5 had got there ahead of me. Interviewers knew what words to repeat from what had been said at my home recently; MI5 had supplied them with words to hurt me, and the "British secret police" were trying to wreck my job search and discourage me from joining the world of work. This and the continuing

harassment in the media and by the public meant that the search for a job took very much longer than it would ordinarily be expected to take for a person with my qualifications.

With my first job near Guildford came the knowledge that MI5 were doing everything possible to make me lose the job. Despite their efforts I managed to stay in work for ten unhappy months, during which they made very clear to me that they were bugging my workplace, my accomodation in Woking, my car, my home..... and they also made clear that they had "got to" my employer in Guildford.

Employment with Oxford

I was able to find a new job, with Oxford Computer Training Services (now ARIS/Oxford), quite quickly. But it became very clear, very quickly, that MI5 were treating this job the same as the first; they tried to get the other employees and in particular the managers to attack me. It was plainly MI5s intention that I be sacked fro this job. But I was not sacked; instead, after almost a year of abuse from OCTS managers, I was forced to seek medical help, and had to take two months off for medical leave. OCTS MD Hugh Simpson-Wells was motivated in keeping me on by the fear that if he sacked me, then I would take him to court for the treatment OCTS managers had meted out to me during 1992.

Emigration to Canada

When I emigrated to Canada in 1994, I did think that perhaps MI5 would leave me alone, given that I had made the effort to leave the UK and try to find a new life overseas. I could not see any reason why they would continue to harass me over in Canada. But clearly the MI5 agents had their salaries to think about, since continue to harass me they most certainly did, at my home in Ottawa, and by getting fellow employees to speak against me, as had happened with previous jobs in the UK.

MI5 are denying me a future in work

Former Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall John Alderson had this to say regarding MI5's activities;

"MI5 is not under the same restraints as the police. They infiltrate organisations, people's jobs and lives. They operate almost like a cancer."

Currently I am on disability, and I can see that MI5 are denying me a future in work. It would be an insult to logic for me to return to work and find a job, in the knowledge that an entire team of MI5 agents, paid in total many times what I would be earning, would have the objective of seeing me "done down" in the employment, and ejected from the place of work. This situation is completely wrong and nonsensical - I would very much like to have a job, but MI5 are preventing me from even thinking about returning to work. The culture of secrecy in MI5/MI6 means there is no objective oversight of their expenditure, when external oversight and greater transparency might lead to wasteful and illogical operations such

as that against me being shelved.

Watched and Harassed at my Home and Accommodation

As you will know if you have been reading these articles, MI5 have watched and harassed me at my home, and at every accommodation Ive had since 1990. Theyve also watched me at neighbours houses in London, and at short-term accommodation such as hotels and bed-and-breakfasts. They have used the "words" gained from these watching activities against me, by passing these words on to other people such as OCTS managers for them to make clear that I am being watched where I live.

Harassed at rented rooms in Oxford in 1992

This was at its worst in 1992 in Oxford, where during the week I lived at rented accommodation in Oxford, and at weekends returned to my parents home in London. I was being severely harassed by managers at my place of work, OCTS; and it was clear from the things they said that they were being supplied by MI5 with details of my home life, that they were being supplied with words to repeat at me.

In 1992 I moved house in Oxford many times, living at a total of five rented accommodations in ten months. In January I started off living in a rented room at Headington near the ring road / A40 intersection; then when it became clear that house was being bugged, moved to a rented room in Botley, some miles away. It was at the house in Botley that I had an "interactive watching" experience with Martyn Lewis while he was reading the news; I threw a term of abuse at him; he first flinched, then gave a gsult of what I had just said, he was no longer "on my side".

So I moved house again. This time to a place in Cowley, near the Rover car works, where I stayed for a few weeks. Because of continuing harassment at work, I soon moved from this accommodation, to yet another rented room on Iffley Road. By this time I was very ill and being abused continuously at work. Again, MI5 followed me to the rented room on Iffley Road, and created new instances of "newscaster watching". There was a television in the room which I watched, and as you can guess the newscasters got at me when I was watching the television. Also once I was assaulted, if thats the word for what happened, on leaving the house; a youth grabbed me by the coat lapels, roughed me up a bit with various terms of abuse. I did not report this assault to the police, because what was happening to me at work was very much worse, and nobody seemed to think that that was worthy of being reported to the police. Later that day at work, Alex G, a fellow employee, said "I heard he was assaulted".... I had not told anyone at work about the incident that morning..... so once again it was made very clear that MI5 were watching my rented accommodation and giving information about what was going on there to managers at work.

So I moved house yet again in late autumn 1992, this time to a rented room in a large house on Woodstock Road. I stayed there for several weeks as the situation at work deteriorated due to OCTS managers abuse, until I was forced to take sick leave from work for two months and attend hospital as

an outpatient; at which point I gave notice on the room, and returned to London.

MI5 continued to harass me after the diagnosis of serious illness was made. As reported previously, they harassed me on a flight to Spain in December 1992; and in 1993, when I returned to live and work in Oxford, they again bugged my rooms, as well as my workplace, although the intensity of the harassment was very much less than in 1992.

Watched, followed and harassed in Canada

It dismayed me to find that MI5 would not leave me alone after I had settled in Canada. In January 1995 I rented an apartment at the Bayshore complex in Ottawas west end. For some weeks there was no sign of the "buggers". But then it started all over again. They first bugged my car, which had a car alarm installed - the alarm went off two or three times in a single evening, and the following day gave a signal that the car had been broken into. Then they bugged my apartment, and in particular they installed bugs on the phone line in my apartment.

In September 1995 I moved to a new apartment in Ottawas Bytown Market area, the restaurant and entertainment heart of Canadas capital. This proved a serious mistake. In the west end I had been fairly distant from the centre of town where MI5 concentrated their efforts at turning people against me. In the Market area it was much easier for the persecutors to motivate people to harass me, and over the next couple of years there were frequent instances of harassment by the general public.

From 1995 I had some Polish friends in Ottawa, and as the reader can guess, MI5 have spent much effort trying to break up this friendship. They supplied various things about my home life to these friends, for example where I was living in the Market, directly over the road were the studios of a music radio station, which you had to "look up" to see; and MI5 told these friends that I was "looking up" to see the radio station; so the friends then replayed these words back to me, that I was "looking up". MI5 have also made various sexual slanders against me, and these friends also unwittingly replayed some of the words they had been imprinted with by the MI5 persecutors.

MI5 Will Never Allow Me to have a Normal Life

I have heard many excuses as to why MI5 continuously prevent me from having a normal life. We are told that MI5 are defending the country against a tere to zero.

When I have travelled abroad, they always put their people on the flights, on the journeys I undertake, to continue the harassment, so that I am put off further overseas travel, and chained to my home in London. Yet even this is illogical, because when I lived in Canada, they would still put people on flights back to the UK.... and what possible reason would they have for doing that? Perhaps the truest words to describe the MI5 persecution is that reason has nothing to do with their activities - sane people do not behave in the way the MI5 British Secret Police have been

doing.

Summer 1999 - more MI5 harassment?

In only a few days time I will be going to Europe again. This time I have deliberately chosen to travel by a non-UK airline; so we will see if they put their paid agents on this foreign carrier, we will see if they try to harass me on this non-British flight.

If they do harass me on this trip to Europe, or if they resume the harassment in London after I return home, then I will continue to report their activities in these faxes. As I said at the beginning of this article, I would very much like to not have to send these articles any more, but that is not my decision to make - it is entirely up to MI5 to cease their pointless persecution of me, once and for all.

31491

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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3495. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 18:51:07 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <TLadnQPJVpkD7vjanZ2dnUVZ_hSdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31262

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> So the next question is: What is the phase change
>> at the terminals of the black box?
>
> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
> about two different phases.
>
> ---Z01---+---Z02---
>
> Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2
>
> Vref1<--|<--Vref2
>
> I am talking about the phase shift in the forward waves
> across the impedance discontinuity, i.e. the phase shift
> between Vfor1 and Vfor2. The list of phase shifts is
> the phase shift in the forward voltages at the impedance
> discontinuity. It is different for all the black boxes.
>
> If you are talking about the phase between Vfor1 and Vref1,
> then, yes, that phase is the same for all the black boxes.
> It is impossible for it to be otherwise.

I think that Vfor1 and Vref1 could also be understood to mean Vfor1 and Vrefsum, with Vrefsum being the sum of all the reflected waves occurring within the black box.

It strikes me that the concept of steady state AC is no different from the concept of DC discussed earlier in this thread. Steady state AC has no wave front to analyze. The impedance at the black box junction is a fact, not something that can be analyzed with steady state waves. I think you have said this a number of times.

The standing wave has no velocity, because we can not define a unit of the wave that moves. I think you have also pointed this out.

Wave fronts must be used if we want to look into the black box, or at least a MOVING sine wave so that we can look at the first reflection separately. I think this is what you have said many times, but I used different words.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3496. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 19:12:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SMe9j.82665$YL5.44401@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31263

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>> about two different phases.
>
> After weeks of this being explicitly stated by very many critics, it
> just occurred to you?

If it was ever stated, I missed it. I suspect it was never
stated and some people jumped to false conclusions. I don't
think anyone is stupid enough to assert that the phase shift
in a capacitor is the same as it is in the absence of any
physical impedance discontinuity.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3497. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 19:17:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wRe9j.82668$YL5.43107@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31264

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> So the next question is: What is the phase change
>> at the terminals of the black box?
>
> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
> about two different phases.
>
> ---Z01---+---Z02---
>
> Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2
>
> Vref1<--|<--Vref2

Continuing: What is the phase shift between Vfor1 and
Vfor2 for example:
(1) a capacitor with -j567 ohms impedance
(2) a 600 to 100 ohm dual-Z0 stub
(3) a single 600 ohm stub

I hope you are not going to tell us it's the same in
each case.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3498. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 21:37:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <sp5bm3hqi1frtcc9naub7umfptgr0k3hok@4ax.com>
Source record: 31265

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 19:12:50 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>I don't
>think anyone is stupid enough to assert that the phase shift
>in a capacitor is the same as it is in the absence of any
>physical impedance discontinuity.

Capacitance is not obtained in a physical impedance discontinuity?
or is it:
Physical impedance discontinuity is not obtained from a capacitor?
or is it:
Could be either is inside a box, supplying only the terminals to
either; specifically either of which is indeterminate at a single
frequency where the terminals might present 43.4 degrees? (or any
suitable angle)

There are any number of stupid choices available. The question is:
Has your netzheimers progressed so far as to add another one?

At 800 postings, the odds must be distinctly favoring stupid.

Make it the daily-double:
Does a stupid math error make the answer valid?

3499. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 21:59:18 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <je7bm3dl1hf3kpqrcj6se23mo0m8ad6uel@4ax.com>
Source record: 31266

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 19:17:48 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Cecil Moore wrote:
>> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>> about two different phases.
>Continuing: What is the phase shift

When you acknowledge there is some confusion as to which phase is
being talked about. Do you suppose you know enough to tell us which
phase you are talking about?

More to the matter, what TWO phases do you suppose there are to be
confused between?

At 800+ postings, you could continue to sail right on past these
questions in your cloud of netzheimer bliss and leave us with a 50%
risk -um- chance; answer your challenge; and watching you trying to
sort it out. Again.

3500. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 22:11:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Znh9j.6180$Dt4.1878@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31267

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> I don't
>> think anyone is stupid enough to assert that the phase shift
>> in a capacitor is the same as it is in the absence of any
>> physical impedance discontinuity.
>
> Capacitance is not obtained in a physical impedance discontinuity?
> or is it:

You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
network is different from a four-terminal network.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3501. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-16 22:14:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <trh9j.80467$Um6.55121@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31268

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 19:17:48 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
> wrote:
>
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>>> about two different phases.
>> Continuing: What is the phase shift
>
> When you acknowledge there is some confusion as to which phase is
> being talked about. Do you suppose you know enough to tell us which
> phase you are talking about?

Funny. In the part you deleated, I said it was the phase
shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2. Your sneaky underhanded
deletion trick is noted.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3502. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 00:43:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <m4mam3t5rs2gjli38hirf4ukjfnea2q1i4@4ax.com>
Source record: 31269
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 11:28:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:48 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>>>>>> congress"
>>>>>>>> adams
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>>>>>> google and noow motezrella
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
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>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3503. Re: why do you expand your attacks and threats to iclude my father now?dlod why are trying to escalate thing even further

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 00:43:44 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <r5mam35ci6sh15k1uiaj5bk6m7j0fl8sg6@4ax.com>
Source record: 31270
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 11:28:01 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:48 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:49:18 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 19:46:20 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>news:fiiian$2pf$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>> news:8163ecae-7d56-4386-b48a-3cb647c3a728@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 27, 8:44 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>> On Nov 26, 8:19 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3504. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 00:43:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <q6mam31hgdg5qt1puv1kae4t9i76ud1dki@4ax.com>
Source record: 31271
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:21 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:13:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 11:34:26 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 23:56:45 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>On Tue, 11 Dec 2007 19:12:58 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 21:48:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:10 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com.
..
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his
reasoning
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a
good
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>citizen should
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3505. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to felonies everyfday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 00:43:47 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <aamam31i0oom3s85ndh2gigjhnj68lt19v@4ax.com>
Source record: 31272
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 16:31:59 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@hotmail.com>
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>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>>>
>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>
>>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>
>>>>G
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
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posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3506. hypocrite = kb9rqz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 03:49:03 UTC
From: 6fm <6fm@6fm.org>
Message-ID: <4765e66d$0$26123$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 31273
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.dx

So lets see, you state dloyd should never use your call at all on
Usenet. You posted on Usenet for months using "k4yz" as part of your
fake e mail address. Deny it queenie. Just remember google is your
friend. you're a worm, Mark.

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3507. Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 04:10:47 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e3348df9-a448-4f56-b0a0-9822d0118228@d27g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31274
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.dx

On Dec 16, 10:49 pm, 6fm <6...@6fm.org> wrote:
> So lets see, you state dloyd should never use your call at all on
> Usenet.
never said that so the rest of your diatrib e is meaningless

3508. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 05:41:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <bt2cm31poq59rj4s50pk0aj33ahnno7mmn@4ax.com>
Source record: 31275

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 22:14:49 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 19:17:48 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>>>> about two different phases.
>>> Continuing: What is the phase shift
>>
>> When you acknowledge there is some confusion as to which phase is
>> being talked about. Do you suppose you know enough to tell us which
>> phase you are talking about?
>
>Funny. In the part you deleated, I said it was the phase
>shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2. Your sneaky underhanded
>deletion trick is noted.

You still show signs of confusion. Phase shift in what?

3509. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 05:43:09 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <803cm31kg3s0g0vso20urn79tgbcoia8gj@4ax.com>
Source record: 31276

On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 16:11:05 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> I don't
>>> think anyone is stupid enough to assert that the phase shift
>>> in a capacitor is the same as it is in the absence of any
>>> physical impedance discontinuity.
>>
>> Capacitance is not obtained in a physical impedance discontinuity?
>> or is it:
>
>You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>network is different from a four-terminal network.

More signs of your confusion. How would you know how many terminals
if its inside a box?

3510. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 15:11:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lkw9j.30653$ID6.20321@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31277

Richard Clark wrote:
> You still show signs of confusion. Phase shift in what?

I have explained it twice already. Given the following
4-terminal network impedance discontinuity at '+':

---43.4 deg 600 ohm line---+---10 deg 100 ohm line---open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

What is the phase shift in the forward voltage at the
impedance discontinuity? The forward voltage on each
side of the impedance discontinuity , '+', is not
equal in magnitude or phase.

We know the stub causes a 90 degree phase shift end to
end. Since there is 43.4 deg phase shift in the 600 ohm
line and 10 deg phase shift in the 10 ohm line, guess
what the phase shift in the forward voltage has to be
at the impedance discontinuity?

Also previously explained, if you prefer - in s-parameter
terms: What is the phase shift between a1 and b2 in the
s-parameter equation:

b2 = s21*a1 + s22*a2
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3511. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 15:22:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8vw9j.30655$ID6.7511@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31278

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>> network is different from a four-terminal network.
>
> More signs of your confusion. How would you know how many terminals
> if its inside a box?

If you were locked in a black box, you would be ignorant
of night and day. Does that mean that night and day would
not be happening? Hint: No, it would just mean you are
ignorant. Your ignorance changes absolutely nothing
outside of the box in which you are locked.

Why does my ignorance of what's in the black box change
the reality of what's in the black box? Hint: it doesn't.

The fact that I am ignorant of the four terminal network
in the box doesn't change the fact that it is a four
terminal network. The fact that you won't allow me to
open the box and measure the phase shift at the impedance
discontinuity doesn't change the fact that it is 36.6
degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3512. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 15:36:47 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ga5dm39i9iil4th82acgbrcse8eii7blpm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31279

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 15:22:44 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>>> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>>> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>>> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>>> network is different from a four-terminal network.
>>
>> More signs of your confusion. How would you know how many terminals
>> if its inside a box?
>
>If you were locked in a black box, you would be ignorant
>of night and day. Does that mean that night and day would
>not be happening? Hint: No, it would just mean you are
>ignorant. Your ignorance changes absolutely nothing
>outside of the box in which you are locked.
>
>Why does my ignorance of what's in the black box change
>the reality of what's in the black box? Hint: it doesn't.
>
>The fact that I am ignorant of the four terminal network
>in the box doesn't change the fact that it is a four
>terminal network. The fact that you won't allow me to
>open the box and measure the phase shift at the impedance
>discontinuity doesn't change the fact that it is 36.6
>degrees.

OK, So you are ignorant of what is inside the box. Rather a long
ramble to such a simple conclusion.

Are you still ignorant of which of two phases? Your rambling
confusion has yet to come to terms even to the point of not being able
to name both of them in one posting!

Like trying to wake a sleep-walker, I hesitate to offer a dangerous
suggestion with you in your condition: Could they be "phase" shift
and "phase" length? In your somnambulant state of foggy recall
>>It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>>about two different phases.
can you tell the group what the two different phases are? This could
be an important moment in recovery (it may take only 11 steps more).

Take your time, we appreciate that your sudden catharsis can jog your
mind into curious responses...even though they would be

indifferentiable from the several hundred that preceded. ;-)

3513. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 16:12:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <fex9j.31837$JD.26559@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31280

Richard Clark wrote:
> Are you still ignorant of which of two phases?

I have spelled out the desired phases three times now.
This will be the forth time.

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

The phase shift we are looking for is between Vfor1
and Vfor2. I might as well perform the calculations
for you since you seen to be incapable of doing so.

If we assume a reference of 100 volts at zero degrees
incident upon the open end of the stub, then back at
the impedance discontinuity:

Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 deg.
Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 deg

The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees
just as it has to be for a 90 degree phase shift to
occur end to end in the above 1/4WL stub.

Vref2 = 100 volts at 10 deg
Vref1 = 143.33 volts at 46.6 deg
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3514. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 16:55:49 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <pSx9j.275342$kj1.140594@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31281

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> I don't
>>> think anyone is stupid enough to assert that the phase shift
>>> in a capacitor is the same as it is in the absence of any
>>> physical impedance discontinuity.
>>
>> Capacitance is not obtained in a physical impedance discontinuity?
>> or is it:
>
> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
> network is different from a four-terminal network.

Cecil,

This appears to be an unusual definition. How does the "point where two pieces of feedline are connected" become a four-terminal network? One typically thinks of a four-terminal network as having inputs and outputs, with something between. What is that "something between" in the case of two connected feedlines? In your models this "something" seems to have no dimensions and no characteristics other than a phase shift.

Are you suggesting that every simple connection is now a four-terminal network? Do all of the textbooks need to be re-written?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3515. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 18:47:24 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <l16dm39mepv6dno9hd8paspi4drg73o19h@4ax.com>
Source record: 31282

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 15:11:36 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> You still show signs of confusion. Phase shift in what?
>
>I have explained it twice already.

You have many explanations that don't actually answer questions. Your
confusion, as evidenced in the sudden realization:
>It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
>about two different phases.
doesn't really tell us what phase shift. Perhaps if you could state
what the two are, and which you are using, the rest of us would be
satisified you are no longer confused.

Or maybe everyone is actually on the same page with only one phase
being mentioned, and some alternate phase expression (yet to be
revealed by you) is tormenting your imagination and corrupting your
answers with their math errors.

3516. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 19:15:50 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fk6i80jij1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31287

Cecil Moore wrote:

> I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)
>
> For any point location 'x', it can be seen that the standing
> wave current is not "flowing" in the ordinary sense of the word
> but rather, is just oscillating in place at that fixed point.

According to the equation you provide above, for any point location 'x', the phase of the current varies continuously with t. Presumably that is what it means to just oscillate in place.

73, ac6xg

3517. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 19:16:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tWz9j.43$El5.21@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31283

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>> network is different from a four-terminal network.

> This appears to be an unusual definition.

Not unusual at all, Gene. The two input terminals to the
black box are on one side. The two output terminals from
the black box are on the other side. The impedance
discontinuity is inside the box. The black box is extremely
small.

Give me the four s-parameters, s11, s12, s21, and s22
and I can tell you virtually everything about what is
inside the black box without even applying a signal.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3518. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 19:17:28 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <v5hdm31dkrud0s33hc6vdcubk7344dep17@4ax.com>
Source record: 31284

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 16:12:59 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Are you still ignorant of which of two phases?
>
>I have spelled out the desired phases three times now.
>This will be the forth time.

Fourth. (You suffer from spelling as well as logic, theory, math...
errors. Yes, you freely admit to all of this, but stop wringing your
hands, we all know it merely exhibits the eccentric's classic signs of
that 260 IQ.)

However, the assembled group (loitering in the wings, amused at this
comic duo) will agree you've arrived at some form of conclusion
quicker than in 20 dips into memory's poisoned well. Your netzheimers
must be in 16/20ths (as in (20 - 4)/20) remission. Would that be
computed to square law to specify your recall at -1.94dB? Perhaps
not. Random scraps of error free math does not impart validity.

3519. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 19:18:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yYz9j.44$El5.4@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31285

Richard Clark wrote:
> Perhaps if you could state
> what the two are, and which you are using, the rest of us would be
> satisified you are no longer confused.

I've done that four times now, Richard. I even did
the math for you. I'm not going to waste any further
time on you.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3520. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 19:22:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%%z9j.45$EI5.6@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31286

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> I have spelled out the desired phases three times now.
>> This will be the forth time.
>
> Fourth. (You suffer from spelling as well as logic, theory, math...
> errors.

My spell checker didn't catch that one. I knew it was
only a matter of time until you stooped to complaining
about my spelling, close to as low as a person can
stoop. Your ulterior motive here is clear to all.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3521. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 19:46:48 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <ImA9j.276012$kj1.263981@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31288

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>>> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>>> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>>> network is different from a four-terminal network.
>
>> This appears to be an unusual definition.
>
> Not unusual at all, Gene. The two input terminals to the
> black box are on one side. The two output terminals from
> the black box are on the other side. The impedance
> discontinuity is inside the box. The black box is extremely
> small.
>
> Give me the four s-parameters, s11, s12, s21, and s22
> and I can tell you virtually everything about what is
> inside the black box without even applying a signal.

BZZZT! Wrong answer.

Nobody ever said anything about the "other side" of the black box.
Everything has been referenced to "the point where two pieces of
feedline are connected."

Nobody is trying to suggest that what is inside one black box is
identical to what is inside another black box. The only thing known is
that the *two* accessible terminals to each of the black boxes show the
same specific impedance at the given frequency. Nothing else. Yet by
your models and math the black boxes don't behave the same in your test
circuit.

You still have not addressed the original question posed by Keith.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3522. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:22:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ivjdm350h9gv6773m3qks1raag55e5fsga@4ax.com>
Source record: 31289

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 13:22:36 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> I have spelled out the desired phases three times now.
>>> This will be the forth time.
>>
>> Fourth. (You suffer from spelling as well as logic, theory, math...
>> errors.
>
>My spell checker didn't catch that one.

Well, for an admitted MENSA member (or lapsed member, which gives the
impression of a limp pendant) also having troubles in catching math
errors, or confused dualities; then it stands you must also be warned
a spell checker doesn't validate syntax, nor the validity of
expression.

As I know you stumble over English, I will put it in Texican:
"Random math does not validate irrational theory;
Xeroxed words littered on the page does not sell snake oil."
(OK, so it is more like cowboy couplet haiku.)

>I knew it was
>only a matter of time until you stooped to complaining
>about my spelling,

Netzheimers remission is clearing the fog, is it?

>close to as low as a person can
>stoop. Your ulterior motive here is clear to all.

"All" seem to be very few (except for those chuckling in the wings).

*** So, moving back to the technical side of the balance sheet. ***

No problems with my math assuming the square law computation of your
recall at -1.94dB? I thought you might want to boost it to 19/20ths
with having to only say it once and suffer a recall of -0.45dB.

Was that a new low? This exterior motive was especially formulated
for your the sake of your depressed recall response curve. ;-)

So that you can preserve your dignity - I will leave you the last
word. And remember, always leave them laughing (think of it as
another theory you are introducing).

3523. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:24:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <rkmdm396d41ukvpg9e7t173nh2r2djprld@4ax.com>
Source record: 31290

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 13:18:55 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Perhaps if you could state
>> what the two are, and which you are using, the rest of us would be
>> satisified you are no longer confused.
>
>I've done that four times now, Richard. I even did
>the math for you. I'm not going to waste any further
>time on you.

Retiring from king of the hill, last man standing competition?

I Don't Think So!

You are forever doomed to fulfill the clichï¿½. :-0

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3524. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:26:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mdmrvrhrb7ef0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31291

I see that the smudge pots have been lit and the hand waving, misdirection, and desperate attempts at changing the subject begins. As they have so many times before. What a waste of all that alleged IQ.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3525. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:33:34 UTC
From: "Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <y2B9j.253258$Fc.121311@attbi_s21>
Source record: 31292

"Roy Lewallen" <w7el@eznec.com> wrote in message
news:13mdmrvrhrb7ef0@corp.supernews.com...
>I see that the smudge pots have been lit and the hand waving, misdirection,
>and desperate attempts at changing the subject begins. As they have so many
>times before. What a waste of all that alleged IQ.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I do believe that someone may have inadvertently added 100 to that IQ.
Everyone on here with the exception of the gifted one has known for the last
3 days that Richard has been just pulling his bobber under. He finally
picked up on it this morning and decided to stop wasting his time. Now if he
would only make that a promise!

W4ZCB

3526. Re: BPL draws more media attention ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:43:08 UTC
From: Nate Bargmann <n0nb.DO.NOT.SPAM@ME.networksplus.net>
Message-ID: <pan.2007.12.17.20.43.07@ME.networksplus.net>
Source record: 31293

On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 22:49:41 -0800, John Smith wrote:

> Dave Heil wrote:
>
>> I didn't place you there, "John", your posts have done that. You've
>> sung the praises of BPL more than a few times on this newsgroup.
>
> Acknowledging that BPL is a wonderful solution to providing the
> internet--and especially in remote situations is only real and logical
> ...

Nope. It's imaginary and illusionary.

Wireless ISPs are here now and serving areas not served by cable or DSL and doing so much more efficiently than BPL will ever hope to. With our recent ice storm, my WISP kept right on working as long as I had power. If BPL had been employed, it's likely that it would be weeks before the power companies would re-establish Internet service. Getting AC power to people is their first priority and ISP would be far down their list. Meanwhile Internet service is the priority for my WISP.

When the rural power grid is understood, it becomes obvious that BPL is a political solution in search of a problem.

73, de Nate >>

--

"The optimist proclaims that we live in the best of all possible worlds, the pessimist fears this is true."

3527. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:44:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <pnndm3l41e8pcm7n6loqracbql31bpbccd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31294

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 20:33:34 GMT, "Harold E. Johnson"
<W4ZCB@mchsi.com> wrote:

>I do believe that someone may have inadvertently added 100 to that IQ.
>Everyone on here with the exception of the gifted one has known for the last
>3 days that Richard has been just pulling his bobber under. He finally
>picked up on it this morning and decided to stop wasting his time. Now if he
>would only make that a promise!

Harold!

I resemble that earmark!

Add 100 indeed, I thought it was 200.

As for your last sentence. The "he" is rather unspecific as two
correspondents made a promise (perhaps not so well timed as to fit
your observation here). However, I too will sit on the edge of my
seat in wonderment to that outcome.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3528. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 20:57:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yoB9j.52$El5.8@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31295

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)
>>
>> For any point location 'x', it can be seen that the standing
>> wave current is not "flowing" in the ordinary sense of the word
>> but rather, is just oscillating in place at that fixed point.
>
> According to the equation you provide above, for any point location 'x',
> the phase of the current varies continuously with t. Presumably that is
> what it means to just oscillate in place.

Of course, that's what it means. It doesn't move right or left.
I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(-wt) would be just as accurate a
description. One cannot even tell which way the standing-wave
phasor is rotating. This equates to putting the source
on either end of a lossless stub without anything changing.
Standing-wave current phase is unchanging up and down a lossless
stub. Standing-wave current phase changes hardly at all up and
down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL dipole. That current
cannot be used to obtain a valid delay through a wire or a coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3529. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:01:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hsB9j.54195$eY.41921@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31296

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>>>> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>>>> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>>>> network is different from a four-terminal network.
>>
>>> This appears to be an unusual definition.
>>
>> Not unusual at all, Gene. The two input terminals to the
>> black box are on one side. The two output terminals from
>> the black box are on the other side. The impedance
>> discontinuity is inside the box. The black box is extremely
>> small.
>>
>> Give me the four s-parameters, s11, s12, s21, and s22
>> and I can tell you virtually everything about what is
>> inside the black box without even applying a signal.
>
>
> BZZZT! Wrong answer.
>
> Nobody ever said anything about the "other side" of the black box.

That's obviously a lie. I said something about the other side
of the black box.

> Yet by
> your models and math the black boxes don't behave the same in your test
> circuit.

That's another lie. All my models and math show the black
boxes all behaving exactly the same external to the two input
terminals. In fact, I have said it is impossible for it to
be any other way.

Is there no limit to how dishonest you will be?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3530. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:02:16 UTC
From: "Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <stB9j.237165$Xa3.38099@attbi_s22>
Source record: 31297

> As for your last sentence. The "he" is rather unspecific as two
> correspondents made a promise (perhaps not so well timed as to fit
> your observation here). However, I too will sit on the edge of my
> seat in wonderment to that outcome.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Didn't read your last (promise) until after I sent that. You know who I meant. BTW, did you just by any chance ever work for me at the PME Lab in Hawaii ?

W4ZCB

3531. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:05:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uwB9j.53$El5.30@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31198

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I see that the smudge pots have been lit and the hand waving,
> misdirection, and desperate attempts at changing the subject begins. As
> they have so many times before. What a waste of all that alleged IQ.

Do you think that waving your hands and posting gobblegook
like the above is any better? Please, please, make a technical
statement with which you know I disagree and let's discuss
it like mature individuals.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3532. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:07:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6yB9j.54$El5.11@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31199

Harold E. Johnson wrote:
> I do believe that someone may have inadvertently added 100 to that IQ.
> Everyone on here with the exception of the gifted one has known for the last
> 3 days that Richard has been just pulling his bobber under. He finally
> picked up on it this morning and decided to stop wasting his time. Now if he
> would only make that a promise!

I'm a simple trusting person who tries to see the good
in everyone, even Richard C. Please pick a technical
subject upon which we disagree and let's discuss it
like technical gentlemen.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3533. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:19:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KJB9j.54196$eY.48234@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31200

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I see that the smudge pots have been lit and the hand waving,
> misdirection, and desperate attempts at changing the subject begins. As
> they have so many times before. What a waste of all that alleged IQ.

Roy, you are always saying I should be using voltages for
my calculations and that's exactly what I did.

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

With 100 volts at zero degrees incident upon the open
end of the stub, I get:

Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 deg
Vfor2 = 110 volts at -10 deg

for a phase shift through the impedance discontinuity
of 36.6 degrees. What do you get?

Don't anybody hold his breath waiting for an answer.
The Emperor has no clothes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3534. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:38:26 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fk6qjf$s0p$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31202

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>>> I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)

> Standing-wave current phase changes hardly at all up and
> down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL dipole.

That is correct to the same extent that t in the equation above
"changes hardly at all" with time.

73, ac6xg

3535. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 21:46:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <P6C9j.64$El5.51@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31201

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I see that the smudge pots have been lit and the hand waving,
> misdirection, and desperate attempts at changing the subject begins. As
> they have so many times before. What a waste of all that alleged IQ.

Please note: This is pure unadulterated political power
in action devoid of any technical content. Roy is trying
to use his guru status, devoid of any technical argument,
to try to discredit someone. If I am so obviously technically
wrong, why doesn't he just prove me wrong with mathematics and
formulas? (Because he cannot?)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3536. Random vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:04:53 UTC
From: "-.-. --.-" <A@A.COM>
Message-ID: <fk6rqa$5tv$1@nnrp-beta.newsland.it>
Source record: 31203

Hi there,

i'm thinking about build from scratch on the roof of my house a lightweight random vertical antenna (with small pvc tubes or fishing rod) feeded by an automatic ATU. The same antenna with some kind of leverage will be erectable from 0° to 90° (plain to my *plain* roof) to avoid & prevent lightning but this is a mechanical history... so:

Many posts about the Rybakov antenna reports the use of a 4:1 UN-UN. I'm not sure about the real needs of this kind of un-un... you readers what have to suggest about height and un-un if you have to build a random vertical to cover 80-6 meters with a decent efficiency ??

TIA,
-.-. --.-

3537. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:20:21 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <iatdm3pr38c6aspsqcit32r28o5hd13rua@4ax.com>
Source record: 31204

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 21:02:16 GMT, "Harold E. Johnson"
<W4ZCB@mchsi.com> wrote:

>Didn't read your last (promise) until after I sent that. You know who I
>meant. BTW, did you just by any chance ever work for me at the PME Lab in
>Hawaii ?

Hi Howard,

Hmmm, how to answer that. Did that fellow remind you of me?

Well, to cut to the chase, I was SUBLANT, USS Holland AS-32, Nuclear
Navy; and as far as I know, the closest point of approach would have
been Guam (aside from our time in the yards at Bremerton, across the
water from where I live now).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3538. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:21:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bEC9j.83907$YL5.16341@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31205

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>
>>>> I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)
>
>> Standing-wave current phase changes hardly at all up and
>> down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL dipole.
>
> That is correct to the same extent that t in the equation above "changes
> hardly at all" with time.

t changes hardly at all referenced to the source current
phase which is what we are talking about. Please don't
try to feign ignorance of that fact. What I don't get is
why people like you have to distort the technical facts.
What do you possibly have to gain through distortion and
diversion?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3539. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:30:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <j4udm39oc5bap7um2qpmjpv6u87d8vifpp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31192
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3540. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:38:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sTC9j.11$lo5.4@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31206

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>
>>>> I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)
>
>> Standing-wave current phase changes hardly at all up and
>> down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL dipole.
>
> That is correct to the same extent that t in the equation above "changes
> hardly at all" with time.

The phase is referenced to the source phase, as it is in EZNEC,
but you already knew that and just want to perform your usual
diversions away from the technical facts.

I have said at least a dozen times that the current phase
I am talking about is the same as EZNEC reports. If you don't
like what EZNEC reports, take it up with Roy.

For those who don't understand Jim's diversion above, EZNEC
sets t=zero as a reference and then reports the phase. Jim
knows that and is just trying to hoodwink the uninitiatated.
His motives for such remain a mystery.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3541. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:49:11 UTC
From: "Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com>
Message-ID: <H1D9j.253396$Fc.55212@attbi_s21>
Source record: 31207

>>Didn't read your last (promise) until after I sent that. You know who I
>>meant. BTW, did you just by any chance ever work for me at the PME Lab in
>>Hawaii ?
>
> Hi Howard,
>
> Hmmm, how to answer that. Did that fellow remind you of me?
>
> Well, to cut to the chase, I was SUBLANT, USS Holland AS-32, Nuclear
> Navy; and as far as I know, the closest point of approach would have
> been Guam (aside from our time in the yards at Bremerton, across the
> water from where I live now).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

OK Robert. (Howard was my uncle. He has the orange top). No, I just knew that you were into metrology from your postings, and I had the PMEL at Hickam 1960-63.

Now that you've explained that, I'll inquire someday (but not today) as to what the SUBLANT folks were doing in the Pacific.

Regards
W4ZCB

3542. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:51:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <14D9j.14$lo5.12@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31208

Harold E. Johnson wrote:
> Everyone on here with the exception of the gifted one has known for the last
> 3 days that Richard has been just pulling his bobber under.

So now I get blasted for being naive, not for the
technical stuff I am presenting? Why am I not surprised?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3543. Re: Random vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 22:57:43 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <H9D9j.8700$6X.2905@trndny06>
Source record: 31209

"-.-. --.-" <A@A.COM> wrote in message
news:fk6rqa$5tv$1@nnrp-beta.newsland.it...
> Hi there,
>
> i'm thinking about build from scratch on the roof of my house a
> lightweight random vertical antenna (with small pvc tubes or fishing rod)
> feeded by an automatic ATU. The same antenna with some kind of leverage
> will be erectable from 0° to 90° (plain to my *plain* roof) to avoid &
> prevent lightning but this is a mechanical history... so:
>
> Many posts about the Rybakov antenna reports the use of a 4:1 UN-UN. I'm
> not sure about the real needs of this kind of un-un... you readers what
> have to suggest about height and un-un if you have to build a random
> vertical to cover 80-6 meters with a decent efficiency ??
>
> TIA,
> -.-. --.-
>
forget the un-un, just feed it direct with coax and put as many radials
under it as you can. most of the efficiency questions are then due to the
tuner.

3544. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 23:10:24 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <AID9j.19924$1R1.17483@trndny02>
Source record: 31210

"Harold E. Johnson" <W4ZCB@mchsi.com> wrote in message
news:H1D9j.253396$Fc.55212@attbi_s21...
>>>Didn't read your last (promise) until after I sent that. You know who I
>>>meant. BTW, did you just by any chance ever work for me at the PME Lab in
>>>Hawaii ?
>>
>> Hi Howard,
>>
>> Hmmm, how to answer that. Did that fellow remind you of me?
>>
>> Well, to cut to the chase, I was SUBLANT, USS Holland AS-32, Nuclear
>> Navy; and as far as I know, the closest point of approach would have
>> been Guam (aside from our time in the yards at Bremerton, across the
>> water from where I live now).
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> OK Robert. (Howard was my uncle. He has the orange top). No, I just knew
> that you were into metrology from your postings, and I had the PMEL at
> Hickam 1960-63.
>
> Now that you've explained that, I'll inquire someday (but not today) as to
> what the SUBLANT folks were doing in the Pacific.
>
> Regards
> W4ZCB
>
the Holland served many areas, quite a history for a sub tender.
http://www.tendertale.com/tenders/132/132.html
I don't remember being tied up to her, but we were both in Charleston at the
same time, though we were sailing out of Kings Bay at the time she was
getting overhauled in Charleston.

3545. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 23:14:30 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <qpD9j.55611$MJ6.12133@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31211

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>>> You missed the point. A terminating capacitor is a two
>>>>> terminal network. The point where two pieces of feedline
>>>>> are connected is a four-terminal network. A two-terminal
>>>>> network is different from a four-terminal network.
>>>
>>>> This appears to be an unusual definition.
>>>
>>> Not unusual at all, Gene. The two input terminals to the
>>> black box are on one side. The two output terminals from
>>> the black box are on the other side. The impedance
>>> discontinuity is inside the box. The black box is extremely
>>> small.
>>>
>>> Give me the four s-parameters, s11, s12, s21, and s22
>>> and I can tell you virtually everything about what is
>>> inside the black box without even applying a signal.
>>
>>
>> BZZZT! Wrong answer.
>>
>> Nobody ever said anything about the "other side" of the black box.
>
> That's obviously a lie. I said something about the other side
> of the black box.
>
>> Yet by your models and math the black boxes don't behave the same in
>> your test circuit.
>
> That's another lie. All my models and math show the black
> boxes all behaving exactly the same external to the two input
> terminals. In fact, I have said it is impossible for it to
> be any other way.
>
> Is there no limit to how dishonest you will be?

No lies; just carelessness in a nit-picking contest.

As usual you have twisted the question so that you can provide some type
of answer. You still have not answered the original question posed by
Keith.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3546. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-17 23:18:12 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fk70el$4k5$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31212

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>
>>> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>>
>>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>>>
>>>>> I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt)
>>
>>
>>> Standing-wave current phase changes hardly at all up and
>>> down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL dipole.
>>
>>
>> That is correct to the same extent that t in the equation above
>> "changes hardly at all" with time.
>
>
> The phase is referenced to the source phase, as it is in EZNEC,
> but you already knew that and just want to perform your usual
> diversions away from the technical facts.

Actually, I'm trying to figure out what technical meaning there is to be obtained from your repeated observation "Standing-wave current phase changes hardly at all up and down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL dipole." The phase of the standing wave varies with position from one perspective, and with time from another, and with amplitude from yet another. If you hold t fixed, then amplitude and position remain variable. This is a revelation?

> I have said at least a dozen times that the current phase
> I am talking about is the same as EZNEC reports. If you don't
> like what EZNEC reports, take it up with Roy.

One should be careful not to invite comparisons to a craftsman holding his tools responsible for poor craftsmanship. ;-)

73, ac6xg

3547. Re: Random vertical antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:01:30 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0A701C733Dnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 31213

"-.-. --.-" <A@A.COM> wrote in news:fk6rqa$5tv$1@nnrp-beta.newsland.it:

>... you readers
> what have to suggest about height and un-un if you have to build a
> random vertical to cover 80-6 meters with a decent efficiency ??

Most of us would understand efficiency as you have used it to mean the
ratio of radiated power to antenna system input power.

An unloaded monopole system that is long enough to be reasonably efficient
at 80m (say > 13m) will have a radiation pattern that is most unattractive
at 6m where you would depend on low angle performance for most contacts.

Owen

3548. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:05:45 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13me3ms6kcsldd0@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31214

Jim Kelley wrote:
>
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> . .
>> The phase is referenced to the source phase, as it is in EZNEC,
>> but you already knew that and just want to perform your usual
>> diversions away from the technical facts.

The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase. The phases of all currents and voltages -- wire, source, and load -- are all referenced to the same arbitrary point. Source phase can be assigned by the user to any value relative to this point.

> Actually, I'm trying to figure out what technical meaning there is to be
> obtained from your repeated observation "Standing-wave current phase
> changes hardly at all up and down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL
> dipole." The phase of the standing wave varies with position from one
> perspective, and with time from another, and with amplitude from yet
> another. If you hold t fixed, then amplitude and position remain
> variable. This is a revelation?
>
>> I have said at least a dozen times that the current phase
>> I am talking about is the same as EZNEC reports. If you don't
>> like what EZNEC reports, take it up with Roy.

As far as I can tell, Cecil has never been quite able to understand just what EZNEC reports. EZNEC doesn't need several different definitions of current to suit the theory du jour or to do its job, so it doesn't report "standing wave current" or other fruits of The Gifted One's overly fertile imagination. It simply reports current. Anyone not acquainted with this concept can refer to any basic text on electricity or physics. What EZNEC reports is exactly what you'll find there.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3549. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:10:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3eE9j.71$EI5.46@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31215

Gene Fuller wrote:
> As usual you have twisted the question so that you can provide some type
> of answer. You still have not answered the original question posed by
> Keith.

What was that question? I suspect the question was irrelevant
because Keith didn't understand what phase shift I was talking
about. I also suspect that Keith is beginning to understand
what I am talking about. His silence seems a little strange.
What are you going to do when your realize you are on the
wrong side of the technical argument? Sandbag - like some
others have done and try to obscure the technical facts?

How about an answer from you? What is the phase shift through
the impedance discontinuity between Vfor1 and Vfor2 below?

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

I doubt that you even know how to solve the problem. Your lack
of an answer will speak volumes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3550. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:13:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3hE9j.72$EI5.28@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31216

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Actually, I'm trying to figure out what technical meaning there is to be
> obtained from your repeated observation "Standing-wave current phase
> changes hardly at all up and down a stub with losses or a wire 1/2WL
> dipole."

Take a look at the current reported by EZNEC and you will
understand. Until you do that, I'm afraid you will just
continue to show your ignorance.

Hint: Given a reference zero phase for the source signal,
EZNEC reports all current phases with respect to that
source phase. So either choose to understand or remain
ignorant - I just don't care which.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3551. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:26:34 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9h4em3luqhrbh448srdjo2a7djmdpptfto@4ax.com>
Source record: 31217

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 23:10:24 GMT, "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote:

>the Holland served many areas, quite a history for a sub tender.
>http://www.tendertale.com/tenders/132/132.html
>I don't remember being tied up to her, but we were both in Charleston at the
>same time, though we were sailing out of Kings Bay at the time she was
>getting overhauled in Charleston.

Hi Dave,

Thanx for the link.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3552. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:42:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WHE9j.75$EI5.35@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31218

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Jim Kelley wrote:
>>
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> . . The phase is referenced to the source phase, as it is in EZNEC,
>>> but you already knew that and just want to perform your usual
>>> diversions away from the technical facts.
>
> The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase. The
> phases of all currents and voltages -- wire, source, and load -- are all
> referenced to the same arbitrary point. Source phase can be assigned by
> the user to any value relative to this point.

The phase assigned by the user to the source obviously becomes
the default reference phase. What on earth do you have to gain
by obscuring that technical fact?

If the user doesn't do anything, the source phase defaults to zero
and all current measurements are referenced to that zero source
phase. Are you so determined to discredit me that you are willing
to sacrifice your integrity in the process?

Do you deny that there is virtually no phase shift in the current
up and down a 1/2WL dipole referenced to the source current. If you
are up to that denial, please argue with Kraus's graphic. Take a look
at the phase angles at:

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.jpg

Unfortunately, Kraus agrees with EZNEC and that current is
exactly what you used to make your meaningless measurements
of current phase through a loading coil. So please look at
Kraus's graph and tell us again how that current with unchanging
phase can be used to measure phase shift through a loading coil.

> As far as I can tell, Cecil has never been quite able to understand just
> what EZNEC reports. EZNEC doesn't need several different definitions of
> current to suit the theory du jour or to do its job, so it doesn't
> report "standing wave current" or other fruits of The Gifted One's
> overly fertile imagination. It simply reports current.

My point exactly! If the antenna being modeled is a standing-wave
antenna, EZNEC reports standing-wave current.

If the antenna being modeled is a traveling-wave antenna, EZNEC
reports traveling-wave current. Roy apparently doesn't want anyone
to know this fact.

So Roy, why would the phase shift through a coil be different
when it is used in a 1/2WL dipole vs using it in a rhombic
at the same frequency??? Magic???

Roy has threatened to take EZNEC away from me for using it to
demonstrate traveling-wave current through a loading coil. Here
is what EZNEC says about the delay through that loading coil.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

Click on "Load Dat" and observe what Roy is so afraid that
someone besides me is going to discover.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3553. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 00:53:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PRE9j.30724$lD6.12127@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31219

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase.

If the source phase is set to zero and I want EZNEC to reference
the antenna currents to 77 degrees, how would I go about that?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3554. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 01:09:50 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <f67em3d5uoj0noi455vbktc90mu8p64615@4ax.com>
Source record: 31220

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 18:42:29 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>The phase assigned by the user to the source obviously becomes
>the default reference phase.

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 00:53:03 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:
>If the source phase is set to zero and I want EZNEC to reference
>the antenna currents to 77 degrees, how would I go about that?

Hmm, still confused about two different phases? In all of four lines
you whip-saw from knowing it all to knowing nothing at all for what
appears to be the same phase.

At the fear of being presumptions, why don't you move the source 77
degrees along the radiator? Or insert a line 77 degrees long (which
phase?). Or insert a lumped reactance that offers 77 degrees phase
(which phase?).

This is getting fun. Who woulda thunk? :-)

3555. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 01:23:55 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kn7em3hmr9ba4he0oqbic9rhhoajngtfqb@4ax.com>
Source record: 31221

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 17:09:50 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 18:42:29 -0600, Cecil Moore wrote:
>On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 00:53:03 GMT, Cecil Moore wrote:

I've just solved the phase duality problem!!!!!!!!! [observe above]

Set your system clock to CST when you design the
circuit/antenna/whatever and then reset your system clock to GMT
before you press the Currents button.

That should give you 90 degrees shift. Sorry, but this method only
works in cardinal points of 15 degrees. Perhaps there is some
neighboring county that uses Mars Twilight Savings Time for finer
granularity.

[These last two messages were performed as a public service to Roy,
whose newsreader e-barfz in gag reflex to fuller quotations from
Cecil.]

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3556. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 02:10:07 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fk7ah2$eq2$1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31222

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Take a look at the current reported by EZNEC and you will
> understand. Until you do that, I'm afraid you will just
> continue to show your ignorance.

> Hint: Given a reference zero phase for the source signal,
> EZNEC reports all current phases with respect to that
> source phase. So either choose to understand or remain
> ignorant - I just don't care which.

It's probably a matter of perspective, because from here it seems that you are the one reporting the nonsensical results. I use Mathcad and Sigma Plot for plotting functions like I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt). Maybe you could give one of those a try.

73, ac6xg

3557. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 02:55:17 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <pEG9j.56044$MJ6.33195@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31223

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> As usual you have twisted the question so that you can provide some
>> type of answer. You still have not answered the original question
>> posed by Keith.
>
> What was that question? I suspect the question was irrelevant
> because Keith didn't understand what phase shift I was talking
> about. I also suspect that Keith is beginning to understand
> what I am talking about. His silence seems a little strange.
> What are you going to do when your realize you are on the
> wrong side of the technical argument? Sandbag - like some
> others have done and try to obscure the technical facts?
>
> How about an answer from you? What is the phase shift through
> the impedance discontinuity between Vfor1 and Vfor2 below?
>
> --43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
> Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2
>
> I doubt that you even know how to solve the problem. Your lack
> of an answer will speak volumes.

Twist, twist, twist.

Do you also open the (black) box to see how Schroedinger's cat is doing?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3558. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:07:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SPG9j.83955$YL5.4321@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31224

Richard Clark wrote:
> At the fear of being presumptions, why don't you move the source 77
> degrees along the radiator?

I don't think that will make Roy's statement true.

Roy said:
"The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3559. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:09:16 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476739dd$0$9570$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31225

"Jim Kelley" <jwkelley@uci.edu> wrote in message
news:fk7ah2$eq2$1@news.service.uci.edu...
>
>
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> Take a look at the current reported by EZNEC and you will
>> understand. Until you do that, I'm afraid you will just
>> continue to show your ignorance.
>
>> Hint: Given a reference zero phase for the source signal,
>> EZNEC reports all current phases with respect to that
>> source phase. So either choose to understand or remain
>> ignorant - I just don't care which.
>
> It's probably a matter of perspective, because from here it seems that you
> are the one reporting the nonsensical results. I use Mathcad and Sigma
> Plot for plotting functions like I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt). Maybe you
> could give one of those a try.

When you do that, how does this show up in the coordinates? For example, you
have the sinusoid with I(x,t) as the Y axis and x as the distance axis.
Then I suppose t is shown on the z axis so in 3-D view you have a sine wave
and a cosine wave 'surface' intersecting at right angles. I would like to
see that plotted in a 3-D view in a CAD program. Unfortunately I have no
access to such software.

3560. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:14:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YVG9j.83956$YL5.72347@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31226

Jim Kelley wrote:
> I use Mathcad and
> Sigma Plot for plotting functions like I(x,t) = Imax sin(kx) cos(wt).
> Maybe you could give one of those a try.

Sorry, EZNEC doesn't use that equation. EZNEC needs a
reference phase. Roy seems to know how to make that
reference a different phase angle than the specified
source phase angle but I don't know how to do that.

Here's the plot for that equation above:

http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html

Obviously, EZNEC cannot report those results in tabular
form.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3561. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:23:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <t2H9j.33441$Pv2.3783@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31227

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Do you also open the (black) box to see how Schroedinger's cat is doing?

I do whatever I need to do to solve the problem, Gene.
If I have to open the box to see if the cat is dead
or alive, that's what I will do. I do not believe in
erecting silly artificial barriers in the quest for
knowledge - and we are not talking about a quantum
physics paradox.

So let me repeat: The phase shifts at the -j567 points
in the two following 1/4WL stubs are not the same.

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--46.6 deg 600 ohm line--open

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open

The phase shift at '+' in the 1st example is zero.

The phase shift at '+' in the 2nd example is 36.6 deg.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3562. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:28:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <l7H9j.83961$YL5.47558@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31228

Jim Kelley wrote:
> It's probably a matter of perspective, because from here it seems that
> you are the one reporting the nonsensical results.

I'm not reporting the results, Jim. EZNEC is reporting
the results. Choose the "Loads Dat" display.

http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez

http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif

Have you ever even looked at those files?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3563. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:52:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MtH9j.33442$Pv2.26153@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31229

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Maybe you could give one of those a try.

I'm well aware of what the math models show, Jim.

Let's say we have current probes installed at
'x' and 'y' in a 1/4WL wire. 'x' and 'y' are
30 degrees apart.

We apply a standing wave with the equation
I(xt) = Imax*cos(kx)*cos(wt)

source------------x---------------y-------------open

What will be the relative phase difference between
the current measured at 'x' and the current measured
at 'y'?

Now apply a traveling wave with the equation
I(x,t) = Imax*cos(kx+wt)

source------------x---------------y-------------load to ground

What will be the relative phase difference between
the current measured at 'x' and the current measured
at 'y'?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3564. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 03:56:40 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476744f9$0$9623$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31230

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:pEG9j.56044$MJ6.33195@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> As usual you have twisted the question so that you can provide some type
>>> of answer. You still have not answered the original question posed by
>>> Keith.
>>
>> What was that question? I suspect the question was irrelevant
>> because Keith didn't understand what phase shift I was talking
>> about. I also suspect that Keith is beginning to understand
>> what I am talking about. His silence seems a little strange.
>> What are you going to do when your realize you are on the
>> wrong side of the technical argument? Sandbag - like some
>> others have done and try to obscure the technical facts?
>>
>> How about an answer from you? What is the phase shift through
>> the impedance discontinuity between Vfor1 and Vfor2 below?
>>
>> --43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
>> Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2
>>
>> I doubt that you even know how to solve the problem. Your lack
>> of an answer will speak volumes.
>
>
> Twist, twist, twist.
>
> Do you also open the (black) box to see how Schroedinger's cat is doing?

This experiment has been in disfavor ever since the advent of the PETA
organization. They did not support the uncertainty of the cat being living
or dead or in some models, of being both living *and* dead, on average. So
they always attempted to observe the cat, not knowing that they themselves
were the ones who defined the dire fate of the cat by simply observing it. I
myself would never attempt to observe the cat in Schrodinger's box since it
is not definitive of the state of the cat prior to observation. I do not
believe the same is true of the -j567 ohm impedance in Keith's box ;-)

3565. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 07:26:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <n2tem31cf1dvla0g5avtqo81c4odq88sp0@4ax.com>
Source record: 31231

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 03:07:30 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> At the fear of being presumptions, why don't you move the source 77
>> degrees along the radiator?
>
>I don't think that will make Roy's statement true.
>
>Roy said:
>"The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase."

Still confused? Who is talking about source phase? And why?

This must sting, the start of another round of 20 questions to measure
the depression of your attention deficit, when you could have as
easily informed us all what you meant before having to be prompted.

3566. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 07:33:04 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <hitem3do3thhielc5p23gp9emedtv9rr6g@4ax.com>
Source record: 31232

On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 22:09:16 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>When you do that, how does this show up in the coordinates?

Hi Dan,

Mathcad allows for as many coexisting simultaneous axis as you care.

As for 3D, this is called a contour plot (which can be done either flat, or with relief). Excel will do this too (but with no particular panache).

Seeing you are funds challenged, search the web for OpenDX (an IBM project deeded to the public domain, and otherwise called Data eXplorer). It can do the same thing. There is also a package called XD3D, that is also from the OpenSource community.

The IBM package is the one most used by the research community; or at least the ones I've been attending for 7 years.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3567. Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 15:33:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7LR9j.133$EI5.122@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31233

There seems to be mass confusion even among the gurus on
this newsgroup as to the difference between standing-wave
current, as exists on a 1/2WL dipole, vs traveling-wave
current, as exists on a terminated antenna like a rhombic.

I have prepared two EZNEC files that should run on the
free demo version of EZNEC as well as on the commercial
edition. These two files clearly show the difference in
the two types of currents.

The standing-wave example is designed to illustrate
standing-wave current. All of the forward energy is
reflected at the open end of the wire. The total
current displayed by EZNEC is the sum of the forward
and reflected currents which are close to equal.

The traveling-wave example is designed to illustrate
traveling-wave current. Most of the forward energy
is dissipated in the load resistor rather than being
reflected. The total current displayed by EZNEC is
the sum of the forward and reflected currents with
the reflected current minimized to a negligible value.

Each EZNEC file consists of a 1/4WL wire run horizontal
one foot above ground at 4 MHz. In the standing-wave file,
the wire is open and unterminated. In the traveling-wave
file, the wire is terminated to ground by its characteristic
impedance. To view EZNEC's tabulated current at each of the
18 segments along the 1/4WL, simply click on "Load Dat".

The standing-wave file is:

http://www.w5dxp.com/StndWave.EZ

The traveling-wave file is:

http://www.w5dxp.com/TravWave.EZ

In the following results (directly from EZNEC) please
note the almost constant phase reported for the
standing-wave current vs the continuously changing
phase reported for the traveling-wave current.

Here are the values of current at each segment for the
standing-wave example as reported by EZNEC:

EZNEC+ ver. 4.0

```
standing wave 12/18/2007 9:11:33 AM
--------------- LOAD DATA ---------------
Frequency = 4 MHz

Load 1 Current = 0.9974 A. at -0.01 deg.
Load 2 Current = 0.9874 A. at -0.02 deg.
Load 3 Current = 0.9703 A. at -0.03 deg.
Load 4 Current = 0.9461 A. at -0.04 deg.
Load 5 Current = 0.915 A. at -0.05 deg.
Load 6 Current = 0.8773 A. at -0.06 deg.
Load 7 Current = 0.8332 A. at -0.07 deg.
Load 8 Current = 0.783 A. at -0.08 deg.
Load 9 Current = 0.7271 A. at -0.08 deg.
Load 10 Current = 0.6659 A. at -0.09 deg.
Load 11 Current = 0.5999 A. at -0.09 deg.
Load 12 Current = 0.5295 A. at -0.10 deg.
Load 13 Current = 0.4553 A. at -0.10 deg.
Load 14 Current = 0.3777 A. at -0.10 deg.
Load 15 Current = 0.2974 A. at -0.10 deg.
Load 16 Current = 0.2148 A. at -0.11 deg.
Load 17 Current = 0.1307 A. at -0.11 deg.
Load 18 Current = 0.0447 A. at -0.11 deg.

Here are the values of current at each segment for the
traveling-wave example as reported by EZNEC:

EZNEC+ ver. 4.0

traveling wave 12/18/2007 9:18:19 AM
--------------- LOAD DATA ---------------
Frequency = 4 MHz

Load 1 Current = 0.9992 A. at -3.12 deg.
Load 2 Current = 0.9983 A. at -8.11 deg.
Load 3 Current = 0.9977 A. at -13.08 deg.
Load 4 Current = 0.9972 A. at -18.05 deg.
Load 5 Current = 0.9970 A. at -23.02 deg.
Load 6 Current = 0.9970 A. at -27.99 deg.
Load 7 Current = 0.9973 A. at -32.96 deg.
Load 8 Current = 0.9978 A. at -37.92 deg.
Load 9 Current = 0.9985 A. at -42.87 deg.
Load 10 Current = 0.9993 A. at -47.82 deg.
Load 11 Current = 1.0000 A. at -52.75 deg.
Load 12 Current = 1.0010 A. at -57.67 deg.
Load 13 Current = 1.0030 A. at -62.58 deg.
Load 14 Current = 1.0040 A. at -67.48 deg.
Load 15 Current = 1.0050 A. at -72.36 deg.
Load 16 Current = 1.0060 A. at -77.23 deg.
Load 17 Current = 1.0070 A. at -82.09 deg.
Load 18 Current = 1.0080 A. at -86.97 deg.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
```

3568. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 17:00:28 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <BqCdnZCPNZkxYfranZ2dnUVZ_gudnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31234

Cecil Moore wrote:
> There seems to be mass confusion even among the gurus on
> this newsgroup as to the difference between standing-wave
> current, as exists on a 1/2WL dipole, vs traveling-wave
> current, as exists on a terminated antenna like a rhombic.
>
> I have prepared two EZNEC files that should run on the
> free demo version of EZNEC as well as on the commercial
> edition. These two files clearly show the difference in
> the two types of currents.
>
Heavily clip.......
>
> The standing-wave file is:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/StndWave.EZ
>
> The traveling-wave file is:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/TravWave.EZ
>
clip.....

Hi Cecil,

I tried the files and they work well. Congratulations on a clever use of zero resistance loads. I have not seen that technique used before but it certainly allows for a good EZNEC demonstration.

EZNEC is a great program.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3569. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 18:47:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KAU9j.109$pr6.51@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31235

Roger wrote:
> I tried the files and they work well. Congratulations on a clever use
> of zero resistance loads. I have not seen that technique used before
> but it certainly allows for a good EZNEC demonstration.

It's a way to "measure" the current without disturbing the current. Do you see how the EZNEC current has a reference phase and thus is a "snapshot" in time? Do you see how traveling-wave current travels and standing-wave current just appears to stand there? Since EM waves cannot just stand there and must necessarily move at the speed of light, a standing-wave is just an artifact of superposition (a magical illusion for some). It has no stand-alone existence aside from its forward and reverse component EM waves that indeed do travel at the speed of light (adjusted for velocity factor).

> EZNEC is a great program.

Yes indeed, like the Smith Chart, it is a great antenna tool. I've been a satisfied customer for 20 years, since I first purchased ELNEC. ELNEC and EZNEC have been great tutors for me. If someone doesn't want to buy it, the free demo version of EZNEC available from http://www.eznec.com is quite a free lunch and although limited to 20 segments, is very useful on wire dipoles and monopoles and learning how they work.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3570. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 19:03:53 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <a867f95c-0640-44b5-aba6-de28dfc09703@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31236

On Dec 18, 2:33 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 22:09:16 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >When you do that, how does this show up in the coordinates?
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> Mathcad allows for as many coexisting simultaneous axis as you care.
>
> As for 3D, this is called a contour plot (which can be done either
> flat, or with relief). Excel will do this too (but with no particular
> panache).
>
> Seeing you are funds challenged, search the web for OpenDX (an IBM
> project deeded to the public domain, and otherwise called Data
> eXplorer). It can do the same thing. There is also a package called
> XD3D, that is also from the OpenSource community.
>
> The IBM package is the one most used by the research community; or at
> least the ones I've been attending for 7 years.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

I already know what a static 3D plot would like like. But to put it in
motion, including the illustration of the forward and reflected length
over distance x; showing the surface of periodic waves for each value
of x; that would be a nice visual.

3571. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 19:04:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <gRU9j.162$El5.113@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31237

AI4QJ wrote:
> I
> myself would never attempt to observe the cat in Schrodinger's box since it
> is not definitive of the state of the cat prior to observation. I do not
> believe the same is true of the -j567 ohm impedance in Keith's box ;-)

In the real world, the person who manufactured our
black box in the first place has already collapsed the
probability function a long time ago. Now if that
person dies without telling anyone what's in the black
box, does the black box's contents revert to any
possibility? :-)

The difference is that Schrodinger's cat can die at any
time but the inanimate contents of our black box cannot
change with time. If we don't know what's in the black
box, we are simply ignorant. What we know or don't know
does not effect or affect the reality of what's already
in the black box.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3572. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 19:14:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <v_U9j.31984$JD.22389@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31238

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase. The
> phases of all currents and voltages -- wire, source, and load -- are all
> referenced to the same arbitrary point. Source phase can be assigned by
> the user to any value relative to this point.

I'm sorry, Roy, I just changed the source phase in a single
source system and changed nothing else. The reported phase of
the antenna currents changed in step with the source phase.
Since all you did was provide a GUI interface to NEC, might
it be possible that you don't understand how NEC works?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3573. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 20:02:52 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fk99d2gmd1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 31239

Cecil Moore wrote:

> I'm not reporting the results, Jim. EZNEC is reporting
> the results.

To my knowledge EZNEC has never reported a single result to this newsgroup, Cecil.

> Choose the "Loads Dat" display.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/coil512.ez
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/travstnd.gif
>
> Have you ever even looked at those files?

I looked at travstnd the first time you posted it, and I even commented to you about it. I assume that coil512.ez is what you used to create the plot on the left that says "No Phase information in the Magnitude" and has the words "Straight Line" by the straight line. It's all very scientific. :-)

Let me ask you this: how would you go about calculating the phase shown on your Standing Wave Current graph, and what meaning if any does it hold for you?

73, ac6xg

3574. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 20:22:07 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <PZV9j.58120$MJ6.55778@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31240

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> The current reported by EZNEC isn't referenced to source phase. The
>> phases of all currents and voltages -- wire, source, and load -- are
>> all referenced to the same arbitrary point. Source phase can be
>> assigned by the user to any value relative to this point.
>
> I'm sorry, Roy, I just changed the source phase in a single
> source system and changed nothing else. The reported phase of
> the antenna currents changed in step with the source phase.
> Since all you did was provide a GUI interface to NEC, might
> it be possible that you don't understand how NEC works?

Cecil,

I think you are misunderstanding Roy's response. If the currents were referenced to the source phase, they would not change when the source phase was changed. That observable fact that the antenna current phases do change when the source phase is changed supports Roy's explanation completely.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3575. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 20:53:06 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <m48gm3l803iqj3v4drlggds1bhnocpolcp@4ax.com>
Source record: 31241

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 09:33:23 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>There seems to be mass confusion even among the gurus on
>this newsgroup as to the difference between standing-wave
>current, as exists on a 1/2WL dipole, vs traveling-wave
>current, as exists on a terminated antenna like a rhombic.

:-)
Confusion appears to be selective here, and not to be found generally
in the remainder of the group.

For instance, in the quote above, we are introduced to two antennas
THAT ARE NEVER AGAIN EMPLOYED, AS EXPLICITLY INFERRED, AS THE BASIS OF
COMPARISON!

In short, the author immediately dismissing these practical antennas,
never again approaches the problem as described above. The solution
to this confusion appears to be of no true concern. So, what's the
problem? No question follows in the remainder of the post, only
statements. No statements illustrate the difference between any
antennas that are the source of the presumed confusion. The original
model wires draped 1/200th wavelength above ground are certainly not
to be confused with conventional rhombic, nor dipoles.

Diligent readers would back away from this dead horse.

Modeling a rhombic is not outside the art of the practitioner, only
one practitioner for whom the data does not support the premise for
these antennas (quickly discarded as I have pointed out).

Four 4 wavelength wires built into a symmetric diamond, one source at
22MHz, one load, and the whole model is described. As a variation,
put it in free space, test; repeat with it 65 feet above ground, test.
As another variation, load with a matched R, test; load with an
open/short, test.

What monumental results follow from all results?

65 feet above ground we observe:
w/Rl = 816 Ohms:
I magnitude declines end-to-end due to radiation;
I magnitude varies insignificantly seg-to-seg (<<1%);
I phase varies ~160-~100 degrees per 10 segments;
I phase inverts every 10 segments.
w/Rl = 1e9 Ohms:
I magnitude declines end-to-end due to radiation;

I magnitude varies seg-to-seg (~10%-~40%);
I phase varies ~160-~100 degrees per 10 segments;
I phase inverts every 10 segments.

In free space we observe:
w/Rl = 816 Ohms:
I magnitude declines end-to-end due to radiation;
I magnitude varies insignificantly seg-to-seg (<<1%);
I phase varies ~160 degrees per 10 segments;
I phase inverts every 10 segments.
w/Rl = 1e9 Ohms:
I magnitude declines end-to-end due to radiation;
I magnitude varies seg-to-seg (~5%-~25%);
I phase varies ~160 degrees per 10 segments;
I phase inverts every 10 segments.

All variations support the notion of traveling and standing wave antennas (unless, of course, some novel re-definition of terms is injected into the debate). The presumption of traveling waves is well defined in the current data when placing a "matched load" on the antenna-as-transmission line is performed. The presumption of standing waves is well defined in the current data when the "matched load" is opened on the antenna-as-transmission line.

What does not conform to well tailored expectations? The phase swings under all conditions are well defined, extensive, and repeat with regularity. Further, we can also observe how ground's proximity, even with a substantial height against wavelength begins to intrude into current dynamics.

We can then proceed into where confusion might reside (it not being found in these antennas): GROUND. Yes, the death embrace of the original models with GROUND profoundly skews the data. I would note that there is the usual crafting of the original post to insure plausible deniability. In short, the reader is left to be astonished by the data (corrupt as it is, given the tantalizing premise of Rhombics and Dipoles being so confusing to the crowd of readers) and to then be lead further away from that initial dismissal of those antennas, only to be drawn back to them through Byzantine extrapolations and copious mathematical "proofs."

As always, fun. I doubt anything new in the technical vein will follow, so I look forward to the parade that is sure to fill this thread.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3576. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 20:55:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ircgm31si88lt1n9i1n4fndgcj3me1alvh@4ax.com>
Source record: 31242

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 11:03:53 -0800 (PST), dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:

>On Dec 18, 2:33 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 22:09:16 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> >When you do that, how does this show up in the coordinates?
>>
>> Hi Dan,
>>
>> Mathcad allows for as many coexisting simultaneous axis as you care.
>>
>> As for 3D, this is called a contour plot (which can be done either
>> flat, or with relief). Excel will do this too (but with no particular
>> panache).
>>
>> Seeing you are funds challenged, search the web for OpenDX (an IBM
>> project deeded to the public domain, and otherwise called Data
>> eXplorer). It can do the same thing. There is also a package called
>> XD3D, that is also from the OpenSource community.
>>
>> The IBM package is the one most used by the research community; or at
>> least the ones I've been attending for 7 years.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
>I already know what a static 3D plot would like like. But to put it in
>motion, including the illustration of the forward and reflected length
>over distance x; showing the surface of periodic waves for each value
>of x; that would be a nice visual.

Hi Dan,

I've already offered that solution. I have been using OpenDX to do
this for some time now. Have you looked at my suggestions?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3577. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 21:29:04 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d0a3b70a-3f8c-4840-8df3-c6dbbae7af1f@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31243

On Dec 16, 9:06 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >> Why would anyone refuse to calculate the length of
> >> 600 ohm line needed to produce 0 ohms? I think I
> >> was the first to calculate it at 43.4 degrees.
>
> > So the next question is: What is the phase change
> > at the terminals of the black box?
> >
> > 1) -93 degrees? (previous answer when it was a capacitor)
>
> I might be wrong about that one. It might instead be
> 180 - 93, but that would just be a stupid math mistake.
> The main thing is that it is different from the other two.
>
> > 2) 36.6 degrees? (previous answer when it was 10 degrees of 100 ohm
> > line)
> > 3) 0 degrees? (previous answer when it was 46.6 degrees of 600 ohm
> > line)
>
> There's nothing wrong with those answers except maybe
> a stupid math error. Each condition indeed does have a
> different phase shift that can be measured one inch on
> the other side of the terminals if one is simply allowed
> to make those measurements.

But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.

> This is an example of how models can get you into trouble.
> Not allowing us to look inside the black box doesn't change
> the laws of physics and make all the phase shifts the same.

Nor has that been claimed.

> It just means that the phase shifts are unknown and need
> to be measured.

As you say, the phase shifts are unknown so from
my list of possible answers, I would have recommended
selecting

4) undecidable

but this leads to it also being

6) irrelevant

since the problem can be solved without the information.

...Keith

3578. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 21:29:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <62a8debd-248b-4b5d-87f6-e03b3a37d549@i3g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31244

On Dec 16, 9:24 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > So the next question is: What is the phase change
> > at the terminals of the black box?
>
> It just occurred to me that you and I may be talking
> about two different phases.
>
> ---Z01---+---Z02---
>
> Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2
>
> Vref1<--|<--Vref2
>
> I am talking about the phase shift in the forward waves
> across the impedance discontinuity, i.e. the phase shift
> between Vfor1 and Vfor2. The list of phase shifts is
> the phase shift in the forward voltages at the impedance
> discontinuity. It is different for all the black boxes.
>
> If you are talking about the phase between Vfor1 and Vref1,
> then, yes, that phase is the same for all the black boxes.
> It is impossible for it to be otherwise.

I do think I was keeping them straight, though the
mention of 90 degrees of phase shift in the same
sentences occasionally required close reading.

...Keith

3579. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-18 21:31:32 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6a4074e8-130f-4a21-9b72-f3dddcfdb55a@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31245

On Dec 17, 7:10 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> > As usual you have twisted the question so that you can provide some type
> > of answer. You still have not answered the original question posed by
> > Keith.
>
> What was that question? I suspect the question was irrelevant
> because Keith didn't understand what phase shift I was talking
> about. I also suspect that Keith is beginning to understand
> what I am talking about. His silence seems a little strange.

Snow storm -> ski
ski -> sleep
ISP then breaks DSL -> no conectivity
ISP breaks PC IP stack while restoring connectivity -> time spent
fixing IP stack
time spent fixing IP stack -> employer's work not getting done
employer's work not getting done -> reduction of free time
reduction of free time -> no r.r.a.a

...Keith

3580. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 01:42:00 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <2argm3lcap1buklis38n2pfcv28hsaecjq@4ax.com>
Source record: 31246

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 12:53:06 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>We can then proceed into where confusion might reside (it not being
>found in these antennas): GROUND. Yes, the death embrace of the
>original models with GROUND profoundly skews the data.

Hi All,

Well, I find there is more technical content to dissect in at least
one dead horse.

Let's look at the "traveling wave" model and see what it has to offer
in the cold harsh light of reality.

Right off the bat with its performance: -23.74dB
What could possibly account for all this loss? The "load?"?

Instead of tossing the load, let's toss ground and put this corpse in
free space. It's performance: -0.30dB

I don't know how any math error like this could be used to validate a
model, but the efficiency as an antenna that hugs ground so vigorously
hardly measures up to either a dipole or a rhombic. On the plus side,
confusion certainly offers many vendors an income, and suckers are
born every minute who would love a low noise antenna.

However, what happened to the currents when we discarded ground? Well,
the pristine constant current of the former model plunges right down
the toilet of expectations (while performance shot through the ceiling
at the same time - one has to wonder what was confusing about this?).
Phase change? That cute 90 degrees formerly nudged and cosseted onto
center stage has now been nailed to the floor with no more total
variation than 2.15 degrees. Hard to imagine how a transmission line
could so thoroughly rape its inventor.

Turning to the "standing wave" model, would it be instructive how a
ground free performance might similarly fare?

Right off the bat with its performance: -1.69dB
it would seem a stretch to find any more efficiency (and shows how
that traveling wave model really sucks). However, without ground for
completeness' sake: -0.28dB

However, what happened to the currents when we discarded ground? Well,
roughly the same 2 degree shift we found when the "traveling wave"
model split the sheets with ground, but beyond that, an almost
identical current taper and phase lock-down found with the "traveling

wave" model free of ground (or in comparison to itself close to ground).

So, is there any substantial difference between the two models once ground's death grip is released? I will leave that question for tea-leaf analysis, because engineers would have buried this dead horse long ago.

***** Irony meter pegged *****

I would like to point out that the only things changed with these original models was a switch from 2D to 3D analysis to reveal total loss; and a switch from the ground offered to free space. I look forward to Cecil, once again, impeaching his own evidence (and typically without once mentioning the data).

I am sure I have sunken to new lows and once I am exposed for what I am (an English major), vindication will taste sweeter than wine. (may as well steal that thunder too)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3581. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 01:59:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <vaugm3d2kuelr2g922557ft235b80pq51t@4ax.com>
Source record: 31247

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 17:42:00 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>Let's look at the "traveling wave" model and see what it has to offer
>in the cold harsh light of reality.
>
>Right off the bat with its performance: -23.74dB
>What could possibly account for all this loss? The "load?"?

Hi All,

Being one to never leave too many unanswered questions (Cecil merely
questions questions); I poured 100W into the original model (the only
change made was from constant I/E to constant P).

In fact, the proximity of ground allowed 99.38 watts to be absorbed by
the load!

How much reaches the load once this dead horse wrenches free from
ground's death grip and is allowed to ascend the stairway to heaven?
0.4982 watts

You heard it here first. ;-)

And, yes, another change (2 total) was made to the ground offered to
make it, instead, free space.

Who knows, maybe the "traveling wave" model is for a new matching
device for greater load efficiency. Unfortunately it would be best
suited for 80M speakers.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3582. MFJ 1786 High Q Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 02:51:27 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <a35c927b-be20-411c-a4cf-df92cad0a048@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31148

I've heard good things about these loops, but wonder what they're like
on receive. Can anyone comment?

Thanks,

Steve

3583. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 03:03:12 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476889f2$0$28823$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31149

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:ircgm31si88lt1n9i1n4fndgcj3me1alvh@4ax.com...
> On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 11:03:53 -0800 (PST), dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>
>>On Dec 18, 2:33 am, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>>> On Mon, 17 Dec 2007 22:09:16 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>> >When you do that, how does this show up in the coordinates?
>>>
>>> Hi Dan,
>>>
>>> Mathcad allows for as many coexisting simultaneous axis as you care.
>>>
>>> As for 3D, this is called a contour plot (which can be done either
>>> flat, or with relief). Excel will do this too (but with no particular
>>> panache).
>>>
>>> Seeing you are funds challenged, search the web for OpenDX (an IBM
>>> project deeded to the public domain, and otherwise called Data
>>> eXplorer). It can do the same thing. There is also a package called
>>> XD3D, that is also from the OpenSource community.
>>>
>>> The IBM package is the one most used by the research community; or at
>>> least the ones I've been attending for 7 years.
>>>
>>> 73's
>>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>
>>I already know what a static 3D plot would like like. But to put it in
>>motion, including the illustration of the forward and reflected length
>>over distance x; showing the surface of periodic waves for each value
>>of x; that would be a nice visual.
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> I've already offered that solution. I have been using OpenDX to do
> this for some time now. Have you looked at my suggestions?

I am trying OpenDX right now. I am new to x windows and I am trying to
figure out a windows interface called cygwin...stay tuned, this could take a
while.

3584. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 04:33:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Na1aj.32024$JD.13520@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31150

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Let me ask you this: how would you go about calculating the phase shown
> on your Standing Wave Current graph, and what meaning if any does it
> hold for you?

Kraus already did it for us. Note the relative phase
graph.

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.jpg

The phase shown on my Standing Wave Current graph is
the phase relative to the source phase. For a pure
standing wave on a 1/4WL wire, the standing wave current
phase is everywhere equal to the source current phase.
That's why it cannot be used to "measure" the delay
through a wire or through a coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3585. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 04:36:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Fd1aj.32025$JD.8735@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31151

Gene Fuller wrote:
> If the currents were referenced to the source phase,
> they would not change when the source phase was changed.

You cannot be serious.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3586. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 04:46:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <km7hm3l7ij64k6os1huvqp5rfv910mrs8u@4ax.com>
Source record: 31152

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 22:03:12 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>I am trying OpenDX right now. I am new to x windows and I am trying to
>figure out a windows interface called cygwin...stay tuned, this could take a
>while.

Hi Dan,

The trick with cygwin is that the interface you connect to first, and
download, is a package manager. Once you have that installed, you
then need to run it and select the right packages - mostly X11 and
XFree86.

Welcome to _Nix.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3587. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 04:48:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Qo1aj.32026$JD.29689@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31153

Keith Dysart wrote:
> But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
> on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.

I've not disagreed about anything happening outside
the black boxes. I am only interested in what is
happening inside so I am getting rid of the black
boxes. They are a silly unnecessary handicap.

> since the problem can be solved without the information.

You haven't solved the problem yet with no black box.

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

What is the phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2? I
solved it for you already.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3588. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 13:19:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jT8aj.223$El5.148@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31154

Richard Clark wrote:
> Let's look at the "traveling wave" model and see what it has to offer
> in the cold harsh light of reality.
>
> Right off the bat with its performance: -23.74dB
> What could possibly account for all this loss? The "load?"?

You are wasting your time. The entire purpose of the model
is to illustrate the phase shift in the traveling wave
current - absolutely no other purpose.

So how do you explain the phase shift in the current which
is obviously traveling wave current?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3589. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 13:26:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <c_8aj.225$EI5.132@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31155

Keith Dysart wrote:
> But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
> on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.

So instead of sweeping technical facts under the rug,
you hide them in a black box. In both cases, the only
apparent purpose is to maintain ignorance.

It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
understand, you draw a black box around it so you
don't have to understand it.

So I ask you once again, given the following two stubs:

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--46.6 deg 600 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

What are the phase shifts between Vfor1 and Vfor2 for
the two cases?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3590. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 14:32:49 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <lY9aj.60186$MJ6.53388@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31156

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> If the currents were referenced to the source phase,
>> they would not change when the source phase was changed.
>
> You cannot be serious.

I am dead serious. You need to think about this a bit more.

Why would something "referenced to the source phase" change when that source itself was changed? This is no different than the elementary example of walking in a train car. One's speed relative to the seats does not change simply because the train is traveling at a different speed on the rails.

What does your IEEE dictionary say about the meaning of "referenced to"?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3591. Re: MFJ 1786 High Q Loop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 14:34:04 UTC
From: John Passaneau <w3jxp@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0B6180AE9E4jxp16psuedu@128.118.141.40>
Source record: 31157

Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net> wrote in news:a35c927b-be20-411c-a4cf-df92cad0a048@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com:

> I've heard good things about these loops, but wonder what they're like
> on receive. Can anyone comment?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Steve
>

Hi Steve:

I had one in the past. As in all antennas they receive like they transmit. The performance of the antenna varies with the frequency. At 10MHz it's very narrow and its gain is a good bit less than a dipole. At 28MHz it's very similar to a dipole and in the middle of its range slightly less than a dipole.
Like all antennas the performance varies with how high it's above the ground and with the compact loop there is one other slight problem. When the antenna is mounted horizontally it must be at least 20' to 30' above the ground. Mounted horizontally it is Omni directional. If it isn't mounted that high it must be used with the loop vertical. In this case it can be as low as 3' and still work but it will be directional. It will have nulls at right angles to the loop and have its best response in the plane of the loop. In mine I could get a very good SWR over the whole range but at 10MHz the 2:1 SWR range was about 5KHz and became wider as I went up in frequency to about 100KHz at 28MHz. This SWR bandwidth also applied to the receive signal levels. If I tuned my receiver away from the low SWR point the signal levels dropped by large amount. This is a very usable antenna if you are one who sets in a small range of frequencies, like maybe a net operation, it is a frustrating antenna if you like to tune around a great deal. There is one maybe useful feature of the narrow tuning. It may be a quieter antenna just because it acts as a high Q band pass filter in front of radio and may help on a noisy band with a not so good radio.

John Passaneau W3JXP

3592. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 14:43:11 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <36aaj.285576$kj1.44860@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31158

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
> understand, you draw a black box around it so you
> don't have to understand it.

Cecil,

Interesting comment, especially since you frequently reference
s-parameter analysis.

A direct quote from AN-95-1, the slide version, is:

Two-port, three-port, and n-port models simplify the input / output
response of active and passive devices and circuits into "black boxes"
described by a set of four linear parameters.

If you deny the legitimacy of "black boxes" do you need to give up the
use of s-parameters?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3593. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 16:15:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Bsbaj.25147$4V6.22784@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31159

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Why would something "referenced to the source phase" change when that
> source itself was changed?

In my EZNEC examples the source current reference
phase is zero and all the currents at the various
points are referenced to that zero source phase.

If the source current phase is changed, the phase
of all the currents at the various sampling points
change.

In TravWave.EZ, the current is sampled by a zero
ohm load in segment 10 of the wire.

Source phase Seg 10 phase
0 deg -47.82 deg
-10 deg -57.82 deg
+10 deg -37.82 deg

The current in Seg 10 is clearly referenced to the
phase of the source and obviously lags the source
phase by 47.82 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3594. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 16:34:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lKbaj.25148$4V6.10748@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31160

Gene Fuller wrote:
> A direct quote from AN-95-1, the slide version, is:
>
> Two-port, three-port, and n-port models simplify the input / output
> response of active and passive devices and circuits into "black boxes"
> described by a set of four linear parameters.

Thank you, Gene. That contradicts what you said before
about the black box not being allowed to have two of
the four terminals on the other side. Play silly games
with the facts and you tend to get caught.

> If you deny the legitimacy of "black boxes" do you need to give up the
> use of s-parameters?

No, you need to give up your assertion that a four-
terminal black box doesn't have two terminals on
the other side. Your black box and HP's are two
entirely different concepts.

HP puts a black box around a 4-terminal network to
enhance understanding of the contents of the black
box. You put a black box around a stub to promote
ignorance of the contents of the black box.

I have said before. Specify that the black boxes be
supplied with the four measured s-parameters stamped
on them and I can probably tell you which box is which
without even applying a signal.

Or, more logically, forget the black box entirely since
it is totally irrelevant to the subject being discussed.

Exactly what is it that you think you have proved by
using black boxes. Please be specific.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3595. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 16:47:17 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <pWbaj.286042$kj1.177032@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31161

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Why would something "referenced to the source phase" change when that
>> source itself was changed?
>
> In my EZNEC examples the source current reference
> phase is zero and all the currents at the various
> points are referenced to that zero source phase.
>
> If the source current phase is changed, the phase
> of all the currents at the various sampling points
> change.
>
> In TravWave.EZ, the current is sampled by a zero
> ohm load in segment 10 of the wire.
>
> Source phase Seg 10 phase
> 0 deg -47.82 deg
> -10 deg -57.82 deg
> +10 deg -37.82 deg
>
> The current in Seg 10 is clearly referenced to the
> phase of the source and obviously lags the source
> phase by 47.82 degrees.

Isn't that exactly what I said? What you are showing above is the change with respect to some arbitrary point, not with respect to the source.

The antenna current phase does not change at all wrt the source.

3596. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 16:49:30 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <uYbaj.286053$kj1.73617@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31162

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> A direct quote from AN-95-1, the slide version, is:
>>
>> Two-port, three-port, and n-port models simplify the input / output
>> response of active and passive devices and circuits into "black boxes"
>> described by a set of four linear parameters.
>
> Thank you, Gene. That contradicts what you said before
> about the black box not being allowed to have two of
> the four terminals on the other side. Play silly games
> with the facts and you tend to get caught.
>
>> If you deny the legitimacy of "black boxes" do you need to give up the
>> use of s-parameters?
>
> No, you need to give up your assertion that a four-
> terminal black box doesn't have two terminals on
> the other side. Your black box and HP's are two
> entirely different concepts.
>
> HP puts a black box around a 4-terminal network to
> enhance understanding of the contents of the black
> box. You put a black box around a stub to promote
> ignorance of the contents of the black box.
>
> I have said before. Specify that the black boxes be
> supplied with the four measured s-parameters stamped
> on them and I can probably tell you which box is which
> without even applying a signal.
>
> Or, more logically, forget the black box entirely since
> it is totally irrelevant to the subject being discussed.
>
> Exactly what is it that you think you have proved by
> using black boxes. Please be specific.

I said no such thing about "black boxes" being unable to have more than
two terminals. What I said is that the "black boxes" defined by Keith
and Roy have only two terminals.

If you want to drift off into some other irrelevant chatter, go right
ahead. It might make you feel good, but it won't change the real world.

3597. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 18:18:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <vfdaj.71134$RX.32429@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31163

Gene Fuller wrote:
> The antenna current phase does not change at all wrt the source.

That's my argument and appears to be the opposite of
what you have been saying.

The antenna current phase is referenced, i.e. relative,
to the source phase. Are we using different definitions
of the word "referenced"?

Please provide your definition for "referenced".

Let me say the same thing in a different way. The
difference between a particular antenna current phase
and the source current phase is fixed no matter what
reference phase is chosen for the source current.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3598. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 18:22:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Qjdaj.288$6%.246@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31164

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I said no such thing about "black boxes" being unable to have more than
> two terminals. What I said is that the "black boxes" defined by Keith
> and Roy have only two terminals.

But the "black boxes" defined by me have either two
terminals or four terminals. Here they are again:

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--46.6 deg 600 ohm line--open

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--j567 impedor

The black boxes are drawn around the '+' point just as
I said before. That makes the first two examples four-
terminal networks and the last example a two-terminal
network.

Now tell us again how s11, s12, s21, and s22 are identical
for those three black boxes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3599. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 19:14:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <l4eaj.261$El5.116@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31165

Gene Fuller wrote:
> If you want to drift off into some other irrelevant chatter, go right
> ahead. It might make you feel good, but it won't change the real world.

As if imaginary black boxes exist in the real world. :-)
Get real, Gene. Any black box you provide, I can open.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3600. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 19:26:11 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <nfeaj.286669$kj1.90857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31166

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> The antenna current phase does not change at all wrt the source.
>
> That's my argument and appears to be the opposite of
> what you have been saying.
>
> The antenna current phase is referenced, i.e. relative,
> to the source phase. Are we using different definitions
> of the word "referenced"?
>
> Please provide your definition for "referenced".
>
> Let me say the same thing in a different way. The
> difference between a particular antenna current phase
> and the source current phase is fixed no matter what
> reference phase is chosen for the source current.

Cecil,

I am sorry that you seem to be having so much trouble with the English language today. 8-)

If the antenna current was referenced to the source current, the reported antenna current phase would *not* change when the source phase was changed. As you can see, the reported antenna current phase *does* change in step with adjustment of the source phase. This means that both sets of phases are referenced to the same arbitrary point, not directly to each other.

This was exactly what Roy was saying, followed by your challenge of his understanding of NEC.

My definition of "reference" is the ordinary definition found in scientific and technical writing. It is the equivalent of "relative to" used by you above.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3601. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 20:32:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Udfaj.280$pr6.230@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31167

Gene Fuller wrote:
> If the antenna current was referenced to the source current, the
> reported antenna current phase would *not* change when the source phase
> was changed.

This gives a whole new meaning to "referenced". The
antenna currents are phase-locked to the source current.
That's about as good a reference as one can get - being
phase-locked. You, like Richard C., are obviously just
pulling my leg.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3602. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 20:40:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <sbuim3962vrqrg2pjcu8ph2s8nendnne8r@4ax.com>
Source record: 31168

On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 17:42:00 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 12:53:06 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
>wrote:
>
>>We can then proceed into where confusion might reside (it not being
>>found in these antennas): GROUND. Yes, the death embrace of the
>>original models with GROUND profoundly skews the data.
>
>Hi All,
>
>Well, I find there is more technical content to dissect in at least
>one dead horse.
>
>Let's look at the "traveling wave" model and see what it has to offer
>in the cold harsh light of reality.

Well first, mea culpa's to the readership in using Cecil's models
(never a good idea as they did not attend the question he introduced
whereas mine did). However, moving on to the nut of my copping a
plea. I had not noticed that Cecil drove his wires into MiniNEC
ground - something I have never done in all my modeling. So, my
"changes," as reported, were faithful, but very much unbalanced the
implicit return path through that MiniNEC ground.

Being the good analyst, I then considered my previous work in an even
colder, harsher light of brutal reality. What I did was to replace
that ground path with a wire symmetrical to the 60 footer and then
raised the assembly an inch.

>Right off the bat with its performance: -23.74dB
-42.04dB
>What could possibly account for all this loss? The "load?"?
And through a follow-up last time, the same conclusion. The
transmission line apparent load for a 100W constant power consumes
99.25 watts

>Instead of tossing the load, let's toss ground and put this corpse in
>free space. It's performance: -0.30dB
-42.20dB
>
>I don't know how any math error like this could be used to validate a
>model, but the efficiency as an antenna that hugs ground so vigorously
>hardly measures up to either a dipole or a rhombic. On the plus side,
>confusion certainly offers many vendors an income, and suckers are

>born every minute who would love a low noise antenna.
Now it enjoys nearly 20dB less noise than before my mistake.

>However, what happened to the currents when we discarded ground? Well,
>the pristine constant current of the former model plunges right down
>the toilet of expectations (while performance shot through the ceiling
>at the same time - one has to wonder what was confusing about this?).
>Phase change? That cute 90 degrees formerly nudged and cosseted onto
>center stage has now been nailed to the floor with no more total
>variation than 2.15 degrees. Hard to imagine how a transmission line
>could so thoroughly rape its inventor.
The current is still not constant (the original model must rely on a
poor return path to accomplish this). The phase does vary by 90
degrees.

As modified, the current slope reveals this is no longer a traveling
wave antenna (but it never was anyway). This can be remedied by
shifting the last load (the apparent transmission line load) to 750
Ohms.

This, of course, improves nothing in performance.

>Turning to the "standing wave" model, would it be instructive how a
>ground free performance might similarly fare?
>
>Right off the bat with its performance: -1.69dB
-21.43dB
>it would seem a stretch to find any more efficiency (and shows how
>that traveling wave model really sucks). However, without ground for
>completeness' sake: -0.28dB
-21.12dB

>However, what happened to the currents when we discarded ground? Well,
Not enough to discuss.
>roughly the same 2 degree shift we found when the "traveling wave"
>model split the sheets with ground, but beyond that, an almost
>identical current taper and phase lock-down found with the "traveling
>wave" model free of ground (or in comparison to itself close to
>ground).

>
>So, is there any substantial difference between the two models once
>ground's death grip is released? I will leave that question for
>tea-leaf analysis, because engineers would have buried this dead horse
>long ago.

Well, after sifting my own tea-leaves (one has to wonder how this
escaped the intrepid author's scrutiny) - no not much difference after
all. Transmission lines are pretty robust when designed correctly.

However, neither bear any resemblance to the original post's mention
of rhombic or dipole antennas; and my models of those clearly discard
Cecil's confusion over his named currents by using conventional

designs of conventional antennas. After all, who ever heard of a traveling wave transmission line? [This is probably the only point Cecil could ever hope to argue as he would immediately seize on the opportunity to force that term into the canon.]

>***** Irony meter pegged *****
>
>I would like to point out that the only things changed with these
>original models was a switch from 2D to 3D analysis to reveal total
>loss; and a switch from the ground offered to free space. I look
>forward to Cecil, once again, impeaching his own evidence (and
>typically without once mentioning the data).
>
>I am sure I have sunken to new lows

Having beaten Cecil in the game of analysis, even to my own, I must be pond scum by now.

>and once I am exposed for what I
>am (an English major), vindication will taste sweeter than wine. (may
>as well steal that thunder too)

Imagine, I got to the wine decanter first too! :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3603. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 20:44:48 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mj0m3pit2t6de@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31169

Gene is of course correct. Perhaps the difficulty with basic concepts such as phase reference is part of the reason why Cecil finds it necessary to invent and promote his alternative theories.

A moment's thought would reveal one good reason not to reference phase angles to "the source" -- NEC and EZNEC allow multiple sources, each having a phase angle chosen by the user.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3604. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 20:48:14 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mj0she37uo54c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31170

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>>
>> It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
>> understand, you draw a black box around it so you
>> don't have to understand it.
>
>
> Cecil,
>
> Interesting comment, especially since you frequently reference
> s-parameter analysis.
>
> A direct quote from AN-95-1, the slide version, is:
>
> Two-port, three-port, and n-port models simplify the input / output
> response of active and passive devices and circuits into "black boxes"
> described by a set of four linear parameters.
>
> If you deny the legitimacy of "black boxes" do you need to give up the
> use of s-parameters?

This is simply a diversion to deflect the discussion away from the sticky questions about "electrical degrees" which his theory is unable to resolve. Phase reference is another, and we can expect more.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3605. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 20:53:17 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <dfjbm319mkdc9c9nlr4gfor47r5bht44pq@4ax.com>
Source record: 31191
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 19:43:44 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 11:28:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:48 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>>>>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>>>>>>>>> congress"
>>>>>>>>>>> adams
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>>>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>>>>>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>>>>>>>>> google and noow motezrella
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>>>>>>>>>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
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>>>>>>>>>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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>>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>>
>>>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>adams
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>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
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>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>
>>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>
>>>>G
>>>
>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>adams
>>>
>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>
>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>>
>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3606. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 21:34:04 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <g7gaj.80830$Um6.77174@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31171

Richard Clark wrote:
> On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 17:42:00 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
> wrote:
>
>> On Tue, 18 Dec 2007 12:53:06 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> We can then proceed into where confusion might reside (it not being
>>> found in these antennas): GROUND. Yes, the death embrace of the
>>> original models with GROUND profoundly skews the data.
>> Hi All,
>>
>> Well, I find there is more technical content to dissect in at least
>> one dead horse.
>>
>> Let's look at the "traveling wave" model and see what it has to offer
>> in the cold harsh light of reality.
>
> Well first, mea culpa's to the readership in using Cecil's models
> (never a good idea as they did not attend the question he introduced
> whereas mine did). However, moving on to the nut of my copping a
> plea. I had not noticed that Cecil drove his wires into MiniNEC
> ground - something I have never done in all my modeling. So, my
> "changes," as reported, were faithful, but very much unbalanced the
> implicit return path through that MiniNEC ground.
>
> Being the good analyst, I then considered my previous work in an even
> colder, harsher light of brutal reality. What I did was to replace
> that ground path with a wire symmetrical to the 60 footer and then
> raised the assembly an inch.
>
>> Right off the bat with its performance: -23.74dB
> -42.04dB
>> What could possibly account for all this loss? The "load?"?
> And through a follow-up last time, the same conclusion. The
> transmission line apparent load for a 100W constant power consumes
> 99.25 watts
>
>> Instead of tossing the load, let's toss ground and put this corpse in
>> free space. It's performance: -0.30dB
> -42.20dB
>> I don't know how any math error like this could be used to validate a
>> model, but the efficiency as an antenna that hugs ground so vigorously
>> hardly measures up to either a dipole or a rhombic. On the plus side,

>> confusion certainly offers many vendors an income, and suckers are
>> born every minute who would love a low noise antenna.
> Now it enjoys nearly 20dB less noise than before my mistake.
>
>> However, what happened to the currents when we discarded ground? Well,
>> the pristine constant current of the former model plunges right down
>> the toilet of expectations (while performance shot through the ceiling
>> at the same time - one has to wonder what was confusing about this?).
>> Phase change? That cute 90 degrees formerly nudged and cosseted onto
>> center stage has now been nailed to the floor with no more total
>> variation than 2.15 degrees. Hard to imagine how a transmission line
>> could so thoroughly rape its inventor.
> The current is still not constant (the original model must rely on a
> poor return path to accomplish this). The phase does vary by 90
> degrees.
>
> As modified, the current slope reveals this is no longer a traveling
> wave antenna (but it never was anyway). This can be remedied by
> shifting the last load (the apparent transmission line load) to 750
> Ohms.
>
> This, of course, improves nothing in performance.
>
>> Turning to the "standing wave" model, would it be instructive how a
>> ground free performance might similarly fare?
>>
>> Right off the bat with its performance: -1.69dB
> -21.43dB
>> it would seem a stretch to find any more efficiency (and shows how
>> that traveling wave model really sucks). However, without ground for
>> completeness' sake: -0.28dB
> -21.12dB
>
>> However, what happened to the currents when we discarded ground? Well,
> Not enough to discuss.
>> roughly the same 2 degree shift we found when the "traveling wave"
>> model split the sheets with ground, but beyond that, an almost
>> identical current taper and phase lock-down found with the "traveling
>> wave" model free of ground (or in comparison to itself close to
>> ground).
>
>> So, is there any substantial difference between the two models once
>> ground's death grip is released? I will leave that question for
>> tea-leaf analysis, because engineers would have buried this dead horse
>> long ago.
>
> Well, after sifting my own tea-leaves (one has to wonder how this
> escaped the intrepid author's scrutiny) - no not much difference after
> all. Transmission lines are pretty robust when designed correctly.
>

> However, neither bear any resemblance to the original post's mention
> of rhombic or dipole antennas; and my models of those clearly discard
> Cecil's confusion over his named currents by using conventional
> designs of conventional antennas. After all, who ever heard of a
> traveling wave transmission line? [This is probably the only point
> Cecil could ever hope to argue as he would immediately seize on the
> opportunity to force that term into the canon.]
>
>> ***** Irony meter pegged *****
>>
>> I would like to point out that the only things changed with these
>> original models was a switch from 2D to 3D analysis to reveal total
>> loss; and a switch from the ground offered to free space. I look
>> forward to Cecil, once again, impeaching his own evidence (and
>> typically without once mentioning the data).
>>
>> I am sure I have sunken to new lows
>
> Having beaten Cecil in the game of analysis, even to my own, I must be
> pond scum by now.
>
>> and once I am exposed for what I
>> am (an English major), vindication will taste sweeter than wine. (may
>> as well steal that thunder too)
>
> Imagine, I got to the wine decanter first too! :-)
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Cecil's decanter has too much lead in the glass.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3607. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 22:11:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <fGgaj.80855$Um6.20998@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31172

Richard Clark wrote:
> As modified, the current slope reveals this is no longer a traveling
> wave antenna (but it never was anyway). This can be remedied by
> shifting the last load (the apparent transmission line load) to 750
> Ohms.

Duhhhhhhhh! When you changed the conditions, you changed
the characteristic impedance. The reason for your confusion
is obvious below.

> This, of course, improves nothing in performance.

This is not a performance issue. This is a current phase
issue. The purpose for the existence of that EZNEC file
is to illustrate traveling-wave current - nothing else.

> After all, who ever heard of a traveling wave transmission line?

Who indeed? Richard, FYI, a transmission line terminated
in its characteristic impedance *IS* a traveling wave
transmission line. Do you understanding the meaning of
a "flat" transmission line? A flat transmission line *is*
a traveling wave transmission line. Here is one modeled
in EZNEC. Download and click on "Load Dat".

http://www.w5dxp.com/stub514R.EZ

Why is the ignorance level about traveling waves so high
on this newsgroup? It's the result of those inadequate
lumped circuit models.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3608. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 22:18:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0Ngaj.324$6%.152@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31173

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> A moment's thought would reveal one good reason not to reference phase
> angles to "the source" -- NEC and EZNEC allow multiple sources, each
> having a phase angle chosen by the user.

That's true, but the discussion so far has been about single
source systems. What is the phase reference when a single
source is used. You say it is not the same as the source
so exactly how much does it differ from the source default
of zero degrees? What does the reference default to if not
the phase of the source signal.

Is the reference phase a user selectable option? If so,
how do I select and change that reference phase without
changing the source phase?

I strongly suspect, based on my 20 years of user experience,
that the reference phase defaults to the source phase in a
single-source system. I personally have never set the
reference phase to anything except the single-source phase.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3609. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 22:43:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <W7haj.333$6%.223@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31174

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> This is simply a diversion to deflect the discussion away from the
> sticky questions about "electrical degrees" which his theory is unable
> to resolve. Phase reference is another, and we can expect more.

There were no black boxes in the original example so the
black box was the original diversion. Coming back from that
diversion, can you calculate the current amplitude and phases
in the original example? I would be very surprised if you
could do it. I would be even more surprised if you did it
and published the results. Roy, here's your chance to nail
me to the wall. Simply prove that the phase shift between
Vfor1 and Vfor2 below is something other than 36.6 degrees.
(All of Roy's worshipers hold their breath for a response. :-)

This is not "my" theory - this is standard distributed
network reflection theory that I learned at Texas A&M
in the 50's. And the theory is certainly capable of
resolving the electrical degree problems.

Here's the original example again - no black box necessary.

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

Assuming 100v at 0 deg incident upon the open at the
end of the stub, what is the phase shift between
Vfor1 and Vfor2?

Vfor2 = 100v at -10 deg
Vfor1 = 143.33v at -46.4 deg

The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees just
as predicted originally. Roy, you are always advising me to
use voltages so I did. The results are easy to verify if you
know how. But I don't think you know how.

Everyone is invited to use any valid model you want to and
prove me either right or wrong.

I predict that Roy will be silent on this subject and rely
on his political power to try to suppress those results.
The emperor has no clothes. The emperor's worshipers have
no clothes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3610. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 22:47:56 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wchaj.84151$YL5.76389@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31175

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil's decanter has too much lead in the glass.

Tom, why haven't you calculated the phase shift from
Vfor1 to Vfor2 in the following example?

--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2

Assume that 100v at 0 deg is incident upon the open
at the end of the stub.

I get
Vfor2 = 100v at -10 deg and Vfor1 = 143.33v at -46.6 deg.
Looks like the phase shift is 36.6 degrees after all.
Please feel free to prove me wrong.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3611. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 22:54:22 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <647jm3pa6n6o7lj7qv6jtasfriet3e1qcv@4ax.com>
Source record: 31176

On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 22:11:23 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>This is a current phase issue.

The Rhombic antenna shows phase variation for every configuration.

The Rhombic is, by the way, a traveling wave antenna, and your own
topic selection.

The Rhombic antenna does not support your thesis. Absolutely no
correspondence (other than my own for a non-antenna) has been offered
to assault my data.

So, the bottom line is that EZNEC faithfully models both traveling
wave antennas, and resonant lines; and no one here is surprised about
that. Still confused? You don't seem to be particularly motivated
with this issue at all - it must be a humbling experience for you to
have introduced this in terms of a real antenna that refuses to toe
any of your absurd propositions.

Clever crafting only makes your theories ever simpler to blow away.

I wait for your next joke, that one was too easy! :-)

3612. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 22:57:37 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Blhaj.7909$7I.5650@trndny09>
Source record: 31177

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:nfeaj.286669$kj1.90857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:

keep going guys! only 50 more messages to hit 1000 in this thread! thats got to be a record for r.r.a.a! how many more ways can cecil and roy go around in circles with phases. can we get roger back in the fray? that would be good for another dozen or so anyway! jim lux hasn't contributed recently, where did he drop out? and where, oh where, is art??????????

3613. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 23:06:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <muhaj.84155$YL5.63812@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31178

Richard Clark wrote:
> The Rhombic antenna does not support your thesis.

Of course it does, Richard. The rhombic is a traveling-wave antenna. Unlike a 1/2WL dipole, its current phase changes with distance from the feedpoint.

We certainly have an EZNEC 1/2WL dipole model but I don't think EZNEC comes with a rhombic model. Do you happen to have one? If not, I'll be glad to whip one out. I guarantee the results will be no different from the 1/4WL terminated wire that I presented previously.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3614. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 23:09:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Twhaj.84157$YL5.22477@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31179

Dave wrote:
> how many more ways can cecil and roy go
> around in circles with phases.

For a guru like Roy, it should be easy to nail me to
the wall with a few calculations. But have you noticed
the complete absence of math and equations from Roy to
prove me wrong? One wonders why all he does is kibitz
with ad hominem attacks.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3615. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 23:21:37 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <5lhaj.287611$kj1.130137@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31180

Dave wrote:
> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
> news:nfeaj.286669$kj1.90857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>
> keep going guys! only 50 more messages to hit 1000 in this thread! thats
> got to be a record for r.r.a.a! how many more ways can cecil and roy go
> around in circles with phases. can we get roger back in the fray? that
> would be good for another dozen or so anyway! jim lux hasn't contributed
> recently, where did he drop out? and where, oh where, is art??????????
>
>

And then there is anonymous Dave, who never contributes anything useful.

3616. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 23:22:21 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <NIhaj.287614$kj1.134143@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31181

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> If the antenna current was referenced to the source current, the
>> reported antenna current phase would *not* change when the source
>> phase was changed.
>
> This gives a whole new meaning to "referenced". The
> antenna currents are phase-locked to the source current.
> That's about as good a reference as one can get - being
> phase-locked. You, like Richard C., are obviously just
> pulling my leg.

Sleep on it. You may feel better in the morning.

3617. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 23:50:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <w7iaj.325$El5.56@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31182

Richard Clark wrote:
> The Rhombic antenna does not support your thesis.

On the contrary, I just whipped out an EZNEC rhombic
without taking any special care. I copied it out of
The ARRL Antenna Book, 20th edition, page 13-13.
I only installed ten zero ohm loads, but clicking
on "Load Dat" clearly shows the phase shift in the
traveling wave current along the wire.

http://www.w5dxp.com/rhombic.EZ

Sorry, a rhombic won't run on the free demo version
of EZNEC.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3618. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-19 23:58:27 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <k1bjm3d6b41iartpkcgsm962agate7ja0p@4ax.com>
Source record: 31183

On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 23:06:58 GMT, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>I don't think EZNEC comes with a rhombic model. Do
>you happen to have one?

With that, I can tell you didn't read anything in this thread. That's
OK, the topic was a snooze from the first paragraph.

>If not, I'll be glad to
>whip one out. I guarantee the results will be no
>different from the 1/4WL terminated wire that I
>presented previously.

And this proves you didn't read anything in this thread.

But, your comment was a good laugh! You are already several postings
shy of results already here. As the Red Queen informed Alice, "You
have to run awful fast just to keep up in one place."

When that dawns on you (sorry, but you will have to read the posting),
it will probably expose me for what I am (scum of the earth? or is it
wine sipping Liberal Arts major this week?).

Looking forward to your damage control. :-)

3619. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 01:11:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <r8gjm3tifs91jc2aqhp8c0kudf10k50a48@4ax.com>
Source record: 31184

On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 17:50:53 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

The "traveling wave" antenna
>clearly shows
standing waves.

This is just too, too easy! :-)

3620. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 01:32:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <lvgjm319etccslvid8tfk5gpcamits3dic@4ax.com>
Source record: 31186

On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 17:11:41 -0800, Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
wrote:

>On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 17:50:53 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
>wrote:
>
>The "traveling wave" antenna
>>clearly shows
>standing waves.
>
>This is just too, too easy! :-)

I've just discovered that this "copy" from the ARRL
>>The ARRL Antenna Book, 20th edition, page 13-13.
must be quite a departure from reality. In outer space?

Well, I trust Cecil hasn't mislaid his glasses once again, performed another math error, or tried to use his car keys to get into the house; but when we substitute his former 1/200th wavelength above ground, this antenna clearly exhibits a SWR of 1.33.

Of course, it can be jimmied back into outer space in an effort to suppress evidence of standing waves, but like the Ghost of Christmas Past, those chains will still rattle poor ol' Cec'. (Will he give Cratchit the day off?)

Cecil's clever crafting can always be mined for simple problems. Pay dirt every time.

Now that I have been exposed for what I am, I can full well expect a lump of coal the size of West Virginia in my stocking. I'm going to need a larger mantle. :-(

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3621. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 01:33:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BDjaj.351$6%.343@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31185

Richard Clark wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> The "traveling wave" antenna
>> clearly shows
> standing waves.
>
> This is just too, too easy! :-)

Too bad for you the threaded newsreader shows that
the only thing I wrong above was "clearly shows".
It also shows that you wrote the rest. Any idiot
can falsify a posting.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3622. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 01:58:21 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <3%jaj.327$pr6.234@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31187

Dave wrote:
> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
> news:nfeaj.286669$kj1.90857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>
> keep going guys! only 50 more messages to hit 1000 in this thread! thats
> got to be a record for r.r.a.a! how many more ways can cecil and roy go
> around in circles with phases. can we get roger back in the fray? that
> would be good for another dozen or so anyway! jim lux hasn't contributed
> recently, where did he drop out? and where, oh where, is art??????????
>
>

Aw, shaddup! This thread hasn't even gotten started yet.

Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3623. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 02:00:59 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <90jjm3drughcctdmapcbrjk346fla14dkb@4ax.com>
Source record: 31188

On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 19:33:22 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Any idiot
>can falsify a posting.

Well, are the standing waves falsified? This is a "traveling wave"
antenna, is it not? Presumably any idiot can figure that one out.
This, of course, has already been answered by me in another posting.
Perhaps you want to look under the bed for idiots there too. ;-)

I don't mind being called an idiot, it elevates me in this thread!

3624. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 02:02:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <99jjm3ptt88v3s952vgc4lgukstkmpf8cl@4ax.com>
Source record: 31189

On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 19:33:22 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>> Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>
>> The "traveling wave" antenna
>>> clearly shows
>> standing waves.
>>
>> This is just too, too easy! :-)
>
>Too bad for you the threaded newsreader shows that
>the only thing I wrong above was "clearly shows".
>It also shows that you wrote the rest. Any idiot
>can falsify a posting.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3625. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 09:32:54 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <N2XpjJNGbjaHFAUW@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31190

Cecil Moore wrote:
>> But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
>> on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.
>
>So instead of sweeping technical facts under the rug,
>you hide them in a black box. In both cases, the only
>apparent purpose is to maintain ignorance.
>
>It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
>understand, you draw a black box around it so you
>don't have to understand it.
>

No, it is a perfectly normal technique to test a theory or model. The black box reveals just enough information to solve the problem, and nothing more.

In this particular case, the impedance at the terminals of the black box is the only *necessary* information to solve the transmission-line problem (in the steady state, at one frequency). It is not necessary to know how that impedance was created.

Conventional transmission-line theory handles this situation effortlessly, thus proving that no more information is needed. Any theory that claims to need more information has failed the test - for somewhere it has a soft centre that means it cannot be trusted.

Professional scientists and engineers are quite ruthless about this. They don't wait for other people to propose such tests - they do it themselves, beating hardest on their own ideas, to find out what they're good for and where the limits are. Any ideas that don't stand up to this treatment are ruthlessly discarded.

That isn't always easy, but a professional scientist or engineer has to have the clarity and integrity to know when it has to be done. That is why the professionals are very careful not to keep ideas as pets. As in farming, it's only the amateurs who can afford that self-indulgence.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

3626. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 12:30:32 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b1d00aa4-4481-44f3-9e5c-08d8ef1dc969@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31193

On Dec 19, 3:32 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
> > If the antenna current was referenced to the source current, the
> > reported antenna current phase would *not* change when the source phase
> > was changed.
>
> This gives a whole new meaning to "referenced". The
> antenna currents are phase-locked to the source current.
> That's about as good a reference as one can get - being
> phase-locked. You, like Richard C., are obviously just
> pulling my leg.

Try a non-electronic example. If all the dimensions on my
house are referenced to the left front corner, when I move
the left front corner (along with the rest of the house),
none of the numerical values change.

If the dimensions are referenced to the fire hydrant, all the
measurements change by the same amount after the move.

This is your opportunity to demonstrate that you are not
like your "gurus" who never admit mistakes.

Or we could have a fun discussion about Mulroney who
recently said ""The most difficult thing in life, I think, is to
admit one's mistakes . . . ". Clearly Mulroney is not like
the rest of us who make enough mistakes that we have
plenty of practice admitting them. Oh wait. Maybe he
makes them, but just refuses to admit them. Hmmmm.

...Keith

3627. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 12:40:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1ptaj.171$pA7.121@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31194

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> In this particular case, the impedance at the terminals of the black box
> is the only *necessary* information to solve the transmission-line
> problem (in the steady state, at one frequency). It is not necessary to
> know how that impedance was created.

Black boxes have their function but I doubt that any proponent
of black boxes will admit that the function proposed here is
to obscure technical facts because those technical facts are
distasteful to some people.

Ian, the entire problem (as stated previously by me) is to
ascertain the phase shift at the impedance discontinuity
between Vfor1 in the 600 ohm line and Vfor2 in the 100 ohm
line at point '+' in the following example. That is the
problem as stated. It's a straight forward problem - no
black box necessary.

```
--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2
```

Assuming the voltage incident upon the open end of the stub
is 100 volts at 0 degrees, I calculate the following voltages
at point '+'.

Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 degrees

Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 degrees

The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees.

You should be able to prove or disprove those values. In
fact, you seem to be frothing at the mouth wanting to
disprove them. Well, go ahead and prove me wrong (if you
can).

Instead of performing the calculations to disprove my figures,
you attempt to sweep part of the problem under the rug by
putting everything from point '+' to the end of the stub in
a black box thus making the stated problem impossible to solve.
I'm sorry, but that is an unethical diversion away from the
stated problem.

I have already stated that no matter what is in the black box,
if the impedance or impedor is -j567 then the conditions external
to the black box are identical. But that diversion has nothing
to do with solving the original problem.

Why are you afraid to solve the problem as stated? I am going to keep repeating this posting until someone provides a solution to the original problem.

My voltage calculations above are either right or wrong. If they are wrong, as you suggest, please prove it. If they are right, I don't blame you for trying your best to suppress the technical facts by hiding things in a black box but now the whole world is aware of your attempted suppression of technical facts, not a good reputation to have for a technical editor.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3628. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 12:53:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <WAtaj.172$pA7.92@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31195

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Try a non-electronic example.

OK, what is the *reference interest rate* for an
adjustable rate mortgage? An ever changing prime
rate?

References do not have to be fixed. I was using
the EZNEC source current as the reference. I rarely
ever change that current away from the default
value of 1 amp at 0 degrees.

> This is your opportunity to demonstrate that you are not
> like your "gurus" who never admit mistakes.

I freely admit that the definition of "reference" that
I was using is different from the definition that others
could choose. It was a mistake not to better define the
word before I used it. However, I did state that I was
using the EZNEC default current as my reference and
nobody objected to that statement at the time.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3629. (WWW.CNCIRCLE.COM) cheap wholesale nike jordan, af1, gucci,parada, puma, lascoste,bape, tupac,timberland outlet shoes. and hoodies,jeans, sunglass, handbags.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 12:57:39 UTC
From: ff <huangcba2@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2d4fa8c6-674f-4e73-9877-4dd9324f863b@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31196

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jordan 10 jordan 11 jordan 12 jordan 13 jordan 13.5 jordan 14 jordan
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Jersey Football Jersey 12).Juicy Bikini 13).Adidas Coat 14).F1 Coat
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N95 Nokia N95 Nokia N95 Nokia N93,Nokia N70,Nokia N92,Nokia
8800)3).Nokia Mobile 4).moto Mobile 5).PSP Game & memory card 6).Sony
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3630. Please verify or disprove

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 13:06:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <RNtaj.382$6%.271@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31197

Here's a request to anyone capable of performing the
necessary math. Can anyone verify or disprove my
two voltage values in the following example?

Shortened Stub Example:

rho = -0.7143
--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2 Vi-->|
Vref1<--|<--Vref2

Assume the RMS voltage, Vi, incident upon the open
end of the stub is: Vi = 100 volts at 0 degrees

At point '+' 10 degrees back from the open,
Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 degrees
Vref2 = 100 volts at +10 degrees

Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 degrees
Vref1 = 143.33 volts at +46.6 degrees

The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees.

The phase shift between Vref2 and Vref1 is 36.6 degrees.

The total RMS voltage at all points up and down the line
is 200 volts at 0 deg.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3631. Please verify (or disprove)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 13:26:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <B4uaj.84207$YL5.48756@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31098

Here's a request for anyone capable of performing the
necessary math to verify (or disprove) my figures below:

Shortened Stub Example:

rho = |0.7143|
--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2 Vi-->|
Vref1<--|<--Vref2 Vr<--|

Assume the RMS voltage, Vi, incident upon the open end
of the stub is: Vi = 100 volts at 0 degrees.

At point '+' 10 degrees back from the open,
Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 degrees
Vref2 = 100 volts at +10 degrees

Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 degrees
Vref1 = 143.33 volts at +46.6 degrees

The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees.

The phase shift between Vref2 and Vref1 is 36.6 degrees.

Vfor1 + Vref1 = Vfor2 + Vref2 at point '+'
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3632. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 14:07:45 UTC
From: 4nec2 <4nec2@gmx.net>
Message-ID: <74e37433-b7a1-46c3-8946-7647db5114ac@l32g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31099

Roger wrote:

> Congratulations on a clever use of zero resistance loads.

I am probably missing something, but why not just show the currents
and phase in the 'View Antenna' window ?

3633. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 14:51:42 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <3bqdnSPmY8fgHPfanZ2dnUVZ_hudnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 31100

4nec2 wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>
>> Congratulations on a clever use of zero resistance loads.
>
> I am probably missing something, but why not just show the currents
> and phase in the 'View Antenna' window ?
Maybe I am missing something. I can not get a numeric record of the
phase and current in the "View Antenna" window. I am using version 4.0.

3634. TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 15:03:52 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31101

I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this has an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the top of a tower.

Jimmie

3635. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 15:23:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BNvaj.400$El5.146@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31102

4nec2 wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>
>> Congratulations on a clever use of zero resistance loads.
>
> I am probably missing something, but why not just show the currents
> and phase in the 'View Antenna' window ?

For current phase, EZNEC does not display the same
absolute phase as the "Load Dat" function reports.
That would appear to be a bug in the EZNEC GUI
software.

I'm glad you asked that question. Perhaps W7EL can tell
us why EZNEC does not display the same current phase as
it reports in the "Load Dat" function. EZNEC seems to
display the current amplitude correctly but it is unclear
exactly what EZNEC is displaying when the current phase
box is selected. That's why I used the "Load Dat" feature.

Here is a graphic using the "View Antenna" window for
the EZNEC files TravWave.EZ and StndWave.EZ.

http://www.w5dxp.com/eznec.jpg

Looking at TravWave.EZ with the current phase turned
off, the current displayed is indeed the amplitude of
the current up and down the wire which is essentially
a constant RMS magnitude.

But with the current phase turned on, the display does
not display the same phase reported by "Load Dat". It
displays a cosine function when the actual phase function
is a straight sloping line varying from 0 degrees at the
feedpoint to -90 degrees at the load resistor. What
EZNEC is actually displaying associated with phase
is unclear, confusing, and misleading.

StndWave.EZ has the same unclear display for phase.
The current amplitude is the correct cosine function
but the current phase is misleading. The "Loads Dat"
function says the phase varies from 0 degrees at the
feedpoint to -0.11 deg at the open end of the wire,
i.e. virtually no change at all in phase up and down
the wire. Yet EZNEC displays a cosine function for the
current phase the meaning of which is unclear.

To answer your question, EZNEC does not display phase
when the current phase box is selected. It is unclear
to me exactly what EZNEC is displaying when the current
phase box is selected.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3636. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 15:26:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VQvaj.401$El5.34@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31103

Roger wrote:
> Maybe I am missing something. I can not get a numeric record of the
> phase and current in the "View Antenna" window. I am using version 4.0.

You do get a *graphic* record of the current amplitude in
the "View Antenna" window. It is unclear exactly what
is displayed when the current phase box is selected.

You do NOT get a numeric record in the View Antenna
window. For a numeric record, you must use the "Loads"
and "Load Dat" feature.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3637. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 15:59:33 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fke3h5$sg0$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 31104

Dave wrote:

>
> keep going guys! only 50 more messages to hit 1000 in this thread! thats
> got to be a record for r.r.a.a! how many more ways can cecil and roy go
> around in circles with phases. can we get roger back in the fray? that
> would be good for another dozen or so anyway! jim lux hasn't contributed
> recently, where did he drop out? and where, oh where, is art??????????
>

Just a phase they are going through.............

- 73 d eMike N3LI -

3638. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:02:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0mwaj.403$El5.12@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31105

Michael Coslo wrote:
> Just a phase they are going through.....

Exactly what is the reference for that phase? :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3639. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:08:18 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <48926d12-36b9-45f6-87e2-02377b06e948@1g2000hsl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31106

On Dec 20, 11:02 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Michael Coslo wrote:
> > Just a phase they are going through.....
>
> Exactly what is the reference for that phase? :-)

Fire hydrant.

---

35 messages to go.

3640. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:12:12 UTC
From: Jerry <j.jmartes@verizon.net>
Message-ID: <wvwaj.3953$Uq4.1521@trnddc06>
Source record: 31107

"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
> beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this
> has an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the
> top of a tower.
>
> Jimmie

Hi Jimmie

I dont know what MTB is, so this reply might be worthless to you. I have built decent "coax relays" using TO 5 relays enclosed within copper with BNC connectors. Your application may require better performance than mine. But, the relays are so inexpensive that it might be worth trying to fabricate one and try it. I can send you pictures of the last one I made if you have interest in building one.

Jerry

3641. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:17:38 UTC
From: hayseed <nothere@bogus.com>
Message-ID: <476a95a3$0$22447$a82e2bb9@reader.athenanews.com>
Source record: 31108

Jerry wrote:
> "Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
>> beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this
>> has an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the
>> top of a tower.
>>
>> Jimmie
>
Go solid state and use a circulator.
See:
http://www.novamicro.com/products/circulatortypenfemale.html

for one. These babies are expensive (~= $250.00) but if it means one
less climb up the tower.....

73
bob
AD7OT

3642. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:35:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2Rwaj.406$El5.142@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31109

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 20, 11:02 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Michael Coslo wrote:
>>> Just a phase they are going through.....
>> Exactly what is the reference for that phase? :-)
>
> Fire hydrant.

Hey Keith, have you been able to disprove my figures
in my other thread "Please verify (or disprove)"?
If not, why not? Seems it would be an ideal time
to nail me to the wall with some math that disagrees
with mine.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3643. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:36:19 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fke5m3ntt1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 31110

Tom Donaly wrote:
jim lux
>> hasn't contributed recently, where did he drop out?

Nothing really to contribute..
Jim,w6rmk

3644. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 16:46:31 UTC
From: Jim Lux <james.p.lux@jpl.nasa.gov>
Message-ID: <fke697$ub5$1@news.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 31111

hayseed wrote:
> Jerry wrote:
>
>> "Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
>> news:476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>>
>>> I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to
>>> switch beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a
>>> relay but this has an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt
>>> range and located at the top of a tower.
>>>
>>> Jimmie
>>
>>
> Go solid state and use a circulator.
> See:
> http://www.novamicro.com/products/circulatortypenfemale.html

$250 is cheap..

BUT.. I suspect that the isolation of the circulator isn't high enough (typically, 25-35 dB, depending on how narrowband the device is). Maybe, though, with the Tx being a few milliwatts, the receiver can tolerate -30dBm into its input port?

What's the isolation requirement?
How about loss in the "on" state?

What about a diode switch? At 440MHz there are lots of diodes that would work, and for milliwatts, you just jam a bunch o'current through it to turn it on hard, so it's way up into the conducting region.

or a FET?

Or, for milliwatts, what about any of the readily available CMOS video switches? The venerable 4066 probably isn't going to work, but

Or, one of the nifty GaAs switches out there. Mini-Circuits has a raft of them. I've used the RSW-2-25P.. DC-2.5GHz, about 1 dB insertion loss, handles +20dBm, 45 dB of isolation at UHF. $3 each

If you want one in a connectorized package: the ZYSW-2-50DRhas 45 dB of isolation, 1dB loss, and runs about $60.. includes the TTL driver. Will handle 10mW wihtout too much trouble.

>
> for one. These babies are expensive (~= $250.00) but if it means one

> less climb up the tower.....
>
> 73
> bob
> AD7OT

3645. The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 17:03:23 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <54dae60c-eb24-4a45-b2bf-469ad745256f@p1g2000hsb.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31112

It can be seen that a fixed radfiator hasd a primary frequency and
then some harmonic frequencies.
The spacing and the resonant points of an antenna resides in the
amount of resistance in the cuircuit
from zero upto a critical point as with a tank circuit. This
resistance value has the action of bringing the radiator
vibrational amplitude to zero where it then takes of to a diminishing
value compared to other componenents in the circuit to the point that
where the radiator is resonant the contained resistance has negnigable
effect.
Thus one can make a folded dipole with a variable resistance in the
radfiating circuit such that the main resonant point can be determined
as well as the spacing between the harmonic frequencies.
In addition, if the radiator consists of increased induntance designs
such as contra windings then the distance between the resonance point
and the harmonic points begin to decrease.
Thus using the above one can now make a all band antenna where the
resonance points line up with the desired frequencies.
An easy way to accomplish this is to wind wire on a dielectris from
end to end and back again several times
until one has wound at least two wave lengths on the former and then
feeding the arrangement at the beginning and ending wire points. Using
a mfj 259 one can then determine the spacings of the resonant point by
stretching the windins as well as adding the required variable
resister. Note. the resistance absorbs the energy between
resonance points and diminishes in effect as the point of resonance is
aproached. For more understanding of the radiation format of radiators
review the circumstances of voltage overshoot with respect to tank
circuits
The above will provide an alternate discussion thread that will take
away the current tunnel vision aproach
with respect to "black boxes" and bring the newsgroup back to the
advancement of antenna techniques if it is that that peeks one's
interests.

By the way, it is the ELECTROMAGNETIC field that launches the
particles from the radiating surface and it is the MECHANICAL REACTIVE
FORCE that provides the mechanical resonance of the radiator WHICH
JOINS THE THEORIES OF NEWTON AND . MAXWELL that Einstein struggled for
in vain.
For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
prove your point.
Regards

Art Unwin, a limey no less

3646. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 17:17:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1txaj.454$pr6.0@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31113

Jim Lux wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>> jim lux hasn't contributed recently, where did he drop out?
>
> Nothing really to contribute..

Jim, would you please check my math in the thread titled,
"Please verify (or disprove)"? Appreciate it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3647. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 18:17:08 UTC
From: You <You@shadow.orgs>
Message-ID: <You-C77BAB.09180620122007@netnews.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31114

In article <476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>,
"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote:

> I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
> beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this has
> an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the top
> of a tower.
>
> Jimmie

Diode Switches on the end of 1/4wave Stubs work really well up to
the 25 Watt Level. You could make one of these really cheap, out
of RG174U and a couple of Hot Carrier diodes.

3648. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 18:22:04 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <zV1WLxjMLraHFAQa@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 31117

Cecil Moore wrote:
> I don't blame you for trying your best to suppress the
>technical facts by hiding things in a black box

If that is what you wish to believe, then there is no way to convince
you otherwise.

> but now the
>whole world is aware of your attempted suppression of
>technical facts, not a good reputation to have for a technical
>editor.

So you accuse; but I'm content to let everyone else be the judge.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

3649. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 19:35:39 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <6d5f92cf-7c40-4aae-9323-cd8e22573f11@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31115

On Dec 20, 4:32 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
> >> on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.
> >
> >So instead of sweeping technical facts under the rug,
> >you hide them in a black box. In both cases, the only
> >apparent purpose is to maintain ignorance.
> >
> >It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
> >understand, you draw a black box around it so you
> >don't have to understand it.
> >
> No, it is a perfectly normal technique to test a theory or model. The
> black box reveals just enough information to solve the problem, and
> nothing more.
>
> In this particular case, the impedance at the terminals of the black box
> is the only *necessary* information to solve the transmission-line
> problem (in the steady state, at one frequency). It is not necessary to
> know how that impedance was created.

But Ian,

Suppose the box is labeled -j567 ohms.

Then I ask, "at what frequency is this impedance -j567?".

I find that the impedance for -j567 ohms is 4 Mhz.

Now I take a length of 600 ohm VF = 1 transmission line and vary the
length until I am at resonance with whatever is in the black box at 4
MHz. Resonance would imply 90 degrees total phase shift.

My measurement shows that the length of 600 ohm line to cause this
effect is 43 degrees.

Assuming my measurement is correct, doesn't that tell us a little more
about what is inside the box? It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line. It is probably
not a discreet capacitor, it would likely be some sort of transmission
line or something that that has 10 deg length, correct?

With a few more measurements, we can determine the Zo of the
transmission line that "appears' to be in the black box, correct and
essentially verify that it a transmission line. We should be able to
both measure and calculate Zo.

If we choose our independent measurements carefully enough, we should be able to define exactly what is in the black box with only 2 terminals.

I agree you need more than a smith chart (which was where I made my mistake before).

AI4QJ

3650. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 19:41:48 UTC
From: Richard Fry <rfry@adams.net>
Message-ID: <fkegi2$8n8$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 31116

art,

Wideband antennas already are available with no need for the "tank circuit/equilibrium" concepts, design methods and limited band segments you think must apply.

The link below describes one: a commercial HF antenna that has essentially the same radiation pattern from 2-30 MHz with an SWR less than 2.5:1 without a tuner, and is nearly 100% efficient throughout that range.

Not too usable for most hams, but that will be due to economic and real estate issues, not to the (real) laws of physics.

http://www.antenna.be/tci-501.pdf

RF

3651. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:18:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <r6Aaj.71220$RX.29475@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31118

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Here is a graphic using the "View Antenna" window for
> the EZNEC files TravWave.EZ and StndWave.EZ.
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/eznec.jpg

Sorry, the graphic only contains information about
TravWave.EZ

> Looking at TravWave.EZ with the current phase turned
> off, the current displayed is indeed the amplitude of
> the current up and down the wire which is essentially
> a constant RMS magnitude.
>
> But with the current phase turned on, the display does
> not display the same phase reported by "Load Dat". It
> displays a cosine function when the actual phase function
> is a straight sloping line varying from 0 degrees at the
> feedpoint to -90 degrees at the load resistor. What
> EZNEC is actually displaying associated with phase
> is unclear, confusing, and misleading.
>
> StndWave.EZ ...

Please ignore what I said about StndWave.EZ

> To answer your question, EZNEC does not display phase
> when the current phase box is selected.

To be more clear. EZNEC does not display the same phase
as reported by the "Loads" feature.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3652. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:24:25 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mljru8rcr0s77@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31119

Roger wrote:
> 4nec2 wrote:
>> Roger wrote:
>>
>>> Congratulations on a clever use of zero resistance loads.
>>
>> I am probably missing something, but why not just show the currents
>> and phase in the 'View Antenna' window ?
> Maybe I am missing something. I can not get a numeric record of the
> phase and current in the "View Antenna" window. I am using version 4.0.

In all versions, the View Antenna display shows the currents only graphically and not numerically. There are three ways to find the numerical value of current at a particular segment:

1. Click the Currents button at the left of the main window. This gives the currents at all segments.
2. Insert a zero ohm load at the segment of interest and click Load Dat to see its current.
3. Insert a zero volt voltage (not current) source at the segment of interest and click Src Dat to see its current.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3653. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:29:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <CgAaj.538$se5.24@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31120

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> I don't blame you for trying your best to suppress the
>> technical facts by hiding things in a black box
>
> If that is what you wish to believe, then there is no way to convince
> you otherwise.

It's not what I believe, Ian, it is what you did right
here in front of God and everybody. There was absolutely
no reason to introduce a black box concept unless you
were trying to hide something embarrassing inside the
black box. That embarrassing something is obviously
the phase shift at an impedance discontinuity which you
are trying your best to suppress.

>> but now the
>> whole world is aware of your attempted suppression of
>> technical facts, not a good reputation to have for a technical
>> editor.
>
> So you accuse; but I'm content to let everyone else be the judge.

If you aren't trying to suppress technical facts, then
please perform the math on my other thread,
"Please verify (or disprove)" and post your results
whether or not they agree with my results. By refusing
to respond, you will be enforcing my worst fears about
your ulterior motives, i.e. to suppress the technical
facts about that phase shift.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3654. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:29:58 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <i6blm3l6fcjh19bpu7u4fnpt1e7edq2ga4@4ax.com>
Source record: 31121

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>prove your point.

Hi Arthur,

Newton's law:
F = M ï¿½ A
these FMA terms are:
F is force in Newton;
M is mass in kilogram;
A is acceleration in meter / second / second.

We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
accelerated by earth's gravity field:
F = 10 kilogram ï¿½ 9.8 ï¿½ meter / second / second
or (reduced):
98 kilogram ï¿½ meter / second / second

When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.

When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
us how much.

There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
11 kilogram
or
9 kilogram?
Or will gravity change to
9 ï¿½ meter / second / second
or
8 ï¿½ meter / second / second?

Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
your profession, and your chance to prove your point.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3655. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:44:37 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <7cce2678-d2b1-4029-85ed-8ec7f3808e12@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31122

On 20 Dec, 11:41, "Richard Fry" <r...@adams.net> wrote:
> art,
>
> Wideband antennas already are available with no need for the "tank
> circuit/equilibrium" concepts, design methods and limited band segments you
> think must apply.
>

This IS a log periodic design which provides for close segments of
resonance
limited only by the number of elements aplicable for a frequency
spread.
I not only THINK that limited band spread applies, I KNOW for sure
that it does
when considering impedance changes with respect to frequency.
This operates on the same principle of multi elements of different
lengths as
opposed to a mechanically lengthened radiator presently on sale for
amateurs.
You are dwelling too much on old teachings in a book that was around
when you
were young. The next generation will leap frog you as newer books with
fresh
concepts are printed. This will give lie that all is known about
antennas!
The antenna I described does the same thing while mounted on
the
top of the tower where consideration of ground plane is not an issue
and where
TOA can be varied by tilting, the latter becomming increasingly in use
in
present day communications.
Your education in radiation tho limited is commensurate with your
age and
experience,certainly not up to par for the future generation but
enough to
satisfy your particular life expectancy segment.

3656. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:46:22 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <202a533e-3e90-497e-af5b-f7c465e49b44@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31123

On 20 Dec, 12:29, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
> >respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
> >prove your point.
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> Newton's law:
> F = M · A
> these FMA terms are:
> F is force in Newton;
> M is mass in kilogram;
> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>
> We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
> accelerated by earth's gravity field:
> F = 10 kilogram · 9.8 · meter / second / second
> or (reduced):
> 98 kilogram · meter / second / second
>
> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
> Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>
> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
> Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
> us how much.
>
> There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
> does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
> answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
> above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
> specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
> meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
> 11 kilogram
> or
> 9 kilogram?
> Or will gravity change to
> 9 · meter / second / second
> or
> 8 · meter / second / second?
>

> Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
> tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
> your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

No

3657. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:49:24 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <ozAaj.71229$RX.44818@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31124

Jim Lux wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
> jim lux
>>> hasn't contributed recently, where did he drop out?
>
> Nothing really to contribute..
> Jim,w6rmk

I didn't write that, Dave did.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3658. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 20:51:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OBAaj.546$se5.32@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31125

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
> It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
> that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line.

Dan, I believe you will find that any -j567 impedance
in the black box will put the forward and reflected
waves back in phase, i.e. resonant.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3659. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:01:30 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <nbklm3h99tfdikaqsnbd219lopoqsps7dc@4ax.com>
Source record: 31126

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 11:35:39 -0800 (PST), dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:

>Assuming my measurement is correct,

Hi Dan,

Why not prove your measurement is correct?

You already know the reactance. Plot it on a Smith chart for your line (that is what makes Smith charts useful). Does your 43 degree rotation lead to resonance?

Contrariwise, put your line at resonance on the Smith chart for your line and rotate 43 degrees, do you land at the black box's terminal reactance?

If you are adding more operations than either ONE of these two, then you are working hard at finding the wrong answer and doing your measurement incorrectly.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3660. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:04:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DNAaj.551$se5.450@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31127

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> 1. Click the Currents button at the left of the main window. This gives
> the currents at all segments.
> 2. Insert a zero ohm load at the segment of interest and click Load Dat
> to see its current.

Why doesn't EZNEC accurately plot those currents on the
antenna display?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3661. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:08:14 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <8bmlm31bnmjtofuiqm7ctuhin4n9u95j7m@4ax.com>
Source record: 31128

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 15:04:36 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>accurately

And this cry in the wilderness from someone who can prove fundamental
principles with +/-40% error. ;-)

3662. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:11:26 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <hemlm3p2agae645astno955arkkr6g04bd@4ax.com>
Source record: 31129

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 12:46:22 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>> Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>> tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>> your profession, and your chance to prove your point.

>No

Then there's your proof that Newton's law doesn't work.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3663. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:23:54 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fkemhclpd1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 31130

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Gene is of course correct. Perhaps the difficulty with basic concepts
> such as phase reference is part of the reason why Cecil finds it
> necessary to invent and promote his alternative theories.
>
> A moment's thought would reveal one good reason not to reference phase
> angles to "the source" -- NEC and EZNEC allow multiple sources, each
> having a phase angle chosen by the user.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Hello, Roy and all. Every unmoderated science newsgroup I've lurked in always has one or more individuals that seem to delight in bucking conventional science wisdom even in those cases where experimental evidence completely validates the predictions of applied mathematics. (Gosh, what ever happened to cold fusion?) One guy regularly complains that respected physics journals won't publish his papers. Of course he imagines there's someone or some agency out to get him, never considering other reasons for his rejection. Perhaps on usenet he acquires some validation.

Hey, people are free to view nature and its processes however they choose but if they want others to view it that way it takes more than "Because I say so." Especially to a roomful of skeptics. Of course I'm also reminded of the hornet's nest that Marilyn vos Savant stirred up a few years back in academia with the "Monty Hall" problem. (Turned out she was right after all) The truth always emerges eventually. Theories often have to be modified as new discoveries occur.

Are you sure I can't interest you in an energy-saving power factor correction capacitor for your home/ham shack? How about a broadband dipole with a feedpoint VSWR < 1.6 over the contiguous 2-30 MHz band? Sincerely, and 73s N4GGO,

3664. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:26:58 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <8c64f05d-9d6d-4660-9876-eaece910746e@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31131

On Dec 20, 1:17 pm, You <Y...@shadow.orgs> wrote:
> In article <476a8458$0$2329$4c368...@roadrunner.com>,
> "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
>
> > I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
> > beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this has
> > an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the top
> > of a tower.
>
> > Jimmie
>
> Diode Switches on the end of 1/4wave Stubs work really well up to
> the 25 Watt Level. You could make one of these really cheap, out
> of RG174U and a couple of Hot Carrier diodes.

3665. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:30:51 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <dinlm3ppupm3rc79j464qo4i306l3gd8bm@4ax.com>
Source record: 31132

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 12:44:37 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>I not only THINK that limited band spread applies, I KNOW for sure
>that it does
>when considering impedance changes with respect to frequency.

Hi Arthur,

Richard's example resonates from over a 10:1 region in the HF (in
other words ALL HF).

They have published their data, they have published their design. You
are not going to do that, are you? I mean like specific frequencies,
specific SWR measurements, specific antenna dimensions, specific
radiation gains. You are not going to offer us that, are you?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3666. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:41:35 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <jkBaj.686$Sa1.631@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31133

art wrote:
> On 20 Dec, 12:29, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>> wrote:
>>
>>> For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>>> respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>> prove your point.
>> Hi Arthur,
>>
>> Newton's law:
>> F = M ï¿½ A
>> these FMA terms are:
>> F is force in Newton;
>> M is mass in kilogram;
>> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>>
>> We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>> accelerated by earth's gravity field:
>> F = 10 kilogram ï¿½ 9.8 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>> or (reduced):
>> 98 kilogram ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>
>> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>> Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>>
>> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>> Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
>> us how much.
>>
>> There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>> does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
>> answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>> above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>> specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>> meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
>> 11 kilogram
>> or
>> 9 kilogram?
>> Or will gravity change to
>> 9 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>> or
>> 8 ï¿½ meter / second / second?
>>

>> Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>> tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>> your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> No

...he replied, "I cannot."

Art leaves the leapfrogging in knowledge to future generations.

Dave K8MN

3667. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 21:48:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <QqBaj.80961$Um6.70966@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31134

J.B. Wood wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Gene is of course correct. Perhaps the difficulty with basic concepts
>> such as phase reference is part of the reason why Cecil finds it
>> necessary to invent and promote his alternative theories.
>>
>> A moment's thought would reveal one good reason not to reference phase
>> angles to "the source" -- NEC and EZNEC allow multiple sources, each
>> having a phase angle chosen by the user.
>>
> Hello, Roy and all. Every unmoderated science newsgroup I've lurked in
> always has one or more individuals that seem to delight in bucking
> conventional science wisdom even in those cases where experimental
> evidence completely validates the predictions of applied mathematics.

On this newsgroup, John, it's the gurus who are bucking
conventional science with such concepts as:

1. There's no phase shift at a Z01 to Z02 impedance discontinuity
in a transmission line even though the applied mathematics says
there is. Black boxes are quickly introduced to hide the phase
shift from the unwashed masses.

2. There's no difference between
I*cos(kx)*cos(wt) and I*cos(kx+wt)
i.e. between standing waves and traveling waves even though
the applied mathematics graphs are completely different.

3. Standing wave current can be used to measure the delay
through a loading coil even though applied mathematics says
the standing wave current doesn't change its relative phase
anywhere in the 1/4WL antenna from feedpoint to tip.

4. Reflected waves contain zero energy and therefore cannot
deliver energy back to the source even though applied mathematics
says that ExB is the power density of that reflected wave.

5. EM energy can just "slosh around" inside a transmission line.
It doesn't have to travel at the speed of light even though it
is made up of photons which applied mathematics tells us
cannot slow down.

6. The EZNEC graph of traveling-wave current phase contains
a 64% error yet the author says there's nothing wrong.

John, would you care to comment on those six points?
--

73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3668. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:03:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uEBaj.33879$Pv2.28939@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31135

Cecil Moore wrote:
> 6. The EZNEC graph of traveling-wave current phase contains
> a 64% error yet the author says there's nothing wrong.

Oops, sorry, should be (100-64) = 36% error.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3669. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:19:08 UTC
From: "J.B. Wood" <john.wood@nrl.navy.mil>
Message-ID: <fkepouglt1@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 31136

Cecil Moore wrote:

> a 64% error yet the author says there's nothing wrong.
>
> John, would you care to comment on those six points?

Hello, Cecil, and I think Roy and others have provided valid comment. I would like to recommend, in addition to the ARRL publications, the Schaum's Outline on transmission lines. I don't know if it's still in print but it was authored by Chipman. Like the other paperback Schaum's Outlines it is not intended to be an in-depth examination of RF transmission line theory (if you want that I would recommend King and Harrison's book). Chipman's book, OTOH delves into the theory at a level that IMHO doesn't require an EE degree to comprehend. There's also loads of practical problems worked out (lots of stuff on incident, reflected and standing waves). I think it would prove timely to pursue sources besides r.r.a.a for your electromagnetics training. Sincerely,

3670. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:26:58 UTC
From: Smash <smash@adams.com>
Message-ID: <fkeq7l$444$2@SonOfMaze.dpo.uab.edu>
Source record: 31137

art wrote:
> It can be seen that a fixed radfiator hasd a primary frequency and
> then some harmonic frequencies.
> The spacing and the resonant points of an antenna resides in the
> amount of resistance in the cuircuit
> from zero upto a critical point as with a tank circuit. This
> resistance value has the action of bringing the radiator
> vibrational amplitude to zero where it then takes of to a diminishing
> value compared to other componenents in the circuit to the point that
> where the radiator is resonant the contained resistance has negnigable
> effect.
> Thus one can make a folded dipole with a variable resistance in the
> radfiating circuit such that the main resonant point can be determined
> as well as the spacing between the harmonic frequencies.
> In addition, if the radiator consists of increased induntance designs
> such as contra windings then the distance between the resonance point
> and the harmonic points begin to decrease.
> Thus using the above one can now make a all band antenna where the
> resonance points line up with the desired frequencies.
> An easy way to accomplish this is to wind wire on a dielectris from
> end to end and back again several times
> until one has wound at least two wave lengths on the former and then
> feeding the arrangement at the beginning and ending wire points. Using
> a mfj 259 one can then determine the spacings of the resonant point by
> stretching the windins as well as adding the required variable
> resister. Note. the resistance absorbs the energy between
> resonance points and diminishes in effect as the point of resonance is
> aproached. For more understanding of the radiation format of radiators
> review the circumstances of voltage overshoot with respect to tank
> circuits
> The above will provide an alternate discussion thread that will take
> away the current tunnel vision aproach
> with respect to "black boxes" and bring the newsgroup back to the
> advancement of antenna techniques if it is that that peeks one's
> interests.
>
> By the way, it is the ELECTROMAGNETIC field that launches the
> particles from the radiating surface and it is the MECHANICAL REACTIVE
> FORCE that provides the mechanical resonance of the radiator WHICH
> JOINS THE THEORIES OF NEWTON AND . MAXWELL that Einstein struggled for
> in vain.
> For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
> respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
> prove your point.

> Regards
> Art Unwin, a limey no less

All multi-band antennas are a compromise. The only "all band antenna"
that exists is an isotropic radiator.

3671. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:41:48 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <McCaj.9128$1X.3299@trndny07>
Source record: 31138

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:5Ihaj.287611$kj1.130137@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Dave wrote:
>> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
>> news:nfeaj.286669$kj1.90857@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Gene Fuller wrote:
>>
>> keep going guys! only 50 more messages to hit 1000 in this thread!
>> thats got to be a record for r.r.a.a! how many more ways can cecil and
>> roy go around in circles with phases. can we get roger back in the fray?
>> that would be good for another dozen or so anyway! jim lux hasn't
>> contributed recently, where did he drop out? and where, oh where, is
>> art??????????
>>
>>
>
> And then there is anonymous Dave, who never contributes anything useful.
i gave up trying to be helpful in these endless arguments long ago. i went
through trying to be helpful by pointing out the inconsistencies, then when
i realized that they wouldn't listen i slipped into trolling them just to
watch the fun, and now i'm just jabbing them like a hornet nest.

LESS THAN 20 TO GO TO HIT 1000!!!!

3672. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:43:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <heCaj.80969$Um6.4879@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31139

J.B. Wood wrote:
> Hello, Cecil, and I think Roy and others have provided valid comment. I
> would like to recommend, in addition to the ARRL publications, the
> Schaum's Outline on transmission lines. I don't know if it's still in
> print but it was authored by Chipman. Like the other paperback Schaum's
> Outlines it is not intended to be an in-depth examination of RF
> transmission line theory (if you want that I would recommend King and
> Harrison's book). Chipman's book, OTOH delves into the theory at a
> level that IMHO doesn't require an EE degree to comprehend. There's
> also loads of practical problems worked out (lots of stuff on incident,
> reflected and standing waves). I think it would prove timely to pursue
> sources besides r.r.a.a for your electromagnetics training. Sincerely,

Bob, I've had the book for 30+ years. I'm not kidding about
those six items. Those are the old wives' tales being spread
by about six of the gurus on this newsgroup. I learned this
fields and waves stuff back in the 50s from Ramo, Whinnery,
and Johnson and some good professors at Texas A&M.

In particular, how about taking a look at my math on
the thread titled "Please verify (or disprove)". I would
welcome anyone proving me wrong but so far, there are
zero takers.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3673. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:45:18 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mls41nlf1or2d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31140

Smash wrote:
>
> All multi-band antennas are a compromise. The only "all band antenna"
> that exists is an isotropic radiator.

But the isotropic radiator doesn't exist. It's a theoretical construct.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3674. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:46:45 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <phCaj.9129$1X.1323@trndny07>
Source record: 31141

<dfinn1@nc.rr.com> wrote in message
news:6d5f92cf-7c40-4aae-9323-cd8e22573f11@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 20, 4:32 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> >> But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
>> >> on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.
>>
>> >So instead of sweeping technical facts under the rug,
>> >you hide them in a black box. In both cases, the only
>> >apparent purpose is to maintain ignorance.
>>
>> >It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
>> >understand, you draw a black box around it so you
>> >don't have to understand it.
>>
>> No, it is a perfectly normal technique to test a theory or model. The
>> black box reveals just enough information to solve the problem, and
>> nothing more.
>>
>> In this particular case, the impedance at the terminals of the black box
>> is the only *necessary* information to solve the transmission-line
>> problem (in the steady state, at one frequency). It is not necessary to
>> know how that impedance was created.
>
> But Ian,
>
> Suppose the box is labeled -j567 ohms.
>
> Then I ask, "at what frequency is this impedance -j567?".
>
> I find that the impedance for -j567 ohms is 4 Mhz.
>
> Now I take a length of 600 ohm VF = 1 transmission line and vary the
> length until I am at resonance with whatever is in the black box at 4
> MHz. Resonance would imply 90 degrees total phase shift.
>
> My measurement shows that the length of 600 ohm line to cause this
> effect is 43 degrees.
>
> Assuming my measurement is correct, doesn't that tell us a little more
> about what is inside the box? It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
> that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line. It is probably
> not a discreet capacitor, it would likely be some sort of transmission
> line or something that that has 10 deg length, correct?

>
> With a few more measurements, we can determine the Zo of the
> transmission line that "appears' to be in the black box, correct and
> essentially verify that it a transmission line. We should be able to
> both measure and calculate Zo.
>
> If we choose our independent measurements carefully enough, we should
> be able to define exactly what is in the black box with only 2
> terminals.
>
> I agree you need more than a smith chart (which was where I made my
> mistake before).
>
> AI4QJ
>
>
>
No, you can't. if the frequency is fixed, is sinusoidal, and steady state,
then every box that measures -j567 ohms is perfectly equal. that is the
whole idea of a 'black box' not only can't you tell what is inside, it
doesn't matter what you do on the outside, it will always looks the same.
that is the whole purpose of it, you reduce a part of the circuit to a
single component that has well known performance so you remove that part
from the problem.

3675. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:48:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cjCaj.564$se5.438@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31142

J.B. Wood wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> a 64% error yet the author says there's nothing wrong.
>>
>> John, would you care to comment on those six points?
>
> Hello, Cecil, and I think Roy and others have provided valid comment.

BTW, the current plotting error in EZNEC is (100-64)
= 36%.

Do you think a 36% plotting error within EZNEC is nothing
to worry about? Do you think when current phase is displayed
as a sine wave instead of a straight line, that is OK?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3676. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:52:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <09c6d419-f57c-4e42-84bb-016e24ecd2fb@e67g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31143

On 20 Dec, 13:41, Dave Heil <k...@frontiernet.net> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > On 20 Dec, 12:29, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> >> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> >> wrote:
>
> >>> For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
> >>> respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
> >>> prove your point.
> >> Hi Arthur,
>
> >> Newton's law:
> >> F = M · A
> >> these FMA terms are:
> >> F is force in Newton;
> >> M is mass in kilogram;
> >> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>
> >> We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
> >> accelerated by earth's gravity field:
> >> F = 10 kilogram · 9.8 · meter / second / second
> >> or (reduced):
> >> 98 kilogram · meter / second / second
>
> >> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
> >> Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>
> >> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
> >> Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
> >> us how much.
>
> >> There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
> >> does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
> >> answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
> >> above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
> >> specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
> >> meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
> >> 11 kilogram
> >> or
> >> 9 kilogram?
> >> Or will gravity change to
> >> 9 · meter / second / second
> >> or
> >> 8 · meter / second / second?

>
> >> Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
> >> tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
> >> your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>
> >> 73's
> >> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> > No
>
> ...he replied, "I cannot."
>
> Art leaves the leapfrogging in knowledge to future generations.
>
> Dave K8MN- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

If you want to get 'by' then by all means read all the technical books
that reflect the times, that makes you a follower.
If you want to go beyond the books then you have to do the research
and
that makes you a leader. If you place your research in front of a
panel
of experts in the field and then get accepted, it then has a place in
future books thus providing a stepping stone for those that follow.
This newsgroup is for followers of present day books.

By the way, "no" does not equate to "cannot" in any language
It only equates for those who wish to jump the Grand Canyon in two
strides.

3677. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 22:52:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <anCaj.566$se5.235@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31144

Dave wrote:
> if the frequency is fixed, is sinusoidal, and steady state,
> then every box that measures -j567 ohms is perfectly equal.

If the goal is to measure the phase shift at an
impedance discontinuity in a transmission line, why
would someone deliberately put the impedance discontinuity
inside a black box? That defeats the goal of measuring
the phase shift.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3678. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 23:00:39 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <ruCaj.5945$Xh1.4617@trndny03>
Source record: 31145

"Smash" <smash@adams.com> wrote in message
news:fkeq7l$444$2@SonOfMaze.dpo.uab.edu...
>
> All multi-band antennas are a compromise. The only "all band antenna"
> that exists is an isotropic radiator.

not worth responding to art... but this statement is incorrect. an
isotropic radiator doesn't have to be 'all band' or even wide banded.
'isotropic' says nothing about frequency dependence at all, only about
directivity.

3679. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 23:05:54 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <7986860e-1361-48aa-8a04-c9a8dc20ecc3@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31146

On 20 Dec, 13:30, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 12:44:37 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >I not only THINK that limited band spread applies, I KNOW for sure
> >that it does
> >when considering impedance changes with respect to frequency.
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> Richard's example resonates from over a 10:1 region in the HF (in
> other words ALL HF).
>
> They have published their data, they have published their design. You
> are not going to do that, are you? I mean like specific frequencies,
> specific SWR measurements, specific antenna dimensions, specific
> radiation gains. You are not going to offer us that, are you?
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

No.
This group is for book followers. I have placed it in front of a
panel of my peers consisting of professors knoweledgable in the field.
You are welcome to follow the descriptions/instructions that I have
provided over the years if you have an ounce of inquisitiveness
but your niche in life is to mock and not enquire.
Go back to the thread of a thousand postings and go around the
circle once more while injecting snakes and ladders that go no where.
Remember, it took you several months to accept that the adition of a
time variable
to Gaussian law results in the same law stated by Maxwell. I haven't
got the time to
provide a thread of a 1000 postings to satisfy anybody that takes that
long to absorb
every step into new territory absent a book.
Art

3680. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-20 23:20:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mlu6jq714bf5@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 31147

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>
> But Ian,

I don't propose to upstage or speak for Ian, but I'll add my comments in advance to his response.

> Suppose the box is labeled -j567 ohms.
>
> Then I ask, "at what frequency is this impedance -j567?".
>
> I find that the impedance for -j567 ohms is 4 Mhz.

And in this case we have four black boxes which all measure -j567 ohms at that same frequency.

> Now I take a length of 600 ohm VF = 1 transmission line and vary the
> length until I am at resonance with whatever is in the black box at 4
> MHz. Resonance would imply 90 degrees total phase shift.
>
> My measurement shows that the length of 600 ohm line to cause this
> effect is 43 degrees.
>
> Assuming my measurement is correct, doesn't that tell us a little more
> about what is inside the box? It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
> that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line. It is probably
> not a discreet capacitor, it would likely be some sort of transmission
> line or something that that has 10 deg length, correct?

No, that's not correct. As I've said several times before, you can't tell anything about the contents of the boxes by doing measurements at a single frequency, except to determine the terminal impedance at that frequency. No matter what kind of test you do (at that one frequency at which the impedances are the same), you cannot distinguish among them. You can't tell which box is which, or detect anything about them which is different. If you have a theory which predicts otherwise, you should investigate where the flaw in the theory is. If you're not convinced, simply describe in detail the tests you would do and the numerical results you expect to get for the different boxes. Anyone with a background in transmission line theory (which include several regular group participants) will be able to tell you what results you should expect from your tests, which will be the same for all the boxes. And several of us are also able to make decent measurements as well as provide equations to show why. That's how engineering is done.

> With a few more measurements, we can determine the Zo of the
> transmission line that "appears' to be in the black box, correct and
> essentially verify that it a transmission line.

Not if you measure only at the one frequency. Not only can you not tell the Z0, you can't even tell if it's a transmission line at all. It might be a capacitor, a complex LC network, or some combination of transmission lines, capacitors, and inductors.

We should be able to
> both measure and calculate Zo.

> If we choose our independent measurements carefully enough, we should
> be able to define exactly what is in the black box with only 2
> terminals.

It's a bit frustrating to continue posting the same thing over and over and see continued claims that the boxes can be distinguished. We'd both save a lot of bandwidth if you would, instead of just claiming that you can do it, show that you can. Even theoretically -- describe the tests you would make and the results you would expect which would be different for each box. Then we'd have something which could be discussed objectively.

> I agree you need more than a smith chart (which was where I made my
> mistake before).

Yes, I'm afraid you'll need a lot more.

Let me reiterate that the contents of the boxes can certainly be distinguished with tests made at multiple frequencies. But the objective of my comments has been to counter the claim that there's some terminal property such as "electrical degrees" which the various lines (box contents) have which is different at the single frequency at which their reactances are the same. I hear this claim still being made, but so far not any evidence to support it. When such evidence (not including typical Cecil-style hand-waving, but real numbers) is presented, I'll be glad to point out where it's in error.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3681. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 00:20:54 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <77vlm35ekk81jvs5autt3tejrvabmoq5f9@4ax.com>
Source record: 31048

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 15:05:54 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>> They have published their data, they have published their design. You
>> are not going to do that, are you? I mean like specific frequencies,
>> specific SWR measurements, specific antenna dimensions, specific
>> radiation gains. You are not going to offer us that, are you?

>No.

Hi Arthur,

Then you don't have anything to offer, do you? What a mooch.

**** IRONIC CONTENT FOLLOWS *****

Let's try this theory on for size.

Arthur, I have an antenna the size of a pin head that works 160M with
20 dB gain, when I operatered it from my basement. It uses the
Earth's magnetic lines of force to penetrate soil, rock, and
constructions. By using ultraminiature plates at right angles, the
Poindexter Vectrod takes on a helical twist that steers through
electron orbits to escape the resistorance of nucklei (wich everyone
nose is 100,000 times larger) thus reducing gain by 5 or 3 divisions.
It is provened by Faradsay laws which came before Gus the mangetic
plumber patended the north and south poles.

If you cannot prove this, then goe and warshipyour old dead gods and
put bernt oferings at there feeet because nonething isreally none but
low so eventhough fo' you to go say you no it, it no so - whoa! so
woe, how po'.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3682. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 00:21:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aGDaj.547$pr6.456@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31049

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Let me reiterate that the contents of the boxes can certainly be
> distinguished with tests made at multiple frequencies. But the objective
> of my comments has been to counter the claim that there's some terminal
> property such as "electrical degrees" which the various lines (box
> contents) have which is different at the single frequency at which their
> reactances are the same. I hear this claim still being made, but so far
> not any evidence to support it.

I provided the evidence in the thread titled,
"Please verify (or disprove)". You have yet
to respond to it. Here's your chance to nail
me to the wall for good, Roy. Why are you so
silent on that thread?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3683. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 00:28:10 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <a117fc4b-f6ab-4c8a-9271-31e26e328e16@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31050

On 20 Dec, 10:17, You <Y...@shadow.orgs> wrote:
> In article <476a8458$0$2329$4c368...@roadrunner.com>,
> "Jimmie D" <GFEN...@carolina.rr.com> wrote:
>
> > I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
> > beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this has
> > an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the top
> > of a tower.
>
> > Jimmie
>
> Diode Switches on the end of 1/4wave Stubs work really well up to
> the 25 Watt Level. You could make one of these really cheap, out
> of RG174U and a couple of Hot Carrier diodes.

Try puting a reed switch inside the coax shielding.
Art

3684. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 00:31:38 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ut1mm3tm87h58pu7rcg2fbamm2mo9cnsus@4ax.com>
Source record: 31052

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 18:21:28 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

>Why

Everyone knows "why" but you, apparently. This has been explained
many times, and quite clearly with a very simple explanation. No
theory is involved, no proofs required, no data needs to be offered, a
simple statement has resolved "why" a looooooooong time ago.

Ask "why" again. Confirm the stereotype and pick up the doorprize.
;-)

3685. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 00:31:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YPDaj.56337$eY.55863@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31051

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> When such evidence (not including
> typical Cecil-style hand-waving, but real numbers) is presented, I'll be
> glad to point out where it's in error.

OK Roy, here's your chance. From the previous example:

```
--43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2 Vf-->|
Vref1<--|<--Vref2 Vr<--|
```

Given Vf = 100 volts at 0 deg.

Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 deg

Vref2 = 100 volts at +10 deg

Vfor2 = tau1*Vfor1 + rho2*Vref2 = 100 volts at -19 deg

Solving for Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 degrees

Vref1 = rho1*Vfor1 + tau2*Vref2 = 143.33 volts at +46.6 deg

Note that the two above equations are equivalent to
the s-parameter equations:

b1 = s11*a1 + s12*a2 and b2 = s21*a1 + s22*a2
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3686. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 01:07:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <BIEaj.25301$4V6.18529@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31053

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Vfor2 = tau1*Vfor1 + rho2*Vref2 = 100 volts at -19 deg

Obvious Typo: should be 100 volts at -10 deg
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3687. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 02:04:14 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476b1f1d$0$7193$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31054

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:OBAaj.546$se5.32@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com...
> dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>> It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
>> that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line.
>
> Dan, I believe you will find that any -j567 impedance
> in the black box will put the forward and reflected
> waves back in phase, i.e. resonant.

OK but if you can measure Zo of whatever is in the box, then you know the length by virtue of it being -j567. It should only take 2 terminals to measure Zo.
Knowing Zo, then I can normalize the smith chart and directly read the electrical length in degrees. True, it would help to know that the box contains a transmission line.

3688. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 02:09:53 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476b2070$0$7206$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31055

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:nbklm3h99tfdikaqsnbd219lopoqsps7dc@4ax.com...
> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 11:35:39 -0800 (PST), dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>
>>Assuming my measurement is correct,
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> Why not prove your measurement is correct?
>
> You already know the reactance. Plot it on a Smith chart for your
> line (that is what makes Smith charts useful). Does your 43 degree
> rotation lead to resonance?
>
> Contrariwise, put your line at resonance on the Smith chart for your
> line and rotate 43 degrees, do you land at the black box's terminal
> reactance?
>
> If you are adding more operations than either ONE of these two, then
> you are working hard at finding the wrong answer and doing your
> measurement incorrectly.

But I am only trying to find out what is in the box so it is a mental
exercize. I know it is a transmission line, open, and the impedance at 4MHz
is -j567. If Zo for example were 100 Ohms, then -j567 would correspond
to -j5.67 on a smith chart normalized to 100 ohms and it is 10 degrees long.
What electrical length corresponds to -j567 if Zo measures 200 ohms? 300
ohms? They will all be different right?

3689. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 02:10:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bgFaj.269$pA7.68@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31056

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Maybe I am missing something. I can not get a numeric record of the
>> phase and current in the "View Antenna" window. I am using version 4.0.
>
> You do get a *graphic* record of the current amplitude in
> the "View Antenna" window. It is unclear exactly what
> is displayed when the current phase box is selected.

Although one can get a current amplitude plot vs length
from EZNEC, it seems impossible to get a current phase
plot vs length. That's probably why so many people are
confused. Click on "Currents" and transfer that data
to EXCEL to make things a lot clearer.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3690. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 02:21:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JqFaj.270$pA7.256@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31057

AI4QJ wrote:
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:OBAaj.546$se5.32@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com...
>> dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>>> It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
>>> that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line.
>> Dan, I believe you will find that any -j567 impedance
>> in the black box will put the forward and reflected
>> waves back in phase, i.e. resonant.
>
> OK but if you can measure Zo of whatever is in the box, then you know the
> length by virtue of it being -j567. It should only take 2 terminals to
> measure Zo.
> Knowing Zo, then I can normalize the smith chart and directly read the
> electrical length in degrees. True, it would help to know that the box
> contains a transmission line.

The "other side" will not allow you to assume a transmission
line. The "other side" will not even allow you four terminals
on your black box. The entire purpose of the black box, in this
present context, is to confuse and confound the unwashed masses
so the "other side" can maintain their guru status.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3691. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 02:55:21 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bda34b1c-38ad-462a-8a80-14586a594ef0@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31058

On Dec 20, 11:35 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 20, 11:02 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Michael Coslo wrote:
> >>> Just a phase they are going through.....
> >> Exactly what is the reference for that phase? :-)
>
> > Fire hydrant.
>
> Hey Keith, have you been able to disprove my figures
> in my other thread "Please verify (or disprove)"?
> If not, why not? Seems it would be an ideal time
> to nail me to the wall with some math that disagrees
> with mine.

Your math is typically fine (although you messed
up big time with your use of "reference"), when you
allow yourself to use it. It is the interpretations,
conclusions, and allocations of importance that
are flawed.

But now that you have declared black boxes a
conspiracy to hide "the facts", I'm thinking maybe
you should go join the MI5 guy.

Anyway, along the way you learned (or maybe
already knew and just articulated) that the effect
on the 600 ohm line is the same regardless of
the content of the black box producing -j567,
and for the black boxes, the phase shift at the
terminals is undecidable. And since the problem
can be solved without this information, it is also
irrelevant.

A bit of progress.

...Keith

8 to go.

3692. METEORS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:05:56 UTC
From: Howard W3CQH <hsgorden@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <u4adnVoGve3VsPbanZ2dnUVZ_oesnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 31059

Space Weather News for Dec. 20, 2007
http://spaceweather.com

URSID METEORS: Earth is heading for a stream of comet dust that could produce a pleasing outburst of "shooting stars" this weekend. Forecasters say dozens of meteors per hour could emerge from a spot in the sky near the North Star (Polaris) when Earth encounters the dust on Saturday evening, Dec. 22nd. These meteors are called "Ursids" after Ursa Minor, the constellation where the North Star is located. If forecasting models are correct, the shower's peak will occur between 2100 and 2200 UT (4-5 pm EST) with meteors visible as much as four hours before and after that time.

The source of the dust is Comet 8P/Tuttle, which is traveling through the inner solar system this month and next. The comet itself can be seen through binoculars not far from the radiant of the shower. This gives sky watchers a rare opportunity to see a comet and its meteors in the same observing session.

Ursid meteors, which appear in small numbers annually, have a reputation for faintness and delicacy. Dark skies are usually required to see them; bright moonlight on Dec. 22nd will only exacerbate the problem of visibility. However, say forecasters, during an outburst of Ursids there may be a fair number of bright meteors. No one knows what will happen--all the more reason to look!

Visit http://spaceweather.com for sky maps and more information

3693. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:09:33 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <N7Gaj.64553$MJ6.27504@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31060

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Here is a graphic using the "View Antenna" window for
>> the EZNEC files TravWave.EZ and StndWave.EZ.
>>
>> http://www.w5dxp.com/eznec.jpg
>
> Sorry, the graphic only contains information about
> TravWave.EZ
>
>> Looking at TravWave.EZ with the current phase turned
>> off, the current displayed is indeed the amplitude of
>> the current up and down the wire which is essentially
>> a constant RMS magnitude.
>>
>> But with the current phase turned on, the display does
>> not display the same phase reported by "Load Dat". It
>> displays a cosine function when the actual phase function
>> is a straight sloping line varying from 0 degrees at the
>> feedpoint to -90 degrees at the load resistor. What
>> EZNEC is actually displaying associated with phase
>> is unclear, confusing, and misleading.
>>
>> StndWave.EZ ...
>
> Please ignore what I said about StndWave.EZ
>
>> To answer your question, EZNEC does not display phase
>> when the current phase box is selected.
>
> To be more clear. EZNEC does not display the same phase
> as reported by the "Loads" feature.

Cecil,

I presume that this is a silly question, but "Did you read the manual"?

EZNEC is displays the current phase exactly as described in the manual.

Hint: Current is shown as distance from the axis. Current PHASE is shown
by a rotation around the axis, not by the distance from the axis.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3694. XMAS EVE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:12:32 UTC
From: Howard W3CQH <hsgorden@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <L-idnfeoOqJJs_banZ2dnUVZ_judnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 31061

NASA Science News for December 20, 2007
Consider it an early Christmas gift: On Dec. 24th the Moon and Mars are
putting on a pleasing late-night sky show.

FULL STORY at

http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2007/20dec_christmaseve.htm?list865068

3695. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:17:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zfGaj.562$pr6.299@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31062

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Your math is typically fine ...

Aha, so you agree that there is a 36.6 degree phase
shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2? That is certainly
progress. Now if you can only convince the gurus.

> But now that you have declared black boxes a
> conspiracy to hide "the facts", I'm thinking maybe
> you should go join the MI5 guy.

I didn't say all black boxes are a conspiracy to
hide the facts. But consider that when the goal
is to measure the phase shift at an impedance
discontinuity and someone insists on putting the
impedance discontinuity inside a black box where
the phase shift cannot possibly be measured, then
that person desperately wants to keep the results
from that measurement from being known.

> Anyway, along the way you learned (or maybe
> already knew and just articulated) that the effect
> on the 600 ohm line is the same regardless of
> the content of the black box producing -j567,

There was never any argument there so that statement
is just a straw man - go ahead and knock it down and
get it over with. Nobody disagrees with you.

> and for the black boxes, the phase shift at the
> terminals is undecidable. And since the problem
> can be solved without this information, it is also
> irrelevant.

The phase shift at the impedance discontinuity *CANNOT*
be solved without information about the impedance discontinuity.
Exactly what is it that you are so afraid that someone is
going to discover? The technical facts? You already admitted
that my calculations were accurate and valid. What more could
you possibly want to hide?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3696. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:20:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0iGaj.563$pr6.270@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31063

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Hint: Current is shown as distance from the axis. Current PHASE is shown
> by a rotation around the axis, not by the distance from the axis.

So I cannot display current phase vs length? No wonder
Roy is so confused about the nature of current phase.
Seems I have to paste the current phase into EXCEL
just to get a decent graph of it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3697. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:41:48 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <pfdmm3h5909apf2f58jl9hbahnh9n4vcub@4ax.com>
Source record: 31064
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3698. Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 03:55:35 UTC
From: jawod <jawod@fuse.net>
Message-ID: <9af7$476b3a7b$d066b697$22900@FUSE.NET>
Source record: 31065

I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if anyone has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in a dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.

john
AB8O

3699. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 04:04:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <9bbmm39uoc91p3n6c3e263m35hinh2srh3@4ax.com>
Source record: 31066

On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 21:09:53 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>But I am only trying to find out what is in the box
>so it is a mental
>exercize.

Hi Dan,

Then you have missed the entire point.

>I know it is a transmission line, open, and the impedance at 4MHz
>is -j567.

You know? Then why try to find out? This is a contradiction on the face of it. And what if it is not what you know it to be, and it still presents -j567 at 4MHz?

>If Zo for example were 100 Ohms, then -j567 would correspond
>to -j5.67 on a smith chart normalized to 100 ohms and it is 10 degrees long.

If indeed!

>What electrical length corresponds to -j567 if Zo measures 200 ohms? 300
>ohms? They will all be different right?

Of course, any one of an infinite number of different possible contents could reside within the box; but you don't know which one is inside the box unless you look.

This reminds me of an argument I had with a Chief Boatswain's Mate when I challenged him that "you can't make a horse drink water." His (like Cecil's) solution was:
"You hold his head under water and suck on his ass!"

I hear this particular solution has been used to solve an unrelated problem: a way of curing chapped lips (it keeps you from licking them).

The better part of the members here use chapstick.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3700. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 05:09:51 UTC
From: Ed_G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0CD74BF5749Huckleberrybigvalley@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 31067

jawod <jawod@fuse.net> wrote in news:9af7$476b3a7b$d066b697$22900
@FUSE.NET:

> I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if anyone
> has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in a
> dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
> tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.
>
> john
> AB8O
>

Sounds like it would work, to me, but if it were me I would use wire instead. You can probably place wire more effectively in your attic and just use an SGC antenna coupler to tune it at the feedpoint. Would probably not only work better, but would be cheaper, too.

Ed K7AAT

3701. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 05:20:39 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <H2laj.766$7d1.575@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 31068

art wrote:
> On 20 Dec, 13:41, Dave Heil <k...@frontiernet.net> wrote:
>> art wrote:
>>> On 20 Dec, 12:29, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>>>> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>>>> wrote:
>>>>> For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>>>>> respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>>>> prove your point.
>>>> Hi Arthur,
>>>> Newton's law:
>>>> F = M ï¿½ A
>>>> these FMA terms are:
>>>> F is force in Newton;
>>>> M is mass in kilogram;
>>>> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>>>> We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>>>> accelerated by earth's gravity field:
>>>> F = 10 kilogram ï¿½ 9.8 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>>> or (reduced):
>>>> 98 kilogram ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>>> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>> Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>>>> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>> Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
>>>> us how much.
>>>> There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>>>> does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
>>>> answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>>>> above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>>>> specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>>>> meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
>>>> 11 kilogram
>>>> or
>>>> 9 kilogram?
>>>> Or will gravity change to
>>>> 9 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>>> or
>>>> 8 ï¿½ meter / second / second?
>>>> Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>>>> tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>>>> your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>>>> 73's
>>>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

>>> No
>> ...he replied, "I cannot."
>>
>> Art leaves the leapfrogging in knowledge to future generations.
>>
>> Dave K8MN- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> If you want to get 'by' then by all means read all the technical books
> that reflect the times, that makes you a follower.
> If you want to go beyond the books then you have to do the research
> and
> that makes you a leader.

So, here's your chance to lead, Art. You've been offered a precious
opportunity to enlighten those reading this newsgroup. You've declined.

> If you place your research in front of a
> panel
> of experts in the field and then get accepted, it then has a place in
> future books thus providing a stepping stone for those that follow.

What "panel of experts" has accepted your research, Art?

> This newsgroup is for followers of present day books.

Then, pray tell, what is a superior being such as yourself doing here
among the followers?

> By the way, "no" does not equate to "cannot" in any language
> It only equates for those who wish to jump the Grand Canyon in two
> strides.

I didn't write anything about the word equating. I added words to it.

Dave K8MN

3702. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 05:31:10 UTC
From: Smash <smash@adams.com>
Message-ID: <fkfj32$6v2$2@SonOfMaze.dpo.uab.edu>
Source record: 31069

art wrote:
> Art Unwin, a limey no less

Should have said "wanker" instead of "limey".

3703. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 05:32:40 UTC
From: Smash <smash@adams.com>
Message-ID: <fkfj5r$6v2$3@SonOfMaze.dpo.uab.edu>
Source record: 31070

Dave wrote:
> "Smash" <smash@adams.com> wrote in message
> news:fkeq7l$444$2@SonOfMaze.dpo.uab.edu...
>> All multi-band antennas are a compromise. The only "all band antenna"
>> that exists is an isotropic radiator.
>
> not worth responding to art... but this statement is incorrect. an
> isotropic radiator doesn't have to be 'all band' or even wide banded.
> 'isotropic' says nothing about frequency dependence at all, only about
> directivity.

Kinda my point, actually... :-/

3704. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 06:24:54 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <W_laj.71294$RX.11287@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31071

Dave Heil wrote:
> art wrote:
>> On 20 Dec, 13:41, Dave Heil <k...@frontiernet.net> wrote:
>>> art wrote:
>>>> On 20 Dec, 12:29, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
>>>>> On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
>>>>> wrote:
>>>>>> For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used
>>>>>> with
>>>>>> respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>>>>> prove your point.
>>>>> Hi Arthur,
>>>>> Newton's law:
>>>>> F = M ï¿½ A
>>>>> these FMA terms are:
>>>>> F is force in Newton;
>>>>> M is mass in kilogram;
>>>>> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>>>>> We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>>>>> accelerated by earth's gravity field:
>>>>> F = 10 kilogram ï¿½ 9.8 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>>>> or (reduced):
>>>>> 98 kilogram ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>>>> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>>> Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>>>>> When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>>> Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
>>>>> us how much.
>>>>> There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>>>>> does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
>>>>> answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>>>>> above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>>>>> specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>>>>> meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
>>>>> 11 kilogram
>>>>> or
>>>>> 9 kilogram? Or will gravity change to
>>>>> 9 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>>>> or
>>>>> 8 ï¿½ meter / second / second?
>>>>> Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>>>>> tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>>>>> your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>>>>> 73's

>>>>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>>>> No
>>> ...he replied, "I cannot."
>>>
>>> Art leaves the leapfrogging in knowledge to future generations.
>>>
>>> Dave K8MN- Hide quoted text -
>>>
>>> - Show quoted text -
>>
>> If you want to get 'by' then by all means read all the technical books
>> that reflect the times, that makes you a follower.
>> If you want to go beyond the books then you have to do the research
>> and
>> that makes you a leader.
>
> So, here's your chance to lead, Art. You've been offered a precious
> opportunity to enlighten those reading this newsgroup. You've declined.
>
>> If you place your research in front of a
>> panel
>> of experts in the field and then get accepted, it then has a place in
>> future books thus providing a stepping stone for those that follow.
>
> What "panel of experts" has accepted your research, Art?
>
>> This newsgroup is for followers of present day books.
>
> Then, pray tell, what is a superior being such as yourself doing here
> among the followers?
>
>> By the way, "no" does not equate to "cannot" in any language
>> It only equates for those who wish to jump the Grand Canyon in two
>> strides.
>
> I didn't write anything about the word equating. I added words to it.
>
> Dave K8MN

In the past, I've tried to buy books published in the future, but
they're not being printed any more.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3705. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 07:05:27 UTC
From: Derek <blueyhi5s@yahoo.com.au>
Message-ID: <1df77e33-c434-4a5a-99d9-319851591542@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31072

On Dec 21, 2:31 pm, Smash <sm...@adams.com> wrote:

>
> Should have said "wanker" instead of "limey".

Ahh so thats what your doing with your other hand, nothing quite
like multi-tasking is there

3706. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 10:01:07 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <b22b71c3-828d-416a-bb92-675fa8ea993d@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31073

On Dec 20, 2:44 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:

> Your education in radiation tho limited is commensurate with your
> age and
> experience,certainly not up to par for the future generation but
> enough to
> satisfy your particular life expectancy segment.

I don't recall reading anything about your level of education
in things RF. I seem to recall you are a retired mechanical
engineer dabbling with things RF in your spare time.
It seems fairly obvious to me that your education in radiation
can't even deal with the present tense, much less the future.
I would strongly consider this before braying like a jackass
to every person you talk to that *does* have an education in
things RF.
But it is possible that if you do that, you will lose much of
the entertainment value that you provide. :/
So go ahead.. Make our day with even more RF bafflegab.
Like I once said, you make the EH antenna guy look fairly
sane by comparison. :/
MK

3707. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 10:02:49 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <267d5f2b-4fd8-4bc8-98b8-798226c8954c@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31074

On Dec 20, 6:20 pm, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:

>
> **** IRONIC CONTENT FOLLOWS *****
>
> Let's try this theory on for size.
>
> Arthur, I have an antenna the size of a pin head that works 160M with
> 20 dB gain, when I operatered it from my basement. It uses the
> Earth's magnetic lines of force to penetrate soil, rock, and
> constructions. By using ultraminiature plates at right angles, the
> Poindexter Vectrod takes on a helical twist that steers through
> electron orbits to escape the resistorance of nucklei (wich everyone
> nose is 100,000 times larger) thus reducing gain by 5 or 3 divisions.
> It is provened by Faradsay laws which came before Gus the mangetic
> plumber patended the north and south poles.
>
> If you cannot prove this, then goe and warshipyour old dead gods and
> put bernt oferings at there feeet because nonething isreally none but
> low so eventhough fo' you to go say you no it, it no so - whoa! so
> woe, how po'.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Dang.. This is scary.. You mimic Art's bafflegab to a tee...
MK

3708. conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 11:26:07 UTC
From: vij8080@rediffmail.com
Message-ID: <b7ada9e3-9f2e-4da7-8963-29a64c9570f6@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31075
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.shortwave

Dear All,

I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:

*** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
material construction?
Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?

*** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
directions?
How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
contruction?

*** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?

*** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
controlled in a HF antenna ?

*** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
omnidirectional receiving from all sides?
Do receive antennas have power ratings?

Thank you

Vijay

3709. Re: conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 12:17:21 UTC
From: Billy Burpelson <billy@burpelson.net>
Message-ID: <m9Oaj.488$EI5.192@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31076
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

vij8080@rediffmail.com wrote:
> Dear All,
>
> I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:
>
> *** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
> for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
> Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
> material construction?
> Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?

Who says they find it harder to design for high power? The *design* is exactly the same for high/low power. Only the *implementation* is different. With high power, you will have greater current or voltage which will require a larger conductor or greater insulation. Example: A dipole fed with ladder line. The typical ladder line sold for ham use will break down (arc over) at around 1200 volts (IIRC). On some frequencies, the impedance of the antenna will be quite high. By Ohm's Law, E(voltage) = I(current) X Z(impedance). If the antenna has, say Z=2000 ohms and due to running high power, you have an amp of RF current flowing, you will have 2000 volts (1 X 2000) which will exceed the breakdown rating of the ladder line. Please read the ARRL 'Antenna Book'.

> *** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
> directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
> with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
> directions?
> How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
> contruction?

Very briefly, several ways: multiple phased vertical antennas or a Yagi antenna will give you directionality. Please read the ARRL 'Antenna Book'.

> *** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
> directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?

Yes, there are directional wire antennas, for example the Sterba Curtain or Rhombic. For high power, you would use the appropriately rated insulators and feed line. Please read the ARRL 'Antenna Book'.

> *** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
> controlled in a HF antenna ?

Too complex to explain here. Please read the ARRL 'Antenna Book'.
>
> *** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
> omnidirectional receiving from all sides?

Antennas are 'bilateral'; that is, if they are directional for transmit,
the same characteristics apply for receive. Please read the ARRL
'Antenna Book'.

> Do receive antennas have power ratings?

No.

The above answers are *very* basic and don't even scratch the surface of
antenna design. The questions you ask above would require a book to
answer properly. Oh, did I mention that you should read the ARRL
'Antenna Book'? If not that, at least read the antenna chapters in the
ARRL 'Amateur Radio Handbook for Radio Communications'. (www.arrl.org)

3710. Re: conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 12:18:30 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <408f438f-8f9e-436c-b524-b73a4868effe@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31077
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.shortwave

On Dec 21, 6:26 am, vij8...@rediffmail.com wrote:
> Dear All,
>
> I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:
>
> *** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
> for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
> Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
> material construction?
> Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?
>
> *** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
> directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
> with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
> directions?
> How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
> contruction?
>
> *** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
> directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?
>
> *** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
> controlled in a HF antenna ?
>
> *** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
> omnidirectional receiving from all sides?
> Do receive antennas have power ratings?
>
> Thank you
>
> Vijay

Dear Vijay,
Please consult the ARRL ANTENNA HANDBOOK...
They will answer all your questions...

3711. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 12:19:34 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <820b38c7-fa88-45cf-9887-7b0bc31c2299@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31078

On Dec 21, 12:09 am, "Ed_G" <Huckleberry_REMO...@bigvalley.net> wrote:
> jawod <ja...@fuse.net> wrote in news:9af7$476b3a7b$d066b697$22900
> @FUSE.NET:
>
> > I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if anyone
> > has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in a
> > dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
> > tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.
>
> > john
> > AB8O
>
>   Sounds like it would work, to me, but if it were me I would use wire
> instead. You can probably place wire more effectively in your attic and
> just use an SGC antenna coupler to tune it at the feedpoint. Would
> probably not only work better, but would be cheaper, too.
>
>   Ed   K7AAT

Hoo booooey, here we go again....

denny

3712. Re: conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 12:19:47 UTC
From: swler@live.com
Message-ID: <c72169e5-053f-441d-bac4-431bca08b217@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31079
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.shortwave

On Dec 21, 6:26 am, vij8...@rediffmail.com wrote:
> Dear All,
>
> I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:
>
> *** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
> for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
> Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
> material construction?
> Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?
>
> *** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
> directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
> with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
> directions?
> How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
> contruction?
>
> *** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
> directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?
>
> *** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
> controlled in a HF antenna ?
>
> *** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
> omnidirectional receiving from all sides?
> Do receive antennas have power ratings?
>
> Thank you
>
> Vijay

It is very simple.

Voltage.

The higher the power the higher the voltage.
100W into 75ohms gives 86V.
200W @ 75 Ohms = 122V
500W @ 75 Ohms = 196V
1000W @ 75 Ohms = 273V

The current also goes up with power.

Higher voltage mean heavier duty construction.

The voltage show are at the terminals of a simple dipole.
The voltages at the ends of a dipole will be much higher.
Receiver antennas don't have power ratings.

Although the local 146.76MHz repeater has 5W from a
collocated FM BCB at the diplexer input.

The "National Electric Code" has some requirements
for receive antenna conductor size that no one bothers
with. I don't have my set of NEC rules handy, but the
wire size was picked for mechanical strength rather then
power handling capacity.

Terry

3713. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 12:29:53 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <da70a14c-6724-40fc-9b37-d022973b6a17@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31080

On Dec 20, 5:45 pm, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Smash wrote:
>
> > All multi-band antennas are a compromise. The only "all band antenna"
> > that exists is an isotropic radiator.
>
> But the isotropic radiator doesn't exist. It's a theoretical construct.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

The best all band antenna I used was in my novice days... A 100 watt light bulb on the end of a pair roughly 33 foot wires strung up through a tree... Worked a dozen states one afternoon on 15 and 40, then worked the locals on 80 that night... The Knightkit T-100 loaded up just fine on that all band antenna... I don't think it was isotropic, but it sure did blink when being keyed.. The neighbors came over wondering why it was Christmas in September.... That was cycle 19... What a great time we had...

denny / k8do

3714. Re: Please verify or disprove

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 12:59:31 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3853cbeb-52c4-4189-8690-a701a8bfaf95@i3g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31081

On Dec 20, 8:06 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Here's a request to anyone capable of performing the
> necessary math. Can anyone verify or disprove my
> two voltage values in the following example?
>
> Shortened Stub Example:
>
>   rho = -0.7143
> --43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
>   Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2   Vi-->|
>   Vref1<--|<--Vref2
>
> Assume the RMS voltage, Vi, incident upon the open
> end of the stub is: Vi = 100 volts at 0 degrees
>
> At point '+' 10 degrees back from the open,
> Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 degrees
> Vref2 = 100 volts at +10 degrees

It appears to me that you have the signs wrong above.
The voltage at the joint will be a wave later in time than
the one at the open end so it should have a greater
angle, i.e. plus.

Except for that, the computation seems correct,
though you have not explained your work.

> Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 degrees
> Vref1 = 143.33 volts at +46.6 degrees

This step has no explanation. Can you provide a justification
from first principles? Since the reference is still the open
end, you need to show that jumping across the joint
results in a 36.6 (I use your numbers) degree phase change.
Then you can compute 46.6, not the other way around.

First principles would be the rules for voltages at an
impedance discontinuity and the expressions for summing
sine waves. Please state any other assumptions you make.
It would also help if you made exactly clear what information
is needed to compute the phase shift. Just rho? What else?

Next, what are the useful properties of this computed
phase shift. Does it facilitate the solving of problems?
Which ones? Is using the computed phase shift an
improvement over the conventional ways of solving

the problem? Or is the computed phase shift just
an alternate way of viewing what is happening? If the
latter, does it have any downsides? Does it mislead
in any way? Will it cause the student to assume
something that will have to be unlearned later?

> The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees.

Silly math error? 36.6 + 46.6 +10 -> 93.2, which does not
align with your previous posts.

> The phase shift between Vref2 and Vref1 is 36.6 degrees.
>
> The total RMS voltage at all points up and down the line
> is 200 volts at 0 deg.

I don't follow this statement. Which line? From the original
experiment, is not the total voltage at the driven end zero?

...Keith

3715. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 13:01:47 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <5ec6718e-f3ac-42e9-9a3b-8e44ac5fc1cd@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31082

Humph, all this hot air just addles my aged brain...

I do know a FEW things however...

I know that standing waves exist because I can slide my fluorescent bulb along the line and show precisely where they are

I can measure the distance between peak voltage points with a metric wooden ruler and demonstrate/prove that 3X10^6<meters> / F<cycles> = the length of the measured 2 radians of travel....

But most importantly I KNOW that the standing waves are real and have energy because my fluorescent tube lights up as it passes the peaks... That requires energy/watts/joules to flow through the gas of the tube...

You can use all the damned words in the world to talk around and obscure the subject, but when I slide along my line the bulb lights to maximum brilliance every half wave length of the standing waves...
<Res Ipsa Loquiter>

denny / k8do

3716. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 13:47:14 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <76f8aaaa-2cb3-420f-a72a-0384b1066edf@l32g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31083

On Dec 21, 8:01 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
> Humph, all this hot air just addles my aged brain...
>
> I do know a FEW things however...
>
> I know that standing waves exist because I can slide my fluorescent
> bulb along the line and show precisely where they are
>
> I can measure the distance between peak voltage points with a metric
> wooden ruler and demonstrate/prove that 3X10^6<meters> / F<cycles> =
> the length of the measured 2 radians of travel....
>
> But most importantly I KNOW that the standing waves are real and have
> energy because my fluorescent tube lights up as it passes the peaks...
> That requires energy/watts/joules to flow through the gas of the
> tube...
>
> You can use all the damned words in the world to talk around and
> obscure the subject, but when I slide along my line the bulb lights to
> maximum brilliance every half wave length of the standing waves...

But what does it mean at the other places along the line where
the bulb does not light?

Does it mean that there is no energy at these points on the line?

...Keith

3717. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 14:00:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <cGPaj.31190$ID6.5249@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31084

jawod wrote:
> I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if anyone
> has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in a
> dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
> tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.

Most hams use one screwdriver antenna with various
lengths of counterpoises.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3718. Re: Please verify or disprove

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 14:59:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <4xQaj.31193$ID6.15330@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31085

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Here's a request to anyone capable of performing the
>> necessary math. Can anyone verify or disprove my
>> two voltage values in the following example?
>>
>> Shortened Stub Example:
>>
>> rho = -0.7143
>> --43.4 deg 600 ohm line--+--10 deg 100 ohm line--open
>> Vfor1-->|-->Vfor2 Vi-->|
>> Vref1<--|<--Vref2
>>
>> Assume the RMS voltage, Vi, incident upon the open
>> end of the stub is: Vi = 100 volts at 0 degrees
>>
>> At point '+' 10 degrees back from the open,
>> Vfor2 = 100 volts at -10 degrees
>> Vref2 = 100 volts at +10 degrees
>
> It appears to me that you have the signs wrong above.

I believe you are correct but since |Vfor2|=|Vref2| the
math turns out the same if consistency is maintained,
which it was.

> Except for that, the computation seems correct,
> though you have not explained your work.

I'm wondering how many people on this newsgroup can do
that computation that you say "seems correct".

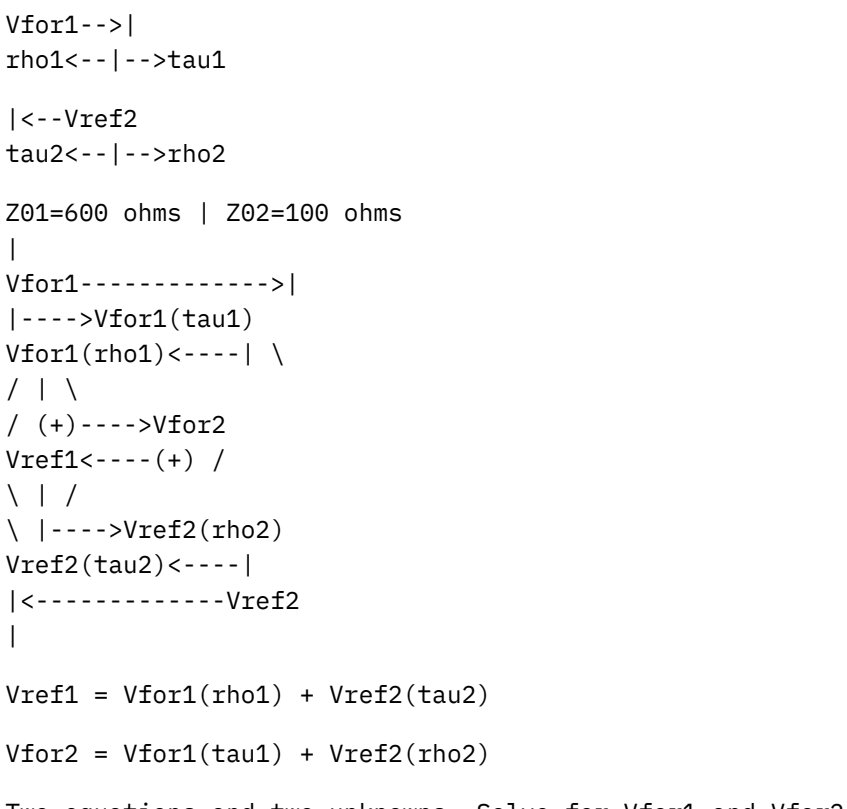
>> Vfor1 = 143.33 volts at -46.6 degrees
>> Vref1 = 143.33 volts at +46.6 degrees
>
> This step has no explanation.

Yes, because I wanted independent verification. Do you
know how to do the math? If so, see if you get the same
values that I did. Everyone else is also invited to perform
the math. It's pretty simple reflection superposition stuff.

> Can you provide a justification from first principles?

I did that in another posting but I will repeat it here.
Here's the voltage superposition diagram. In fixed font:

Component Voltage Diagram



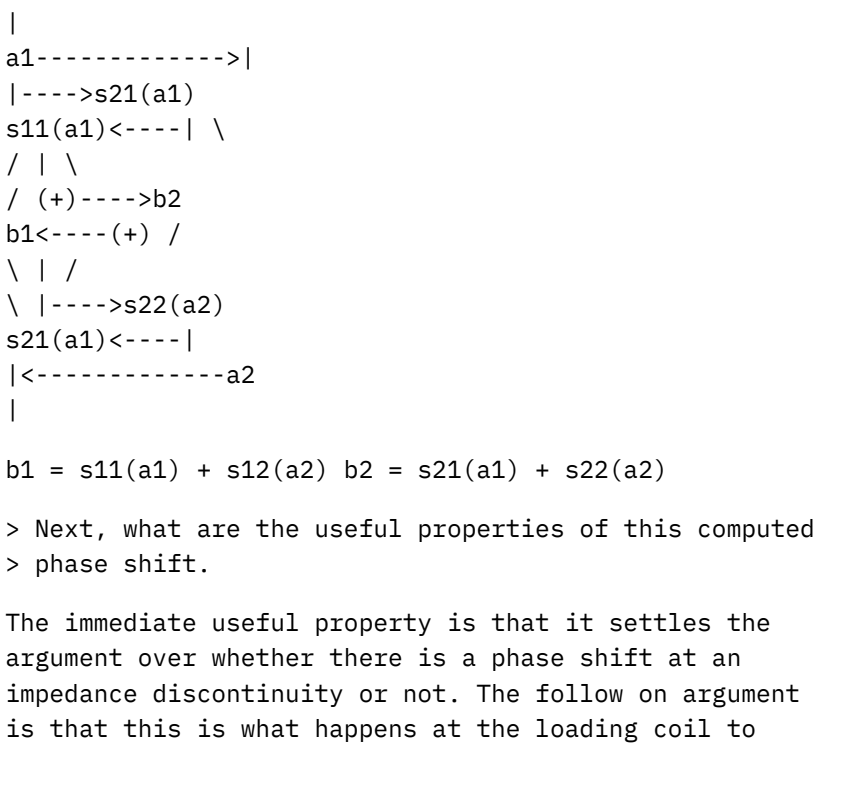
Vref1 = Vfor1(rho1) + Vref2(tau2)

Vfor2 = Vfor1(tau1) + Vref2(rho2)

Two equations and two unknowns. Solve for Vfor1 and Vfor2

Or if you prefer s-parameters:

s-parameter diagram



b1 = s11(a1) + s12(a2) b2 = s21(a1) + s22(a2)

> Next, what are the useful properties of this computed
> phase shift.

The immediate useful property is that it settles the
argument over whether there is a phase shift at an
impedance discontinuity or not. The follow on argument
is that this is what happens at the loading coil to

stinger impedance discontinuity in a base-loaded mobile
antenna, i.e. it's related to the phase-shift-delay
through the loading coil. It will eventually explain
how loaded mobile antennas really work and may (or may
not) point to some improvement that can be made.

>> The phase shift between Vfor1 and Vfor2 is 36.6 degrees.
>
> Silly math error? 36.6 + 46.6 +10 -> 93.2, which does not
> align with your previous posts.

Where did the 46.6 degrees come from? The 600 ohm section
is 43.4 degrees long. 36.6 + 43.4 + 10 = 90 degrees.

I remember where the 46.6 degrees came from.
43.4 + 46.6 = 90 degrees. 46.6 degrees is the electrical
length of the 600 ohm line needed to complete the 600 ohm
1/4WL stub function. But that was a different example.

>> The total RMS voltage at all points up and down the line
>> is 200 volts at 0 deg.
>
> I don't follow this statement. Which line? From the original
> experiment, is not the total voltage at the driven end zero?

That was a pre-coffee brain fart from a canceled posting. It
is a false statement. I changed that sentence, in the subsequent
posting, to something like:

At point '+', Vfor1+Vref1 = Vfor2+Vref2 = 196.96v at 0 deg.

The phasor diagram of that equation speaks volumes and is
something you previously asked for. I will draw it up and
post it on my web page.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3719. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 15:01:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rzQaj.31194$ID6.11660@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31086

Denny wrote:
> You can use all the damned words in the world to talk around and
> obscure the subject, but when I slide along my line the bulb lights to
> maximum brilliance every half wave length of the standing waves...

Here's why: http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3720. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 15:09:13 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tGQaj.31195$ID6.1490@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31087

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Hint: Current is shown as distance from the axis. Current PHASE is shown
> by a rotation around the axis, not by the distance from the axis.

If it was a conscious design, I apologize for saying it is
a bug. So how can I display a 2D graph of phase vs segments?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3721. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 15:24:35 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <e61779e4-7a53-4ccf-9b47-1bd417bce700@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31088

On 21 Dec, 05:47, Keith Dysart <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 21, 8:01 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Humph, all this hot air just addles my aged brain...
>
> > I do know a FEW things however...
>
> > I know that standing waves exist because I can slide my fluorescent
> > bulb along the line and show precisely where they are
>
> > I can measure the distance between peak voltage points with a metric
> > wooden ruler and demonstrate/prove that 3X10^6<meters> / F<cycles> =
> > the length of the measured 2 radians of travel....
>
> > But most importantly I KNOW that the standing waves are real and have
> > energy because my fluorescent tube lights up as it passes the peaks...
> > That requires energy/watts/joules to flow through the gas of the
> > tube...
>
> > You can use all the damned words in the world to talk around and
> > obscure the subject, but when I slide along my line the bulb lights to
> > maximum brilliance every half wave length of the standing waves...
>
> But what does it mean at the other places along the line where
> the bulb does not light?
>
> Does it mean that there is no energy at these points on the line?
>
> ...Keith- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Ofcourse not!.
The energy is directed else where, it usually changes to heat.
As I have stated before, in a tank circuit the resistance in the
circuit
also is cyclic with respect to energy distribution. Where there is
resonance
the resistance factor is quite small. As one moves to the "near
stable"

position the resistance factor becomes larger with respect to energy distribution.
If you wish to pursue what is happening in such a circuit then break up the application
of voltage in consequitive steps to see the rotational effects of capacitor and
inductance energy discharge together with the energy distribution when the
voltage drop over the energy storage units are equal.
Art

3722. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 18:06:42 UTC
From: Ed_G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0D66DA2DBEFHuckleberrybigvalley@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 31089

>>
>> > I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if
anyone
>> > has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in
a
>> > dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
>> > tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.
>>
>> > john
>> > AB8O
>>
>> Sounds like it would work, to me, but if it were me I would use
> wire
>> instead. You can probably place wire more effectively in your attic
and
>
>> just use an SGC antenna coupler to tune it at the feedpoint. Would
>> probably not only work better, but would be cheaper, too.
>>
>> Ed K7AAT
>
> Hoo booooey, here we go again....
>
> denny
>

??? Have I missed something?

Ed

3723. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 20:25:52 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <ed7bd444-d70e-424e-a82f-778348567294@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31090

On Dec 21, 5:01 am, n...@wt.net wrote:
> On Dec 20, 2:44 pm,art<aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>
> > Your education in radiation tho limited is commensurate with your
> > age and
> > experience,certainly not up to par for the future generation but
> > enough to
> > satisfy your particular life expectancy segment.
>
> I don't recall reading anything about your level of education
> in things RF. I seem to recall you are a retired mechanical
> engineer dabbling with things RF in your spare time.
> It seems fairly obvious to me that your education in radiation
> can't even deal with the present tense, much less the future.
> I would strongly consider this before braying like a jackass
> to every person you talk to that *does* have an education in
> things RF.
> But it is possible that if you do that, you will lose much of
> the entertainment value that you provide. :/
> So go ahead.. Make our day with even more RF bafflegab.
> Like I once said, you make the EH antenna guy look fairly
> sane by comparison.   :/
> MK

3724. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 20:39:49 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <a98c8739-0211-4821-9e53-8fafcbcca7c7@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31091

On Dec 20, 12:03 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> It can be seen that a fixed radfiator hasd a primary frequency and
> then some harmonic frequencies.
> The spacing and the resonant points of an antenna resides in the
> amount of resistance in the cuircuit
> from zero upto a critical point as with a tank circuit. This
> resistance value has the action of bringing the radiator
> vibrational amplitude to zero where it then takes of to a diminishing
> value compared to other componenents in the circuit to the point that
> where the radiator is resonant the contained resistance has negnigable
> effect.
> Thus one can make a folded dipole with a variable resistance in the
> radfiating circuit such that the main resonant point can be determined
> as well as the spacing between the harmonic frequencies.
> In addition, if the radiator consists of increased induntance designs
> such as contra windings then the distance between the resonance point
> and the harmonic points begin to decrease.
> Thus using the above one can now make a all band antenna where the
> resonance points line up with the desired frequencies.
> An easy way to accomplish this is to wind wire on a dielectris from
> end to end and back again several times
> until one has wound at least two wave lengths on the former and then
> feeding the arrangement at the beginning and ending wire points. Using
> a mfj 259 one can then determine the spacings of the resonant point by
> stretching the windins as well as adding the required variable
> resister. Note. the resistance absorbs the energy between
> resonance points and diminishes in effect as the point of resonance is
> aproached. For more understanding of the radiation format of radiators
> review the circumstances of voltage overshoot with respect to tank
> circuits
> The above will provide an alternate discussion thread that will take
> away the current tunnel vision aproach
> with respect to "black boxes" and bring the newsgroup back to the
> advancement of antenna techniques if it is that that peeks one's
> interests.
>
> By the way, it is the ELECTROMAGNETIC field that launches the
> particles from the radiating surface and it is the MECHANICAL REACTIVE
> FORCE that provides the mechanical resonance of the radiator WHICH
> JOINS THE THEORIES OF NEWTON AND . MAXWELL that Einstein struggled for
> in vain.

Somebody has beat you to it. Theories, like advice, are free so they
exist everywhere. At least this one has some math (though fallacious)

behind it:

See:

http://www.allanstime.com/UFT_private/final2.htm

The Fundamental Field Equation

The following equation is fundamental in understanding how the force fields interact and come together for this new unified field theory:

D = (E/c*G)/A2*

where D is the relativistic density, E is the energy of the unified field, c is the velocity of light, G is the universal gravitational constant, and the last part of the equation, / A2*, will be explained below. D and E are tensors with eigenvalues and quantum states associated therewith.

*"A2" should read "capital Pi, sub-2"

Density Dependence, D
The density D is the dependent variable; changes in the energy (energy flow in and out of a region) cause changes in the density. For example, the energy flow to and/or away from any space-time continuum along the diallel lines determines the corresponding change in the density in that space-time continuum. Appreciating the energy field at the particle as well as in a region is central to the understanding of this theory. The energy can come from any of the force fields. For example, both equations apply: E = mc2, where m is the relativistic mass and E = hv, where "h" is Planck's constant "v" is the electromagnetic frequency of the photon.

Energy can come from the other force fields as well. Later we will see some spectacular and very important examples of this interplay of the force fields.

Parallel Component (A2)
A dimensional analysis of the above equation reveals that A2 has dimensions of length, time and mass as the force fields interact. The forward slash "/" denotes being parallel in the unified field theory's mass-space-time continuum along the local diallel lines. The "sub-2" on the "A" denotes the energy coming in or going out in the mass-space-time continuum along the diallel lines in the local environment or region.

Combining the energy with this term we have E/Pi2. Hence, we see that this denotes the energy per mass, per length and per time taken in the parallel direction of the local diallel lines. The quantity in the denominator of equation(1), cG, is the normalizing factor, so that the dependent variable, D, is the density factor taken in the parallel direction of the diallel lines. It is the density that is the principal resultant output after combining the energy from the force fields.

Since the subscript "sub-2" denotes the energy from all sources coming into or going out of the local environment or region, a "sub-1" is implied for the energy, E, and the resulting density, D, as the recipients of the net energy coming in along the diallel lines into the environment or region.

3725. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 21:02:38 UTC
From: Michael Coslo <mjc5@psu.edu>
Message-ID: <fkh9le$14oc$1@f04n12.cac.psu.edu>
Source record: 31092

Ed_G wrote:
>>>> I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if
> anyone
>>>> has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in
> a
>>>> dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
>>>> tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.
>>>> john
>>>> AB8O
>>> Sounds like it would work, to me, but if it were me I would use
>> wire
>>> instead. You can probably place wire more effectively in your attic
> and
>>> just use an SGC antenna coupler to tune it at the feedpoint. Would
>>> probably not only work better, but would be cheaper, too.
>>>
>>> Ed K7AAT
>> Hoo booooey, here we go again....
>
>
> ??? Have I missed something?
>
> Ed

I suppose someone has written on the topic before. But is that like a
crime in this group?

I suppose a person might with a lot of effort to synchronise the
screwdrivers, and a whole heck of lot of money for the screwdrivers
themselves, manage to put a really mediocre antenna in their attic!

There are a lot more cost effective solutions out there.

- 73 de Mike N3LI -

3726. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 21:21:44 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <K7Waj.352$ja.169@newsfe12.lga>
Source record: 31093

> You can use all the damned words in the world to talk around and
> obscure the subject, but when I slide along my line the bulb lights to
> maximum brilliance every half wave length of the standing waves...

But what does it mean at the other places along the line where
the bulb does not light?

Does it mean that there is no energy at these points on the line?

...Keith

Fluorescent bulb or neon bulb respond, are fired, by voltage being higher.
Where the voltage is high, the current is low and vice versa (standing
waves).
Energy is the same along the antenna, just standing waves exhibit max and
min according to distribution of current or voltage along the radiator.

If W8JI, W7EL and their followers moved neon bulb along the loading coil,
they would see the change in brightness along the coil (getting brighter
closer to the top) indicating diminishing current along the same length.
Ergo (standing wave) current is not constant along the loading coil as they
tried to convince their followers to the contrary.

73 and Merry Christmas to all
Yuri, www.K3BU.us

3727. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 21:27:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ndWaj.604$pr6.562@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31094

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> If W8JI, W7EL and their followers moved neon bulb along the loading coil,
> they would see the change in brightness along the coil (getting brighter
> closer to the top) indicating diminishing current along the same length.
> Ergo (standing wave) current is not constant along the loading coil as they
> tried to convince their followers to the contrary.

One can just look at the standing wave current equation and
tell it is not constant. The standing wave current varies
with location on the antenna.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3728. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 21:44:31 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3tWaj.298262$kj1.222276@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 31095

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:

> Somebody has beat you to it. Theories, like advice, are free so they
> exist everywhere. At least this one has some math (though fallacious)
> behind it:
>
> See:
>
> http://www.allanstime.com/UFT_private/final2.htm
>
> The Fundamental Field Equation
>

Hey, any theory that "Explains how whales communicate over very long distances using ULF frequencies" can't be all bad.

I wonder if the whales communicate in phase or if they are shifted?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3729. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 22:15:33 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <5meom35envvapsptr99bb0k959l5g8eul1@4ax.com>
Source record: 31097

On Fri, 21 Dec 2007 21:44:31 GMT, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
wrote:

>Hey, any theory that "Explains how whales communicate over very long
>distances using ULF frequencies" can't be all bad.
>
>I wonder if the whales communicate in phase or if they are shifted?

Does this suggest this topic is deeper than whale shift?

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3730. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 22:16:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1c247157-87f5-42d8-82d5-241c8e39b262@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31096

On 21 Dec, 12:39, dfi...@nc.rr.com wrote:
> On Dec 20, 12:03 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > It can be seen that a fixed radfiator hasd a primary frequency and
> > then some harmonic frequencies.
> > The spacing and the resonant points of an antenna resides in the
> > amount of resistance in the cuircuit
> > from zero upto a critical point as with a tank circuit. This
> > resistance value has the action of bringing the radiator
> > vibrational amplitude to zero where it then takes of to a diminishing
> > value compared to other componenents in the circuit to the point that
> > where the radiator is resonant the contained resistance has negnigable
> > effect.
> > Thus one can make a folded dipole with a variable resistance in the
> > radfiating circuit such that the main resonant point can be determined
> > as well as the spacing between the harmonic frequencies.
> > In addition, if the radiator consists of increased induntance designs
> > such as contra windings then the distance between the resonance point
> > and the harmonic points begin to decrease.
> > Thus using the above one can now make a all band antenna where the
> > resonance points line up with the desired frequencies.
> > An easy way to accomplish this is to wind wire on a dielectris from
> > end to end and back again several times
> > until one has wound at least two wave lengths on the former and then
> > feeding the arrangement at the beginning and ending wire points. Using
> > a mfj 259 one can then determine the spacings of the resonant point by
> > stretching the windins as well as adding the required variable
> > resister. Note. the resistance absorbs the energy between
> > resonance points and diminishes in effect as the point of resonance is
> > aproached. For more understanding of the radiation format of radiators
> > review the circumstances of voltage overshoot with respect to tank
> > circuits
> > The above will provide an alternate discussion thread that will take
> > away the current tunnel vision aproach
> > with respect to "black boxes" and bring the newsgroup back to the
> > advancement of antenna techniques if it is that that peeks one's
> > interests.
>
> > By the way, it is the ELECTROMAGNETIC field that launches the
> > particles from the radiating surface and it is the MECHANICAL REACTIVE

> > FORCE that provides the mechanical resonance of the radiator WHICH
> > JOINS THE THEORIES OF NEWTON AND . MAXWELL that Einstein struggled for
> > in vain.
>
> Somebody has beat you to it. Theories, like advice, are free so they
> exist everywhere. At least this one has some math (though fallacious)
> behind it:
>
> See:
>
> http://www.allanstime.com/UFT_private/final2.htm
>
> The Fundamental Field Equation
>
> The following equation is fundamental in understanding how the force
> fields interact and come together for this new unified field theory:
>
> D = (E/c*G)/A2*
>
> where D is the relativistic density, E is the energy of the unified
> field, c is the velocity of light, G is the universal gravitational
> constant, and the last part of the equation, / A2*, will be explained
> below. D and E are tensors with eigenvalues and quantum states
> associated therewith.
>
> *"A2" should read "capital Pi, sub-2"
>
> Density Dependence, D
> The density D is the dependent variable; changes in the energy (energy
> flow in and out of a region) cause changes in the density. For
> example, the energy flow to and/or away from any space-time continuum
> along the diallel lines determines the corresponding change in the
> density in that space-time continuum. Appreciating the energy field at
> the particle as well as in a region is central to the understanding of
> this theory. The energy can come from any of the force fields. For
> example, both equations apply: E = mc2, where m is the relativistic
> mass and E = hv, where "h" is Planck's constant "v" is the
> electromagnetic frequency of the photon.
>
> Energy can come from the other force fields as well. Later we will see
> some spectacular and very important examples of this interplay of the
> force fields.
>
> Parallel Component (A2)
> A dimensional analysis of the above equation reveals that A2 has
> dimensions of length, time and mass as the force fields interact. The
> forward slash "/" denotes being parallel in the unified field theory's
> mass-space-time continuum along the local diallel lines. The "sub-2"
> on the "A" denotes the energy coming in or going out in the mass-space-
> time continuum along the diallel lines in the local environment or

> region.
>
> Combining the energy with this term we have E/Pi2. Hence, we see that
> this denotes the energy per mass, per length and per time taken in the
> parallel direction of the local diallel lines. The quantity in the
> denominator of equation(1), cG, is the normalizing factor, so that the
> dependent variable, D, is the density factor taken in the parallel
> direction of the diallel lines. It is the density that is the
> principal resultant output after combining the energy from the force
> fields.
>
> Since the subscript "sub-2" denotes the energy from all sources coming
> into or going out of the local environment or region, a "sub-1" is
> implied for the energy, E, and the resulting density, D, as the
> recipients of the net energy coming in along the diallel lines into
> the environment or region.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

The main hang up in the trend to alternate aproaches to Newton such as
the relatavistic aproach is the inability to bring gravity into the
picture
based on the laws of Newton, and without gravity one cannot have a
unified
theory which is the holy grail of today. The theory provided presented
nothing
that combined electro magnetic forces with those of gravitation. The
article
presented provided two theories both of which depend on the other and
without
connection to any known principles of science. Thus without a solid
starting
point based on known science there cannot be a meaningful review and
would
never be accepted as such.(The theory has not qualified for a review
as yet)
My aproach is based on existing laws where equilibrium and gravity is
inherrent which is a solid starting point to provide a trail that
connects
to electro magnetic fields (the stated parameters for a unified
theory
which presently has not been achieved). The mathematical trail is so
simple
it is somewhat audacious in that by adding a time varient to a law
that is
based on gravity and equilibrium per Newtonian terms we have found a
direct link
to the laws of Maxwell. But that really is not the pot of gold !It is
the trail
rules with respect to equilibrium that provides the advances in

science which
shows that a radiator can be of any size or shape or elevation pattern
but also
an array of such elements which, being in equilibrium, requires just
one feed point
thus obtaining gain over any other array while occupying a smaller
volume.
So theories are fine but if you cannot use them in actuality to
provide an
advance in science then they are just words without justification.
I am comfortable with my 160 meter antenna on top of my tower that has
no
equal with respect gain versus volume occupied, all of which is a
direct
derivative of the law of Gauss.
The same goes for the resonant points which is the subject of this
thread
since it also duplicates the tank circuit around which the connection
of
gravity and magnetic fields exists. By doing this the universal theory
is again given a morsel of reality with respect to existing laws.
Everybody have a merry Xmas. And try not to be overbearing to those
gathered around you
Art

3731. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 22:31:37 UTC
From: Ian White GM3SEK <gm3sek@ifwtech.co.uk>
Message-ID: <7RSuG9eJ7DbHFAYP@ifwtech.co.uk>
Source record: 30998

AI4QJ wrote:
>On Dec 20, 4:32 am, Ian White GM3SEK <gm3...@ifwtech.co.uk> wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> >> But the rules for black boxes do not allow measurements
>> >> on the inside. This is how they help clarify the thinking.
>>
>> >So instead of sweeping technical facts under the rug,
>> >you hide them in a black box. In both cases, the only
>> >apparent purpose is to maintain ignorance.
>>
>> >It seems that whatever part of the system you don't
>> >understand, you draw a black box around it so you
>> >don't have to understand it.
>>
>> No, it is a perfectly normal technique to test a theory or model. The
>> black box reveals just enough information to solve the problem, and
>> nothing more.
>>
>> In this particular case, the impedance at the terminals of the black box
>> is the only *necessary* information to solve the transmission-line
>> problem (in the steady state, at one frequency). It is not necessary to
>> know how that impedance was created.
>
>But Ian,
>
>Suppose the box is labeled -j567 ohms.
>
>Then I ask, "at what frequency is this impedance -j567?".
>
>I find that the impedance for -j567 ohms is 4 Mhz.
>
That isn't quite the concept. The claim that we're testing is that, at
the one frequency where all of the mystery boxes have the same
impedance, you will not be able to distinguish between them using
steady-state measurement techniques. Therefore we have to tell you what
that frequency is (if we let you find it out for yourself, using
variable-frequency test equipment, we'd all be stepping outside the
agreed rules).

So the labels on all the mystery boxes already say "-j567 at 4MHz", and
that will be the only frequency at which you can make measurements.

My point (and Roy's, and Dave's, and that of any textbook author) would
be that there is categorically no way to tell these boxes apart by means
of a steady-state impedance measurement at 4MHz.

To tell them apart, you would have to do something *else* - for example, make more measurements at other frequencies, use time-delayed reflectometry, or pry the boxes open.

>Now I take a length of 600 ohm VF = 1 transmission line and vary the
>length until I am at resonance with whatever is in the black box at 4
>MHz. Resonance would imply 90 degrees total phase shift.
>
"At resonance with" is not the right concept; see below.

>My measurement shows that the length of 600 ohm line to cause this
>effect is 43 degrees.
>
>Assuming my measurement is correct, doesn't that tell us a little more
>about what is inside the box?

No. You have indeed confirmed that this particular length of this particular type of line is one of the myriad possibilities for what *could* be inside the mystery box. But you haven't added anything to your information about what actually *is* in there.

>It isn't just "any" -j567 ohm impedance
>that can cause resonance with a 43 degree 600 ohm line. It is probably
>not a discreet capacitor, it would likely be some sort of transmission
>line or something that that has 10 deg length, correct?
>
Not correct - you have jumped to a conclusion about things being "at resonance" with one another. All we're saying is that the impedance has the same *value* at a given frequency. That doesn't imply resonance in any way.

Would it help if I confirmed that one of the boxes genuinely does contain a discrete capacitor of... what would it be, 70.17pF? No, it wouldn't help at all, because there is still no way you could tell which one it is, without stepping outside of the agreed rules.

>With a few more measurements, we can determine the Zo of the
>transmission line that "appears' to be in the black box, correct and
>essentially verify that it a transmission line. We should be able to
>both measure and calculate Zo.
>
>If we choose our independent measurements carefully enough, we should
>be able to define exactly what is in the black box with only 2
>terminals.
>
At one single frequency, there aren't any "independent" steady-state measurements that could help you (independent of what?). As Roy says, whatever methods you propose will not hold up to detailed examination, because it fundamentally cannot be done.

The fundamental point is that impedances of the same value can always be substituted for one another, and at a given frequency there is no steady-state measurement that distinguish between them. That

substitution principle is what allows us to use a dummy load to make tests on a transmitter, and it forms the basis for impedance bridges and most other forms of impedance measurement.

--

73 from Ian GM3SEK 'In Practice' columnist for RadCom (RSGB)
http://www.ifwtech.co.uk/g3sek

3732. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-21 23:39:10 UTC
From: Ed_G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0D9F3A5CF2AHuckleberrybigvalley@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 30999

>>>>> I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if
>> anyone
>>>>> has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in
>> a
>>>>> dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
>>>>> tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.
>>>>> john
>>>>> AB8O
>>>> Sounds like it would work, to me, but if it were me I would use
>>> wire
>>>> instead. You can probably place wire more effectively in your
attic
>> and
>>>> just use an SGC antenna coupler to tune it at the feedpoint. Would
>>>> probably not only work better, but would be cheaper, too.
>>>>
>>>> Ed K7AAT

>>> Hoo booooey, here we go again....

>> ??? Have I missed something?
>>
>> Ed

> I suppose someone has written on the topic before. But is that like a
> crime in this group?
>
> I suppose a person might with a lot of effort to synchronise the
> screwdrivers, and a whole heck of lot of money for the screwdrivers
> themselves, manage to put a really mediocre antenna in their attic!
>
> There are a lot more cost effective solutions out there.
>
> - 73 de Mike N3LI -
>

Yeah, Mike. That was my take, and the reason I suggested wire
antenna in attic with an antenna coupler/tuner up there.

Ed K7AAT

3733. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 00:00:26 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476c5399$0$28852$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31000

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:3tWaj.298262$kj1.222276@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
>
>> Somebody has beat you to it. Theories, like advice, are free so they
>> exist everywhere. At least this one has some math (though fallacious)
>> behind it:
>>
>> See:
>>
>> http://www.allanstime.com/UFT_private/final2.htm
>>
>> The Fundamental Field Equation
>>
>
> Hey, any theory that "Explains how whales communicate over very long
> distances using ULF frequencies" can't be all bad.
>
> I wonder if the whales communicate in phase or if they are shifted?

You have to put them in a black box and see if you can measure the impedance
discontinuity.

3734. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 00:05:37 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <lxYaj.288$OH6.95@trndny03>
Source record: 31001

OH WOW! 999!!! wait, then this must be 1000!!!!

3735. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 00:23:27 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <3OYaj.751$Sa1.301@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 31002

art wrote:

> The main hang up in the trend to alternate aproaches to Newton such as
> the relatavistic aproach is the inability to bring gravity into the
> picture
> based on the laws of Newton, and without gravity one cannot have a
> unified
> theory which is the holy grail of today. The theory provided presented
> nothing
> that combined electro magnetic forces with those of gravitation. The
> article
> presented provided two theories both of which depend on the other and
> without
> connection to any known principles of science. Thus without a solid
> starting
> point based on known science there cannot be a meaningful review and
> would
> never be accepted as such.(The theory has not qualified for a review
> as yet)
> My aproach is based on existing laws where equilibrium and gravity is
> inherrent which is a solid starting point to provide a trail that
> connects
> to electro magnetic fields (the stated parameters for a unified
> theory
> which presently has not been achieved).

I think you might be on to something, Art. I believe gravity is at
work, lowering the radiation angle of my big tribander.

> Everybody have a merry Xmas. And try not to be overbearing to those
> gathered around you
> Art

Why, Merry Christmas, Art. Those gathered around me (not because of
gravity, but because of common affection) will be quite safe as long as
none of them expounds on crackpot antenna theory.

Dave K8MN

3736. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 00:33:28 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <63ed82b4-d0ac-46e4-a809-ff5a4d6c1f8a@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31003

On 21 Dec, 16:23, Dave Heil <k...@frontiernet.net> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > The main hang up in the trend to alternate aproaches to Newton such as
> > the relatavistic aproach is the inability to bring gravity into the
> > picture
> > based on the laws of Newton, and without gravity one cannot have a
> > unified
> > theory which is the holy grail of today. The theory provided presented
> > nothing
> > that combined electro magnetic forces with those of gravitation. The
> > article
> > presented provided two theories both of which depend on the other and
> > without
> > connection to any known principles of science. Thus without a solid
> > starting
> > point based on known science there cannot be a meaningful review and
> > would
> > never be accepted as such.(The theory has not qualified for a review
> > as yet)
> > My aproach is based on existing laws where equilibrium and gravity is
> > inherrent which is a solid starting point to provide a trail that
> > connects
> > to electro magnetic fields (the stated parameters for a unified
> > theory
> > which presently has not been achieved).
>
> I think you might be on to something, Art. I believe gravity is at
> work, lowering the radiation angle of my big tribander.
>
> > Everybody have a merry Xmas. And try not to be overbearing to those
> > gathered around you
> > Art
>
> Why, Merry Christmas, Art.

Because that was the beginning of what is good in this world.
Even his cruel death can not stop the ground swell.
Maybe the comming nuclear bomb on his birth place may bring
good reason for speedier change!

Those gathered around me (not because of
> gravity, but because of common affection) will be quite safe as long as
> none of them expounds on crackpot antenna theory.

Now I see why you upset people

>
> Dave K8MN- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

3737. Wattmeter help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 00:37:44 UTC
From: JIMMIE <JIMMIEDEE123@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <9282c254-978b-4019-97d3-0e43bd22b665@b1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31004

I have an RF body and a few HF slugs, what I dont have is a Bird microammeter. I am trying to find data that will let me calculate the power from just knowing the DC voltage output from the RF body.

Jimmie

3738. Re: Loading Coils; was : Vincent antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 01:31:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%NZaj.718$se5.247@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31005

Ian White GM3SEK wrote:
> My point (and Roy's, and Dave's, and that of any textbook author) would
> be that there is categorically no way to tell these boxes apart by means
> of a steady-state impedance measurement at 4MHz.

Better yet, you can increase the ignorance level even farther
by prohibiting anyone from applying a signal. Then even empty
black boxes cannot be distinguished.

> The fundamental point is that impedances of the same value can always be
> substituted for one another, and at a given frequency there is no
> steady-state measurement that distinguish between them. That
> substitution principle is what allows us to use a dummy load to make
> tests on a transmitter, and it forms the basis for impedance bridges and
> most other forms of impedance measurement.

Methinks a field strength meter will distinguish between
a dummy load and an antenna. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3739. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 02:57:20 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476c7d11$0$32512$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31006

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:1c247157-87f5-42d8-82d5-241c8e39b262@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
On 21 Dec, 12:39, dfi...@nc.rr.com wrote:
(snip)

Have you read anything by Professor Gabriel Oyibo?

3740. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 03:13:20 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <7dd76755-54da-4264-b9c8-4bff83a2a2ca@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31007

On 21 Dec, 18:57, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:1c247157-87f5-42d8-82d5-241c8e39b262@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
> On 21 Dec, 12:39, dfi...@nc.rr.com wrote:
> (snip)
>
> Have you read anything by Professor Gabriel Oyibo?

No. I am just a retired mechanical engineer which puts me at the
bottom of the totem pole with respect to most subjects,
especially physics and radiation where we have a large
amount of experts in those fields residing on this very
newsgroup.
I do have Plank's lectures and an assortment of fields and waves
type of thing plus the normal radio and electrical engineering
reference books and ofcourse many of the Terman books
which I imagine is normal for most G.E. engineers who worked
in the industrial controls area. Today I worked on repairing
a 50 inch plasma set for a change thus getting away from antennas.
Art

3741. Re: conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 03:19:04 UTC
From: RHF <rhf-newsgroups@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <ba14bc2a-1202-459e-a6c7-e3331ce92a04@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31008
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.shortwave

On Dec 21, 3:26 am, vij8...@rediffmail.com wrote:
> Dear All,
>
> I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:
>
> *** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
> for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
> Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
> material construction?
> Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?
>
> *** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
> directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
> with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
> directions?
> How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
> contruction?
>
> *** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
> directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?
>
> *** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
> controlled in a HF antenna ?
>
> *** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
> omnidirectional receiving from all sides?
> Do receive antennas have power ratings?
>
> Thank you
>
> Vijay

Vijay,

? Are you talking about High Power 1~2 KW Rated Antennas
vice Low Power 10~100 Watts Rated Antennas for use in
Amateur {Ham} Radio Broadcasting ?

* Check-Out the American Radio Relay League (ARRL)
ARRL - http://www.arrl.org/

* The ARRL Handbook for Radio Communications
http://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=NO-HB2008

* The ARRL Antenna Book
http://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=9876

* The ARRL Antenna Compendium Volume 7
http://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=8608

* Thje ARRL Practical Wire Antennas # 2
http://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=9563

? Or are you talking about High Power 50/100/250/500 KW
Antennas for Shortwave Broadcast Radio use ?

* HRS Type Antennas are more or less the Standard Antenna
used for Long Distance High Power Shortwave Broadcasting.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HRS_type_antennas
Th HRS Antenna is Curtain Antenna composed of a Dipole
Array; consisting of Rows and Columns of Dipoles.
http://hireme.geek.nz/HRS_antennas.html

* * ALLISS is a fully rotatable Antenna System
for High Power Shortwave Radio Broadcasting.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ALLISS

* * Dipole Antenna {Hertzian}
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna

* * Log-Periodic (LP) Antenna Array
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Log-periodic_antenna

* * Antenna (Radio)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_%28radio%29

* International Shortwave Radio (HF) Broadcasting
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_broadcasting

* Shortwave Radio operates between the High Frequencies
(HF) of 3 MHz (3,000 kHz) and 30 MHz (30,000 kHz)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortwave
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_frequency

iane ~ RHF
.

3742. Re: why can't Dloyd face the facts.. the deed is doe he was given an chance to explain himself he choose instead to make more false accastion anmaginst me and my family so i made the report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 04:05:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <niclm3581jbc2a5ihiq5ihrekqb1qrp2fb@4ax.com>
Source record: 30853
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

```
On Wed, 19 Dec 2007 15:53:17 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 19:43:44 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:
>
>>On Sun, 16 Dec 2007 11:28:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 16:06:42 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Sat, 15 Dec 2007 11:07:48 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 22:59:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Fri, 14 Dec 2007 13:14:57 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Thu, 13 Dec 2007 12:36:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 23:02:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Wed, 12 Dec 2007 22:58:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:kiv9k35jootcgdfa1f9t2qsmfdhgj8es0g@4ax.com...
>>>>>>>>>> On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:27:37 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>>>>> <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>>>>>>>>> congress"
>>>>>>>>>> adams
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>>>> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>>>>>>>>> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>>>>>>>>> google and noow motezrella
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> posts from these sorucees are fakes
```

>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>> G
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>>>>>>>>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>>>>>>>>>adams
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>>>>>>>>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>>>>>>>>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3743. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 04:52:30 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476c980e$0$16104$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31009

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:7dd76755-54da-4264-b9c8-4bff83a2a2ca@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
> On 21 Dec, 18:57, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:1c247157-87f5-42d8-82d5-241c8e39b262@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>> On 21 Dec, 12:39, dfi...@nc.rr.com wrote:
>> (snip)
>>
>> Have you read anything by Professor Gabriel Oyibo?
>
> No. I am just a retired mechanical engineer which puts me at the
> bottom of the totem pole with respect to most subjects,
> especially physics and radiation where we have a large
> amount of experts in those fields residing on this very
> newsgroup.
> I do have Plank's lectures and an assortment of fields and waves
> type of thing plus the normal radio and electrical engineering
> reference books and ofcourse many of the Terman books
> which I imagine is normal for most G.E. engineers who worked
> in the industrial controls area. Today I worked on repairing
> a 50 inch plasma set for a change thus getting away from antennas.
> Art

Another solution to GUT from a supposed "Nobel Prize nominee": Gij, j=0 See

Uniting Waves: Intro to Grand Unified Theorem GAGUT

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kl-K5pN4P3Q&feature=related

3744. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 06:59:52 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <e4cpm3h15ik1i8cbople85n8drn50ugnsg@4ax.com>
Source record: 31010

On Fri, 21 Dec 2007 23:52:30 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>Another solution to GUT from a supposed "Nobel Prize nominee": Gij, j=0 See
>
>Uniting Waves: Intro to Grand Unified Theorem GAGUT

Hi Dan,

I see you can field questions on gravity where Arthur faltered.
Perhaps you can respond to:
>On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
>wrote:
>
>>For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>>respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>prove your point.
>
>Hi Arthur,
>
>Newton's law:
> F = M ï¿½ A
>these FMA terms are:
> F is force in Newton;
> M is mass in kilogram;
> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>
>We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>accelerated by earth's gravity field:
> F = 10 kilogram ï¿½ 9.8 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>or (reduced):
> 98 kilogram ï¿½ meter / second / second
>
>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>
>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
>us how much.
>
>There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
>answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to

> 11 kilogram
>or
> 9 kilogram?
>Or will gravity change to
> 9 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>or
> 8 ï¿½ meter / second / second?
>
>Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>your profession, and your chance to prove your point.

It seemed to be a very simple question at the time. There are only two variables and if Arthur is right about Newton, then one of them must change when we add power. In fact, if Arthur is right about gravity, it can be the only variable that changes - the question then becomes: How much? Given gravity is one of the weakest forces in the Universe, then adding 100W to it should peg the meter. One has to wonder how that went unnoticed in 120 years of transmission - especially with some of those Megawatt LW stations.

If you can't help him, then you can join us in a very long line that Arthur has just stepped into, deep at the back somewhere outside the fire door, down the alley, around the block a couple times, and disappearing into a side street in Keokuk, Iowa (you two might run into Mitt Romney there).

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3745. Re: Wattmeter help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 08:50:08 UTC
From: Antonio Vernucci <vernucci@tin.it>
Message-ID: <476ccfc1$0$17945$4fafbaef@reader1.news.tin.it>
Source record: 31011

>I have an RF body and a few HF slugs, what I dont have is a Bird
> microammeter. I am trying to find data that will let me calculate the
> power from just knowing the DC voltage output from the RF body.
>
> Jimmie

First of all you will have to terminate the slug DC output on a resistance equal to that of the Bird meter, which is 1,440 ohm. If you do not do that, the slug would not have the proper load and the DC voltage variation with RF power would not match that of the Bird meter scale.

To calculate the DC voltage produced by the slug when you apply the full-scale RF power, you shall multiply 1,440 times the meter full-scale current (30uA), so obtaining 43.2 mV.

When you reduce the RF power, the DC voltage variation can be calculated multiplying 1,440 times the current flowing through the meter, which is given by the following expression:

DC current (in uA) = 30 * (-7.378E-12W^6 + 2.547E-09W^5 - 3.407E-07W^4 + 2.248E-05W^3
- 8.188E-04W^2 + 2.692E-02W - 2.749E-05)

where W = power (on a 0-100W scale)

Note: the above relationship is unverified. I found it somewhere (I do not remeber where) and I never tried it.

However, I am not sure whether measuring DC voltage is the best way to proceed, as the voltage values are very low.

You could actually build a meter equivalent to the Bird one. If you can find (not easy!) a surplus meter that has:

- either a 30 uA full-scale current and an internal resistance not higher than 1,440 ohm
- or having a lower full-scale current (i.e. less than 30 uA) and an internal resistance not much higher than 1,440 ohm

it would be easy to transform it into a Bird-like meter, by adding a resistor in parallel (to be trimmed until you get 30uA at full scale) and then a resistor in series (until you get 1,440 ohm).

At that point, profiting of fact that DC meters have a linear scale, you could mark on your meter scale the power values by comparison with a real Bird meter scale. I can help you in that regard, as some time ago I made a scan of a Bird meter scale and I could send you the file via e-mail.

I did that for a Collins wattmeter (for which I had no DC meter) and the result was perfect because the meter I found in the surplus had exactly the the same size as the original Collins meter and I could then simply paste the new scale (printed on paper from a scan of the original meter) on the original scale. In that case however the job was facilitated by the fact that the Collins meter as a significantly higher full-scale current than that of the Burd meter, and it was then not too difficult to find a suitable meter.

Last resource? I am sure you know that on e-bay it is not difficult to find Bird meters stating at 80$ or so.

73

Tony I0JX
Rome - Italy

73

Tony I0JX

3746. Re: conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 09:59:50 UTC
From: RHF <rhf-newsgroups@pacbell.net>
Message-ID: <c81996a0-8b1b-4cae-a3fa-8f90bcc8655e@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31012
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.shortwave

On Dec 21, 7:19 pm, RHF <rhf-newsgro...@pacbell.net> wrote:
> On Dec 21, 3:26 am, vij8...@rediffmail.com wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Dear All,
>
> > I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:
>
> > *** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
> > for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
> > Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
> > material construction?
> > Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?
>
> > *** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
> > directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
> > with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
> > directions?
> > How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
> > contruction?
>
> > *** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
> > directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?
>
> > *** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
> > controlled in a HF antenna ?
>
> > *** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
> > omnidirectional receiving from all sides?
> > Do receive antennas have power ratings?
>
> > Thank you
>
> > Vijay
>
> Vijay,
>
> ? Are you talking about High Power 1~2 KW Rated Antennas
> vice Low Power 10~100 Watts Rated Antennas for use in
> Amateur {Ham} Radio Broadcasting ?

>
> * Check-Out the American Radio Relay League (ARRL)
> ARRL -http://www.arrl.org/
>
> * The ARRL Handbook for Radio Communicationshttp://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=NO-HB2008
>
> * The ARRL Antenna Bookhttp://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=9876
>
> * The ARRL Antenna Compendium Volume 7http://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=8608
>
> * Thje ARRL Practical Wire Antennas # 2http://www.arrl.org/catalog/?item=9563
>
> ? Or are you talking about High Power 50/100/250/500 KW
> Antennas for Shortwave Broadcast Radio use ?
>
> * HRS Type Antennas are more or less the Standard Antenna
> used for Long Distance High Power Shortwave
Broadcasting.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HRS_type_antennas
> Th HRS Antenna is Curtain Antenna composed of a Dipole
> Array; consisting of Rows and Columns of Dipoles.http://hireme.geek.nz/HRS_antennas.html
>
> * * ALLISS is a fully rotatable Antenna System
> for High Power Shortwave Radio Broadcasting.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ALLISS
>
> * * Dipole Antenna {Hertzian}http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipole_antenna
>
> * * Log-Periodic (LP) Antenna Arrayhttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Log-periodic_antenna
>
> * * Antenna (Radio)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_%28radio%29
>
> * International Shortwave Radio (HF)
Broadcastinghttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_broadcasting
>
> * Shortwave Radio operates between the High Frequencies
> (HF) of 3 MHz (3,000 kHz) and 30 MHz (30,000
kHz)http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortwavehttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_frequency
>
> iane ~ RHF
> .- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Amateur Radio Society of India (ARSI)
http://www.qsl.net/vu2msy/ARSI.htm
ARSI - http://www.arsi.info/
http://www.qsl.net/vu2msy/HAMCLUBS.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amateur_Radio_Society_of_India

National Institute of Amateur Radio (NIAR)
http://www.niar.org/aboutus.html

~ RHF

.

3747. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 13:14:20 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <88577f8a-faf5-4856-ae06-3d4e32d743f5@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31013

> ??? Have I missed something?
>
> Ed- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Yup, this is an old dead horse we are beating, several times now...
Peruse the archives over using a pair of mobile whips as a dipole...

denny

3748. Re: XMAS EVE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 13:23:55 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <4d87a18d-2d06-4179-a9a4-bf94cd9e26b0@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31014

On Dec 20, 10:12 pm, "Howard W3CQH" <hsgor...@comcast.net> wrote:
> NASA Science News for December 20, 2007
> Consider it an early Christmas gift: On Dec. 24th the Moon and Mars are
> putting on a pleasing late-night sky show.
>
> FULL STORY at
>
> http://science.nasa.gov/headlines/y2007/20dec_christmaseve.htm?list86...

All of this is wonderfull if you live in arizona.. Here in Michigan
next to the lakes, 9 nights out of 10 have solid cloud cover...

denny in saginw, michigan where we have fewer sunny days than Nome,
Alaska...

3749. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 13:43:17 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <021aeb8b-7d7e-4ac7-9fc8-72e34854d20e@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31015

Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...
I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...
As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
standing wave peaks - oy vey....
If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
hope was the intent> - then the profound ignorance of basic physics is
vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
introductory level, physics textbook for details...

cheers ... denny

3750. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 14:10:41 UTC
From: Art Clemons <n8blk@aolSPAM.com>
Message-ID: <RoadnSnvvpV8h_DanZ2dnUVZ_jednZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 31016

Cecil Moore wrote:

> Most hams use one screwdriver antenna with various
> lengths of counterpoises.

Don Johnson in one of his 1990 books featured a photo of a dipole with two screwdrivers in the 90's. Since hams can build a screwdriver for about $50 each maximum if good scroungers, it's doubtful an SGC tuner is a cheaper or easier solution than said screwdriver dipole.

Such an antenna won't be a great antenna, but then again an indoor stealth antenna is never going to be competitive with full size outdoor antennas well removed from buildings and the like.

I'ld personally rather be on the air rather than arguing the merits of a screwdriver antenna versus an autotuner with wires and counterpoise.

3751. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 14:52:30 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Ow9bj.289$si6.29@trndny08>
Source record: 31017

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:021aeb8b-7d7e-4ac7-9fc8-72e34854d20e@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
> Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
> Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
> remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
> within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
> standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...
> I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
> contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
> therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...
> As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
> standing wave peaks - oy vey....
> If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
> hope was the intent> - then the profound ignorance of basic physics is
> vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
> introductory level, physics textbook for details...
>
> cheers ... denny

the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of experimenters
100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and voltage
measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or understand
superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of superposition
of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical significance
beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or energy in them since
they can always be broken down into the component waves which make more
sense to work with.

3752. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 15:21:42 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <cbbd89c2-968f-41db-9921-ef6e0dcd7997@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31018

Can it be done? Sure.
Has it been done? I'm sure it probably has, I've just don't remember
hearing about it.
Would it work? Certainly much better than no antenna at all!
Would it be difficult to build? Just depends on the builder's
imagination and how 'handy' he/she is.
Would there be a commercial market? Probably a small one, with all
the characteristics of a small market.
Are there other ways of going about it? Sure, refer back to that
imagination and 'handy' thingy.
- 'Doc

3753. re: another stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 17:25:21 UTC
From: Howard W3CQH <hsgorden@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <ItSdnWM6B9Gv1fDanZ2dnUVZ_g6dnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 31019

Here is another stealth idea.

My roof is approx 25ft off the gnd, so I was able to run a LOOOOOOOOONG wire from inside of the attic out a window vent, up to the roof and thru a series of TV type screw in standoffs, starting at the peak, up and down the short sides of the roof, along the long sides just above the gutters, and back into the attic. Then around the attic a couple of times. My roof is approximately 30 x 90 feet so all of this is approximately 540 ft long. I also use a auto tuner and a cable isolator (5 or so turns of the feed coax at the base of the tuner), and this works, not the best, but 80m - 2m. I also can switch the configuration from a long loop to a long wire.

73's

3754. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 17:25:45 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <tMbbj.393$pA7.35@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31020

Dave wrote:
> "Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
> news:021aeb8b-7d7e-4ac7-9fc8-72e34854d20e@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com...
>> Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
>> Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
>> remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
>> within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
>> standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...
>> I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
>> contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
>> therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...
>> As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
>> standing wave peaks - oy vey....
>> If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
>> hope was the intent> - then the profound ignorance of basic physics is
>> vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
>> introductory level, physics textbook for details...
>>
>> cheers ... denny
>
> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of experimenters
> 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and voltage
> measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or understand
> superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of superposition
> of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical significance
> beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or energy in them since
> they can always be broken down into the component waves which make more
> sense to work with.
>
>
>

Actually, the people who thought about waves 100 years ago knew quite
well about superposition, standing waves, etc. Where did you get the
idea that they didn't?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3755. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 17:31:27 UTC
From: Ed_G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A0E60E15769AHuckleberrybigvalley@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 31021

>
>> ? ? ??? ? ?Have I missed something?
>>
>> ? ? ? ? ? ?Ed- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
> Yup, this is an old dead horse we are beating, several times now...
> Peruse the archives over using a pair of mobile whips as a dipole...
>
> denny
>

OK. Problem with avoiding this is that I do not go back and read archives everytime I see a post on which I may comment..... I did not remember seeing this one before....

Ed K7AAT

3756. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 17:37:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkji0t$es4$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31022

Dave wrote:

Dave wrote:

>> ...
>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current,
>> and voltage
>> ...

Interesting statement, experiments are rather easy to do, such as this
URL demonstrates:

http://www.scribd.com/doc/188483/Standing-Waves-Lab

Regards,
JS

3757. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 18:56:28 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkjmktdav1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 31023

art wrote:

> ...
> gravity and magnetic fields exists. By doing this the universal theory
> is again given a morsel of reality with respect to existing laws.
> Everybody have a merry Xmas. And try not to be overbearing to those
> gathered around you
> Art

I find it interesting so many "speak" of gravity as a "pulling force"
when, in all actuality, it is a "pushing force" ...

The earth is like a "bubble" in a "liquid ether", just like a bubble of
air in water, the water is a force applying pressure to the bubble--but
then, it is all how you look at it ...

Regards,
JS

3758. Re: conceptual questions about antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 20:14:56 UTC
From: Telamon <telamon_spamshield@pacbell.net.is.invalid>
Message-ID: <telamon_spamshield-5DE4BC.12145622122007@newsclstr03.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31024
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.shortwave

In article
<c72169e5-053f-441d-bac4-431bca08b217@b40g2000prf.googlegroups.com>,
swler@live.com wrote:

> On Dec 21, 6:26 am, vij8...@rediffmail.com wrote:
> > Dear All,
> >
> > I have some beginners questions regarding antennas:
> >
> > *** Why is it difficult to design and construct HF transmit antennas
> > for high power PEP, compared with low power 100 W?
> > Conceptually what is the difference between the two in design,
> > material construction?
> > Why do people find the high power harder to design and construct?
> >
> > *** I understand that omnidirectional antennas transmit in all
> > directions with almost equal gain. Is it hard to design HF antenna
> > with directional gain in one direction and minimum in other
> > directions?
> > How is this done(conceptually): electrical length, material
> > contruction?
> >
> > *** HF wire antennas: can these be for high power transmission and
> > directional gain (guess the would always be omnidirectional)?
> >
> > *** How is angle of transmission with the horizon (elevation)
> > controlled in a HF antenna ?
> >
> > *** Can receive antennas also be diectional or are they always
> > omnidirectional receiving from all sides?
> > Do receive antennas have power ratings?
> >
> > Thank you
> >
> > Vijay
>
> It is very simple.
>
> Voltage.
>
> The higher the power the higher the voltage.
> 100W into 75ohms gives 86V.
> 200W @ 75 Ohms = 122V

> 500W @ 75 Ohms = 196V
> 1000W @ 75 Ohms = 273V
>
> The current also goes up with power.
>
> Higher voltage mean heavier duty construction.
>
> The voltage show are at the terminals of a simple dipole.
> The voltages at the ends of a dipole will be much higher.
> Receiver antennas don't have power ratings.
>
> Although the local 146.76MHz repeater has 5W from a
> collocated FM BCB at the diplexer input.
>
> The "National Electric Code" has some requirements
> for receive antenna conductor size that no one bothers
> with. I don't have my set of NEC rules handy, but the
> wire size was picked for mechanical strength rather then
> power handling capacity.

This is all correct. The ramifications are:

1. Even with increased wire sizes there will most likely be increased losses due to skin effect. You lose effective transmit power.

2. Antenna and transmission line with be dissipating more power due to R losses and heating up. You must design to dissipate this heat or things will melt.

3. Because you have increasing voltages you have to pay increasing attention to terminal spacing and dielectric breakdown in any part of the transmission line or antenna. You might have to do things like round the ends of antenna elements.

4. VSWR becomes more of an issue with higher power. Smaller increases in VSWR can cause dielectric breakdown in some part of the antenna system that under normal circumstances would not be an issue. In other words the antenna system becomes more sensitive to changes that even weather can bring about.

--
Telamon
Ventura, California

3759. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 20:49:29 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga>
Source record: 31025

>
> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of experimenters
> 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and voltage
> measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or understand
> superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of superposition
> of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical significance
> beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or energy in them since
> they can always be broken down into the component waves which make more
> sense to work with.
>
> Dave
>

Whoa!
No physical significance?
Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up (due to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to high SW voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?

Yuri

3760. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-22 20:57:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkjtnd$577$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31026

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> Why is the ignorance level about traveling waves so high
> on this newsgroup? It's the result of those inadequate
> lumped circuit models.

In Einsteins' spirit, let's have a real look at waves (basically the KISS rule):

http://www.colorado.edu/physics/2000/microwaves/standing_wave1.html

you must go to the bottom of each page and click to view the next of the series.

The standing wave is "driven" by the forward & reverse traveling waves, yet best thought of as being "separate in existence" (there are a total of 3 waves!) ... and can only/really exist within strict confines of design--or, resonance ...

But then, this is nothing new, or, you already knew that ... I just like the way this is all presented--on those pages, or, even newbies are introduced to the depth of the argument ...

Regards,
JS

3761. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 00:38:06 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <O5ibj.1026$Pt6.868@trndny07>
Source record: 31027

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
> >
>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and
>> voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or understand
>> superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of
>> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical
>> significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or energy
>> in them since they can always be broken down into the component waves
>> which make more sense to work with.
>>
>> Dave
>>
>
> Whoa!
> No physical significance?
> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up (due
> to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to high SW
> voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>
> Yuri
>
not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing' ones
are just figments of your imagination.

3762. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 01:19:40 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkkd3c$1s9$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 31028

Dave wrote:
> ... They are the real waves, the 'standing' ones
> are just figments of your imagination.
> ...

Or, EXACTLY, in the way resonance is a figment of the imagination ...
<ROFLOL!>

JS

3763. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 02:04:52 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <8njbj.58592$eY.4842@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31029

Dave wrote:
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
>>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and
>>> voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or understand
>>> superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of
>>> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical
>>> significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or energy
>>> in them since they can always be broken down into the component waves
>>> which make more sense to work with.
>>>
>>> Dave
>>>
>> Whoa!
>> No physical significance?
>> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up (due
>> to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to high SW
>> voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>>
>> Yuri
>>
> not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
> forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing' ones
> are just figments of your imagination.
>
>

Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've
been hanging around Cecil too long.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3764. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 02:12:18 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkkg64ata1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 31030

Tom Donaly wrote:

> ...
> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've
> been hanging around Cecil too long.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

Better yet, in a mixer, where two frequencies are combined/mixed to come up with a unique third freq which is then amplified, say to a KW, and used to xmit a signal carrying data--well, this third signal is only a figment of our imagination!

strange ... the power of imagination.

JS

3765. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 02:13:42 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <i-ednSkP7arHWfDanZ2dnUVZ8v6dnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 31031

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:e4cpm3h15ik1i8cbople85n8drn50ugnsg@4ax.com...
> On Fri, 21 Dec 2007 23:52:30 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>>Another solution to GUT from a supposed "Nobel Prize nominee": Gij, j=0
>>See
>>
>>Uniting Waves: Intro to Grand Unified Theorem GAGUT
>
> Hi Dan,
>
> I see you can field questions on gravity where Arthur faltered.
> Perhaps you can respond to:
>>On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
>>wrote:
>>
>>>For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>>>respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>>prove your point.
>>
>>Hi Arthur,
>>
>>Newton's law:
>> F = M ï¿½ A
>>these FMA terms are:
>> F is force in Newton;
>> M is mass in kilogram;
>> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>>
>>We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>>accelerated by earth's gravity field:
>> F = 10 kilogram ï¿½ 9.8 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>or (reduced):
>> 98 kilogram ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>
>>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>>
>>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell
>>us how much.
>>
>>There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>>does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can

>>answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>>above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>>specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>>meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
>> 11 kilogram
>>or
>> 9 kilogram?
>>Or will gravity change to
>> 9 ï¿½ meter / second / second
>>or
>> 8 ï¿½ meter / second / second?
>>
>>Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>>tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>>your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>
> It seemed to be a very simple question at the time. There are only
> two variables and if Arthur is right about Newton, then one of them
> must change when we add power. In fact, if Arthur is right about
> gravity, it can be the only variable that changes - the question then
> becomes: How much? Given gravity is one of the weakest forces in the
> Universe, then adding 100W to it should peg the meter. One has to
> wonder how that went unnoticed in 120 years of transmission -
> especially with some of those Megawatt LW stations.
>
> If you can't help him, then you can join us in a very long line that
> Arthur has just stepped into, deep at the back somewhere outside the
> fire door, down the alley, around the block a couple times, and
> disappearing into a side street in Keokuk, Iowa (you two might run
> into Mitt Romney there).
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Richard

While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges than the other three. Certain physical theorists have hypothesised that this might be because we only see one aspect of gravity in our three/four (take your pick) dimensional universe. At any substantial physical distance from a point, gravitational force exerted per unit area is generally the largest force observed.

Gravity interacts relatively weakly with matter and even less with the other three forces, so I would expect that any effect would be at the limits of measurement, even with high transmitter powers. Certain 'fringe experimental' groups claim to have found evidence of a reduction in gravitational attraction in the presence of rotating, high powered electromagnetic fields. This would appear to form the basis of proposed 'practical' flying saucer designs by such groups.

Some conventional scientifically monitored experiments have shown apparent slight reductions in gravitational attraction, but whether the effect is real, or the measuring instruments were affected in some way by the presence of extreme electromagnetic fields is a moot point. Most of the proposed designs seem to require rather elaborate and expensive, large structures to be built to create the required fields. I think we can all see where this might be leading...

When the additional 'hidden' dimensions demanded by string theory are factored in, it is entirely possible (even probable) for such effects to occur but not necessarily on a humanly observable scale. Gravity may seem to be the weakest force here on earth, but at cosmic scales it rules supreme.

Mike G0ULI

3766. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 02:14:12 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <Wvjbj.12$lK6.8@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 31032

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:O5ibj.1026$Pt6.868@trndny07...
>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
>> >
>>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and
>>> voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or
>>> understand superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of
>>> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical
>>> significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or energy
>>> in them since they can always be broken down into the component waves
>>> which make more sense to work with.
>>>
>>> Dave
>>>
>>
>> Whoa!
>> No physical significance?
>> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up (due
>> to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to high SW
>> voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>>
>> Yuri
>>
> not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
> forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing' ones
> are just figments of your imagination.
>
...and Kraus, Terman, Jasik who imagined standing wave antennas?
So what is the superposition of forward and reflected waves?
Laying down waves? :-)

Cecil, I admire your patience!

Yuri

3767. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 02:23:04 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkkgq7$f10$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31033

Mike Kaliski wrote:
>> ... Gravity may
> seem to be the weakest force here on earth, but at cosmic scales it
> rules supreme.
>
> Mike G0ULI

You mean, like, has constructed everything we can see, even to the
greatest distances observed by our most powerful telescopes?

And, even ourselves?

Really? :-)

Regards,
JS

3768. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 02:35:55 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <i5adna50gLsPVPDanZ2dnUVZ8v2vnZ2d@bt.com>
Source record: 31034

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fkkgq7$f10$1@registered.motzarella.org...
> Mike Kaliski wrote:
> >> ... Gravity may
> > seem to be the weakest force here on earth, but at cosmic scales it
> > rules supreme.
> >
> > Mike G0ULI
>
> You mean, like, has constructed everything we can see, even to the
> greatest distances observed by our most powerful telescopes?
>
> And, even ourselves?
>
> Really? :-)
>
> Regards,
> JS

Could be, but I prefer to believe I am just naturally attractive. ;-)

Merry Xmas

Mike G0ULI

3769. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 03:19:26 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476dd3bd$0$28846$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 31035

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:i-ednSkP7arHWfDanZ2dnUVZ8v6dnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:e4cpm3h15ik1i8cbople85n8drn50ugnsg@4ax.com...
>> On Fri, 21 Dec 2007 23:52:30 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>>Another solution to GUT from a supposed "Nobel Prize nominee": Gij, j=0
>>>See
>>>
>>>Uniting Waves: Intro to Grand Unified Theorem GAGUT
>>
>> Hi Dan,
>>
>> I see you can field questions on gravity where Arthur faltered.
>> Perhaps you can respond to:
>>>On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>>>>respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>>>prove your point.
>>>
>>>Hi Arthur,
>>>
>>>Newton's law:
>>> F = M • A
>>>these FMA terms are:
>>> F is force in Newton;
>>> M is mass in kilogram;
>>> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>>>
>>>We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>>>accelerated by earth's gravity field:
>>> F = 10 kilogram • 9.8 • meter / second / second
>>>or (reduced):
>>> 98 kilogram • meter / second / second
>>>
>>>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>>>
>>>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell

>>>us how much.
>>>
>>>There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>>>does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
>>>answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>>>above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>>>specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>>>meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
>>> 11 kilogram
>>>or
>>> 9 kilogram?
>>>Or will gravity change to
>>> 9 • meter / second / second
>>>or
>>> 8 • meter / second / second?
>>>
>>>Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>>>tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>>>your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>>
>> It seemed to be a very simple question at the time. There are only
>> two variables and if Arthur is right about Newton, then one of them
>> must change when we add power. In fact, if Arthur is right about
>> gravity, it can be the only variable that changes - the question then
>> becomes: How much? Given gravity is one of the weakest forces in the
>> Universe, then adding 100W to it should peg the meter. One has to
>> wonder how that went unnoticed in 120 years of transmission -
>> especially with some of those Megawatt LW stations.
>>
>> If you can't help him, then you can join us in a very long line that
>> Arthur has just stepped into, deep at the back somewhere outside the
>> fire door, down the alley, around the block a couple times, and
>> disappearing into a side street in Keokuk, Iowa (you two might run
>> into Mitt Romney there).
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Richard
>
> While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four
> major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges
> than the other three. Certain physical theorists have hypothesised that
> this might be because we only see one aspect of gravity in our three/four
> (take your pick) dimensional universe. At any substantial physical
> distance from a point, gravitational force exerted per unit area is
> generally the largest force observed.
>
> Gravity interacts relatively weakly with matter and even less with the

> other three forces, so I would expect that any effect would be at the
> limits of measurement, even with high transmitter powers. Certain 'fringe
> experimental' groups claim to have found evidence of a reduction in
> gravitational attraction in the presence of rotating, high powered
> electromagnetic fields. This would appear to form the basis of proposed
> 'practical' flying saucer designs by such groups.
>
> Some conventional scientifically monitored experiments have shown apparent
> slight reductions in gravitational attraction, but whether the effect is
> real, or the measuring instruments were affected in some way by the
> presence of extreme electromagnetic fields is a moot point. Most of the
> proposed designs seem to require rather elaborate and expensive, large
> structures to be built to create the required fields. I think we can all
> see where this might be leading...
>
> When the additional 'hidden' dimensions demanded by string theory are
> factored in, it is entirely possible (even probable) for such effects to
> occur but not necessarily on a humanly observable scale. Gravity may seem
> to be the weakest force here on earth, but at cosmic scales it rules
> supreme.

Yes, it could be that that there are interactions that unify the forces but it may take theories that are not possible to test such as string theory to try to explain them. A theory that cannot be tested is useless. One that involves more than 4 dimensions cannot be harnessed into something of value to humanity. Worse, the interactions, if they are present, exist only in the extremes, such as extremely small interactions when observed on a galactic scale. For all *practical* purposes, the forces appear to be independent but some can have fun discussing strings...Quite useless in real life, in reference to building antennas anyway. Certainly there will never be an answer to Richard's questions, of course he knows that, because any relationship that exists at all, IF it exists, is nearly insignificant (and flakey/stringy). The fact that it may not 'quite' be insignificant, just 'almost' insignificant, will not make any difference to antenna builders in this millenium I'm sure!

In spite of that bah humbug, Merry Christmas all!

3770. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 03:48:44 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <cmkrm3p9jiera6jk82dotan6ahh171m88v@4ax.com>
Source record: 31036

On Sun, 23 Dec 2007 02:13:42 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
<michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:

>While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four
>major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges
>than the other three.

Hi Mike,

Without pursuing the other three (you may resolve this in response),
the force of gravity is inversely proportional to the square of the
distance between those bodies being acted upon. This is the same
relation to radiated power (in this case 100W) and the same two bodies
(if we are doing substitutions) if they are located in the far field.

In the near field, the force of radiation varies to the third power,
and in the very close field this power is substantial: if that remote
body is resonant, and in that near field, then it can absorb at least
half of that power or more.

Unfortunately, those who want to hoist Newton's corpse on their
shoulders for a parade celebrating their powers of insight; they
cannot offer that gravity is tweaked even by a thousandth part - and a
thousandth part is easily measured.

>... At any substantial physical distance from a
>point, gravitational force exerted per unit area is generally the largest
>force observed.

This is, no doubt, a reference to nuclear forces where electric and
magnetic dominate in geometries larger than a bacteria. Perhaps
Arthur's levitating particles that dance to RF and leap off the
antenna are fried virii. Unfortunately, for Arthur's levitating
particles, the RF would have to be tuned to several thousand THz.
(Art, a sunlamp would do the same thing cheaper.)

>...Gravity may seem to
>be the weakest force here on earth

I dare say that any subjective test of that would invert the "sense"
of your statement.

>, but at cosmic scales it rules supreme.

The human response aside, at cosmic scales you have cosmic mass in
relation to less than cosmic scale. That is, comparing two galaxies'
gravities is necessarily heavily leveraged with billions of suns, and
yet the distance between the two centers (of galaxies) is probably on

the order of 100's to 1000's of either galaxy's radius. Newton would shrug that off as being unremarkable - still only square law stuff. Newton would probably have expressed the force within 20% on the first pass. Push those two galactic systems to the edges of the cosmos will only reduce that force by the square law (it certainly won't increase it).

However, none of this answers how gravity can be an all band antenna's friend as much as Arthur would like to have them wed.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3771. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 04:02:34 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkkmkq$1cu$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 31037

Mike Kaliski wrote:

> ...
> Could be, but I prefer to believe I am just naturally attractive. ;-)
>
> Merry Xmas
>
> Mike G0ULI

Love the logic ... but, the pun? OUCH! ;-)

Merry Christmas Mike,
JS

3772. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 04:17:17 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkkngd$n9j$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 31038

John Smith wrote:
> Tom Donaly wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've
>> been hanging around Cecil too long.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
> Better yet, in a mixer, where two frequencies are combined/mixed to come
> up with a unique third freq which is then amplified, say to a KW, and
> used to xmit a signal carrying data--well, this third signal is only a
> figment of our imagination!
>
> strange ... the power of imagination.
>
> JS

Better yet, a true white noise generator where all frequencies exist
simultaneously, just set your filter to the one you want ...

JS

3773. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 05:14:07 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <2f4b598e-1288-4f1c-8314-967a54d9a0a2@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31039

On 22 Dec, 19:48, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sun, 23 Dec 2007 02:13:42 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
>
> <michael.kali...@tesco.net> wrote:
> >While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four
> >major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges
> >than the other three.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> Without pursuing the other three (you may resolve this in response),
> the force of gravity is inversely proportional to the square of the
> distance between those bodies being acted upon. This is the same
snip.
>
 Unfortunately, for Arthur's levitating
> particles, the RF would have to be tuned to several thousand THz.

Can you substantiate the above statement?
My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field
to levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference
from what you are saying
Art

>
> However, none of this answers how gravity can be an all band antenna's
> friend as much as Arthur would like to have them wed.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3774. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 07:39:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2hobj.25447$4V6.23454@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31040

Denny wrote:
> Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
> Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
> remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
> within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
> standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...

Unfortunately, that goes against the distributed network
reflection model that I learned at Texas A&M during the 50s.
The joules/sec in any EM wave are ExB. The total joules
stored in the transmission line are exactly the number of
joules necessary to support the forward energy and reflected
energy.

> I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
> contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
> therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...
> As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
> standing wave peaks - oy vey....
> If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
> hope was the intent> - then the profound ignorance of basic physics is
> vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
> introductory level, physics textbook for details...

The standing wave current is the phasor sum of the forward
current and reflected current. The standing wave voltage is
the phasor sum of the forward voltage and reflected voltage.

At the point where the standing wave current is equal to zero,
the standing wave voltage is at a maximum indicating that all
of the EM energy at that point is contained in the E-field.

At the point where the standing wave voltage is equal to zero,
the standing wave current is at a maximum indicating that all
of the EM energy at that point is contained in the H-field.

Standing waves are an artifact of the superposition of forward
and reflected waves. Where the two E-fields cancel, the total
H-field will at a maximum. Where the two H-fields cancel, the
total E-field will be at a maximum.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3775. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 07:47:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <toobj.25448$4V6.4039@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 31041

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've
> been hanging around Cecil too long.

Tom, I know that superposition is a linear process.
Please don't try to imply otherwise.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3776. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 07:52:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <itobj.786$pr6.349@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 31042

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> Cecil, I admire your patience!

Every time there is a new iteration on the subject
of standing wave current being used to perform
meaningless delay measurements through a loading
coil, a few more individuals comprehend what I am
saying.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3777. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 08:49:20 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <227sm396ere1iu5bvosrn8cej9fkc2h828@4ax.com>
Source record: 31043

On Sat, 22 Dec 2007 21:14:07 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field
>to levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference
>from what you are saying

Hi Arthur,

The difference is I have experience in the matter, you don't. All you have to go on are books.

Let's just take one very simple example about magnetic fields and electrons: The Magnetron!

Do you know what's in a Magnetron? I doubt it. You will have to look it up in one of your books, whereas I've held on in my hands while servicing a transmitter.

So, already knowing you haven't got a clue about what is in a Magnetron, then I will tell you. Cathode, Anode, and Magnet - nothing else to get in the way.

So, there you have your magnet, and it is whopping big one too with a whopping bloody field that goes waaaaaaaay beyond what you call moderate (moderate is about 12 orders of magnitude toooooo small in comparison!).

Does this magnet rip electrons right out of the metal? It would rip apart the metal first before that happened. And yet electrons fly from Cathode to Anode ONLY when the Cathode is HEATED! What is more, the magnet is utterly unnecessary for those electrons to flow.

Ever wonder why Cathodes (or filaments) are heated? Well, in this case (as in all other cases) because the Magnet doesn't have the oomph to pull the electrons off the cold, cold Cathode. If a magnet can't do it, electrons are certainly not going to jump off an antenna - not unless there is sufficient potential to cause corona. Even then they don't go very far - not even a foot. Corona doesn't measurably add to DX unless you are at sea signaling by semaphore.

Now, can you tell us what a "work function" is? If you could, then this nonsense about levitating electrons would collapse.

I will give you a week to do your research. :-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

3778. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 11:28:49 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <RDrbj.4455$we6.3555@trndny09>
Source record: 31044

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:8njbj.58592$eY.4842@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
> Dave wrote:
>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>> news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
>>>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>>>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and
>>>> voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or
>>>> understand superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of
>>>> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical
>>>> significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or
>>>> energy in them since they can always be broken down into the component
>>>> waves which make more sense to work with.
>>>>
>>>> Dave
>>>>
>>> Whoa!
>>> No physical significance?
>>> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up (due
>>> to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to high SW
>>> voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>>>
>>> Yuri
>>>
>> not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
>> forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing'
>> ones are just figments of your imagination.
>
> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've been
> hanging around Cecil too long.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

ARGH! i was too nice saying that the ancient guys that started the name
'standing' waves didn't understand superposition, neither does everyone in
this group! YES, superposition works in this case, why would it not work???

3779. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 11:34:58 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <CJrbj.4539$Pt6.726@trndny07>
Source record: 31045

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:i-ednSkP7arHWfDanZ2dnUVZ8v6dnZ2d@bt.com...
>
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:e4cpm3h15ik1i8cbople85n8drn50ugnsg@4ax.com...
>> On Fri, 21 Dec 2007 23:52:30 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>
>>>Another solution to GUT from a supposed "Nobel Prize nominee": Gij, j=0
>>>See
>>>
>>>Uniting Waves: Intro to Grand Unified Theorem GAGUT
>>
>> Hi Dan,
>>
>> I see you can field questions on gravity where Arthur faltered.
>> Perhaps you can respond to:
>>>On Thu, 20 Dec 2007 09:03:23 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
>>>wrote:
>>>
>>>>For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
>>>>respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
>>>>prove your point.
>>>
>>>Hi Arthur,
>>>
>>>Newton's law:
>>> F = M • A
>>>these FMA terms are:
>>> F is force in Newton;
>>> M is mass in kilogram;
>>> A is acceleration in meter / second / second.
>>>
>>>We can compute the force on a 10 meter long, 10 kilogram antenna
>>>accelerated by earth's gravity field:
>>> F = 10 kilogram • 9.8 • meter / second / second
>>>or (reduced):
>>> 98 kilogram • meter / second / second
>>>
>>>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>Mass doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell us how much.
>>>
>>>When we add 100 Watts of power (for however long), it is clear that
>>>Acceleration due to gravity doesn't change. Or perhaps you can tell

>>>us how much.
>>>
>>>There are only two variables to find Force in Newton's laws. How much
>>>does 100 Watts change Mass or Gravity? I really don't expect you can
>>>answer that because it is too simple: one or both numbers provided
>>>above will be different, that is all. Can you give us something as
>>>specific as I have? In other words, for 100 Watts applied to a 10
>>>meter long, 10 kilogram antenna, will its Mass change to
>>> 11 kilogram
>>>or
>>> 9 kilogram?
>>>Or will gravity change to
>>> 9 • meter / second / second
>>>or
>>> 8 • meter / second / second?
>>>
>>>Only one or two very specific numbers have to shift here. Can you
>>>tell us which or how much? This is, after all, your topic, your math,
>>>your profession, and your chance to prove your point.
>>
>> It seemed to be a very simple question at the time. There are only
>> two variables and if Arthur is right about Newton, then one of them
>> must change when we add power. In fact, if Arthur is right about
>> gravity, it can be the only variable that changes - the question then
>> becomes: How much? Given gravity is one of the weakest forces in the
>> Universe, then adding 100W to it should peg the meter. One has to
>> wonder how that went unnoticed in 120 years of transmission -
>> especially with some of those Megawatt LW stations.
>>
>> If you can't help him, then you can join us in a very long line that
>> Arthur has just stepped into, deep at the back somewhere outside the
>> fire door, down the alley, around the block a couple times, and
>> disappearing into a side street in Keokuk, Iowa (you two might run
>> into Mitt Romney there).
>>
>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Richard
>
> While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four
> major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges
> than the other three. Certain physical theorists have hypothesised that
> this might be because we only see one aspect of gravity in our three/four
> (take your pick) dimensional universe. At any substantial physical
> distance from a point, gravitational force exerted per unit area is
> generally the largest force observed.
>
> Gravity interacts relatively weakly with matter and even less with the

> other three forces, so I would expect that any effect would be at the
> limits of measurement, even with high transmitter powers. Certain 'fringe
> experimental' groups claim to have found evidence of a reduction in
> gravitational attraction in the presence of rotating, high powered
> electromagnetic fields. This would appear to form the basis of proposed
> 'practical' flying saucer designs by such groups.
>
> Some conventional scientifically monitored experiments have shown apparent
> slight reductions in gravitational attraction, but whether the effect is
> real, or the measuring instruments were affected in some way by the
> presence of extreme electromagnetic fields is a moot point. Most of the
> proposed designs seem to require rather elaborate and expensive, large
> structures to be built to create the required fields. I think we can all
> see where this might be leading...
>
> When the additional 'hidden' dimensions demanded by string theory are
> factored in, it is entirely possible (even probable) for such effects to
> occur but not necessarily on a humanly observable scale. Gravity may seem
> to be the weakest force here on earth, but at cosmic scales it rules
> supreme.
>
> Mike G0ULI

this is because there is LOTS of matter in the universe. while each little piece of matter creates a weak field when you add them all up it creates a large field. As a sidelight, there is (at least as far as we know so far) no, 'negative' pole of gravity... that is, every piece of matter equally attracts every other piece. with electric fields or magnetic fields, there are opposite polarities that tend to mask each other (superposition anyone???). so while you could get higher forces with less electric charge, separating them takes more work and the farther away you get the separated charges tend to hide each other so the field falls off faster. it is also hard to clump lots of the same charge together in one place to create a large force since like charges repel each other.

3780. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 13:09:16 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <231d8122-392e-472e-99f6-31c0c994306b@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 31046

On Dec 22, 8:43 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
> Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
> Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
> remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
> within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
> standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...

I'd suggest this is a mischaracterization of the contention. I have
seen no disagreement with the notion that the line contains energy.

Assertions about a lack of energy in reflected waves is not
inconsistent with the line containing energy.

> I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
> contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
> therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...

Prepare yourself to rethink this connection.

> As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
> standing wave peaks - oy vey....
> If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
> hope was the intent> -

It was not rhetorical, but an educational question that followed
from the claim. With the claim that a lit flourescent bulb
demonstrates the presence of energy, it is entirely reasonable
to question what a dark lamp means and the original post did
not suggest this understanding.

> then the profound ignorance

There is no need to descend to the level of insult commonly
used by some of the more prolific posters.

> of basic physics is
> vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
> introductory level, physics textbook for details...

Let us consider a transmission line....

There IS a voltage and current distribution on this line. For
the moment attempt to forget standing waves, travelling waves,
forward waves, reflected waves, ... Just that:

There IS a voltage and current distribution on this line.
These distributions can be expressed as functions of distance
along the line and time:

V(x,t)
I(x,t)

These are the instantaneous real voltage and current
at a particular location (x) and time (t). They can be
measured with a voltmeter and ammeter, though this gets
more challenging at higher frequencies.

Now we know from basic electricity that Power is Volts
times Amps, so we have:

P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)

P(x,t) is the instantaneous power at any point and time
on the line. Power being the rate of energy flow, P(x,t)
is the instantaneous energy flow at that point and time
on the line.

If you disagree with any of the above please read no
further and post any objections now.

Good! Agreement.

So let's consider the specific example of sinusoidal
signal applied to a transmission line that is open
at the end. After settling, there is a voltage and
current distribution on this line, but how can we
describe it? Now some of you are immediately
thinking "standing wave", and you'd be right. Its
an excellent description, but we need to look at
the details.

So V(x,t) = A cos(x) cos(wt)
where w is radians/second and x is measured in
degrees back from the open end.

Consider t=0. The spatial voltage distribution
is a sinusoid with a maximum at the open end. As
time advances, this spatial sinusoid drops in
amplitude until the voltage everywhere on the
line is 0, then the amplitude heads towards
minus max. Noting that the zero crossings are
always in the same place and the shape is
sinusoidal leading to the name "standing wave".

From a time perspective, every point on the line
has a sinusoidal voltage, but the amplitude
changes with position. The peaks and zero crossings
occur at the same time everywhere, thus the
claim that there is no phase shift as one
moves down the line.

The current is also a sinusoid, but shifted 90 degrees from the voltage sinusoid, thus there is a current zero where-ever there is a voltage maximum.

Now power is really interesting. Recall that

P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)

At certain values of t, the voltage everywhere on the line is 0, so at these times, no energy is flowing anywhere on the line. Similarly for current.

And at certain positions on the line (n*180+90) the voltage is always 0, so the power is always 0 at these points. No energy is ever flowing at these points. Similarly for current at points (n*180).

The sumary, being as pedantic as I can is that "standing wave" is "merely" a description of the voltage and the current on the line. And "merely" is in quotes, because it is a very powerful and useful description, but be careful not to ascribe too much to it. Always keep in mind that the "standing wave" is a description of the conditions on the line, not the creator of those conditions.

Now some of you will be saying "Yes!", it IS the forward and reverse waves that create the conditions on the line. Not so fast. These too are "merely" partial descriptions that when summed, describe the conditions on the line. Very powerful and useful, but again descriptions, not creators.

Some readers overuse forward and reverse waves and start ascribing power to them. These readers think that the forward wave transports energy to the end of the line which is reflected back in the reverse wave. To those readers I offer the following counter-proof....

In the setup above used for "standing waves" it can be seen that there is zero power in the line every 90 degrees back from the open end. At a zero power point, no energy is being transferred. Therefore, the forward and reverse waves can not be transferring energy across these points. Conclusion: forward and reverse waves do not always transport energy.

...Keith

3781. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 13:27:37 UTC
From: Mike Kaliski <michael.kaliski@tesco.net>
Message-ID: <2_2dnakzPaLN__PaRVnyggA@bt.com>
Source record: 31047

"Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:cmkrm3p9jiera6jk82dotan6ahh171m88v@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 23 Dec 2007 02:13:42 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>
>>While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four
>>major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges
>>than the other three.
>
> Hi Mike,
>
> Without pursuing the other three (you may resolve this in response),
> the force of gravity is inversely proportional to the square of the
> distance between those bodies being acted upon. This is the same
> relation to radiated power (in this case 100W) and the same two bodies
> (if we are doing substitutions) if they are located in the far field.
>
> In the near field, the force of radiation varies to the third power,
> and in the very close field this power is substantial: if that remote
> body is resonant, and in that near field, then it can absorb at least
> half of that power or more.
>
> Unfortunately, those who want to hoist Newton's corpse on their
> shoulders for a parade celebrating their powers of insight; they
> cannot offer that gravity is tweaked even by a thousandth part - and a
> thousandth part is easily measured.
>
>>... At any substantial physical distance from a
>>point, gravitational force exerted per unit area is generally the largest
>>force observed.
>
> This is, no doubt, a reference to nuclear forces where electric and
> magnetic dominate in geometries larger than a bacteria. Perhaps
> Arthur's levitating particles that dance to RF and leap off the
> antenna are fried virii. Unfortunately, for Arthur's levitating
> particles, the RF would have to be tuned to several thousand THz.
> (Art, a sunlamp would do the same thing cheaper.)
>
>>...Gravity may seem to
>>be the weakest force here on earth
>
> I dare say that any subjective test of that would invert the "sense"
> of your statement.
>

>>, but at cosmic scales it rules supreme.
>
> The human response aside, at cosmic scales you have cosmic mass in
> relation to less than cosmic scale. That is, comparing two galaxies'
> gravities is necessarily heavily leveraged with billions of suns, and
> yet the distance between the two centers (of galaxies) is probably on
> the order of 100's to 1000's of either galaxy's radius. Newton would
> shrug that off as being unremarkable - still only square law stuff.
> Newton would probably have expressed the force within 20% on the first
> pass. Push those two galactic systems to the edges of the cosmos will
> only reduce that force by the square law (it certainly won't increase
> it).
>
> However, none of this answers how gravity can be an all band antenna's
> friend as much as Arthur would like to have them wed.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Hi Richard

Art believes that gravity is the force that is holding unbound and by inference, 'neutral' electrons (or possibly some other particle), to the surface of his antenna radiating element. I personally doubt that gravity is the main force involved, but for want of a better description of the phenomenon, I am prepared to continue to let Art describe his antennas as working by this mechanism. It is his theory and as he often reminds us, he is primarily a practical hands on engineer and not an academic. If his antennas work better than anything else of the same dimensions, then someone will eventually arrive at the correct scientific explanation. In the meantime I am content to let him continue to describe his antennas and their workings in terms he understands. It certainly provides for a lot of debate on r.r.a.a.

Cheers

Mike G0ULI

3782. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 14:17:25 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <V5ubj.4541$Pt6.1767@trndny07>
Source record: 30948

"Mike Kaliski" <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote in message
news:2_2dnakzPaLN__PaRVnyggA@bt.com...
>
> "Richard Clark" <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote in message
> news:cmkrm3p9jiera6jk82dotan6ahh171m88v@4ax.com...
>> On Sun, 23 Dec 2007 02:13:42 -0000, "Mike Kaliski"
>> <michael.kaliski@tesco.net> wrote:
>>
>>>While gravity is often quoted as exhibiting the weakest force of the four
>>>major forces, that force appears to exhibit effects at far longer ranges
>>>than the other three.
>>
>> Hi Mike,
>>
>> Without pursuing the other three (you may resolve this in response),
>> the force of gravity is inversely proportional to the square of the
>> distance between those bodies being acted upon. This is the same
>> relation to radiated power (in this case 100W) and the same two bodies
>> (if we are doing substitutions) if they are located in the far field.
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>> In the near field, the force of radiation varies to the third power,
>> and in the very close field this power is substantial: if that remote
>> body is resonant, and in that near field, then it can absorb at least
>> half of that power or more.
>>
>> Unfortunately, those who want to hoist Newton's corpse on their
>> shoulders for a parade celebrating their powers of insight; they
>> cannot offer that gravity is tweaked even by a thousandth part - and a
>> thousandth part is easily measured.
>>
>>>... At any substantial physical distance from a
>>>point, gravitational force exerted per unit area is generally the largest
>>>force observed.
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>> This is, no doubt, a reference to nuclear forces where electric and
>> magnetic dominate in geometries larger than a bacteria. Perhaps
>> Arthur's levitating particles that dance to RF and leap off the
>> antenna are fried virii. Unfortunately, for Arthur's levitating
>> particles, the RF would have to be tuned to several thousand THz.
>> (Art, a sunlamp would do the same thing cheaper.)
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>>>...Gravity may seem to
>>>be the weakest force here on earth
>>

>> I dare say that any subjective test of that would invert the "sense"
>> of your statement.
>>
>>>, but at cosmic scales it rules supreme.
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>> The human response aside, at cosmic scales you have cosmic mass in
>> relation to less than cosmic scale. That is, comparing two galaxies'
>> gravities is necessarily heavily leveraged with billions of suns, and
>> yet the distance between the two centers (of galaxies) is probably on
>> the order of 100's to 1000's of either galaxy's radius. Newton would
>> shrug that off as being unremarkable - still only square law stuff.
>> Newton would probably have expressed the force within 20% on the first
>> pass. Push those two galactic systems to the edges of the cosmos will
>> only reduce that force by the square law (it certainly won't increase
>> it).
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>> However, none of this answers how gravity can be an all band antenna's
>> friend as much as Arthur would like to have them wed.
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>> 73's
>> Richard Clark, KB7QHC
>
> Hi Richard
>
> Art believes that gravity is the force that is holding unbound and by
> inference, 'neutral' electrons (or possibly some other particle), to the
> surface of his antenna radiating element. I personally doubt that gravity
> is the main force involved, but for want of a better description of the
> phenomenon, I am prepared to continue to let Art describe his antennas as
> working by this mechanism. It is his theory and as he often reminds us, he
> is primarily a practical hands on engineer and not an academic. If his
> antennas work better than anything else of the same dimensions, then
> someone will eventually arrive at the correct scientific explanation. In
> the meantime I am content to let him continue to describe his antennas and
> their workings in terms he understands. It certainly provides for a lot of
> debate on r.r.a.a.
>
> Cheers
>
> Mike G0ULI

if only his antennas worked anywhere near as good as he dreams they do we
would all be lining up at his door to buy them.

3783. Re: another stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 14:40:00 UTC
From: ltdoc@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <4686c725-c2c2-422a-9ce1-c5ee9179f3bf@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30949

It may not be the 'best' in the world, but if it works, that's the whole point, isn't it? Now you are in a position to tweak, add a 'do-dad' here and there and make it more 'better'. (Another characteristic of antenna building fun!) So, good!
- 'Doc

3784. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 15:12:20 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <oVubj.828$si6.788@trndny08>
Source record: 30950

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:231d8122-392e-472e-99f6-31c0c994306b@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 22, 8:43 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
>> Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
>> Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
>> remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
>> within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
>> standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...
>
> I'd suggest this is a mischaracterization of the contention. I have
> seen no disagreement with the notion that the line contains energy.
>
> Assertions about a lack of energy in reflected waves is not
> inconsistent with the line containing energy.
>
>> I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
>> contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
>> therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...
>
> Prepare yourself to rethink this connection.
>
>> As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
>> standing wave peaks - oy vey....
>> If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
>> hope was the intent> -
>
> It was not rhetorical, but an educational question that followed
> from the claim. With the claim that a lit flourescent bulb
> demonstrates the presence of energy, it is entirely reasonable
> to question what a dark lamp means and the original post did
> not suggest this understanding.
>
>> then the profound ignorance
>
> There is no need to descend to the level of insult commonly
> used by some of the more prolific posters.
>
>> of basic physics is
>> vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
>> introductory level, physics textbook for details...
>
> ---
>
> Let us consider a transmission line....

>
> There IS a voltage and current distribution on this line. For
> the moment attempt to forget standing waves, travelling waves,
> forward waves, reflected waves, ... Just that:
>
> There IS a voltage and current distribution on this line.
> These distributions can be expressed as functions of distance
> along the line and time:
>
> V(x,t)
> I(x,t)
>
> These are the instantaneous real voltage and current
> at a particular location (x) and time (t). They can be
> measured with a voltmeter and ammeter, though this gets
> more challenging at higher frequencies.
>
> Now we know from basic electricity that Power is Volts
> times Amps, so we have:
>
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
>
> P(x,t) is the instantaneous power at any point and time
> on the line. Power being the rate of energy flow, P(x,t)
> is the instantaneous energy flow at that point and time
> on the line.
>
> If you disagree with any of the above please read no
> further and post any objections now.
>
> Good! Agreement.
>
> So let's consider the specific example of sinusoidal
> signal applied to a transmission line that is open
> at the end. After settling, there is a voltage and
> current distribution on this line, but how can we
> describe it? Now some of you are immediately
> thinking "standing wave", and you'd be right. Its
> an excellent description, but we need to look at
> the details.
>
> So V(x,t) = A cos(x) cos(wt)
> where w is radians/second and x is measured in
> degrees back from the open end.
>
> Consider t=0. The spatial voltage distribution
> is a sinusoid with a maximum at the open end. As
> time advances, this spatial sinusoid drops in
> amplitude until the voltage everywhere on the
> line is 0, then the amplitude heads towards

> minus max. Noting that the zero crossings are
> always in the same place and the shape is
> sinusoidal leading to the name "standing wave".
>
> From a time perspective, every point on the line
> has a sinusoidal voltage, but the amplitude
> changes with position. The peaks and zero crossings
> occur at the same time everywhere, thus the
> claim that there is no phase shift as one
> moves down the line.
>
> The current is also a sinusoid, but shifted 90
> degrees from the voltage sinusoid, thus there
> is a current zero where-ever there is a voltage
> maximum.
>
> Now power is really interesting. Recall that
>
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
>
> At certain values of t, the voltage everywhere
> on the line is 0, so at these times, no energy
> is flowing anywhere on the line. Similarly for
> current.
>
> And at certain positions on the line (n*180+90)
> the voltage is always 0, so the power is always
> 0 at these points. No energy is ever flowing
> at these points. Similarly for current at points
> (n*180).

This is where your argument falls apart. you can not apply superposition to power as it is a non-linear relationship with the voltage and current. this is where lots of the arguments on this group begin and get stuck forever. the argument you state in the above paragraph is a contradiction on the most basic level...

take a step back and consider this:

V(x,t)=Z0*I(x,t)
which also must be true at every point on the line for the forward and reflected waves, each taken separately. so you can write equations like:

Vf=Z0*If
and
Vr=Z0*Ir
(i'll leave off the (x,t) for now)
and by superposition you can also do:
V=Vf+Vr
I=If+Ir
Which work just fine if you do fancy graphs and animations to create the

illusion of 'standing' waves along the line. And as long as you keep the two equations separate everything is simple.

BUT, lets look at the a place where the standing current wave is always zero and the voltage standing wave is of course a maximum. if you plug those into ohm's law to find the impedance at that point you get:
Z=V/I (where V is large, and I is zero) so you get an infinite impedance. does this surprise anyone? it shouldn't, this is what the smith chart shows you should happen every half wave along the line. the result of superimposing the waves results in changes in the measured impedance as you move along the line. note this is NOT a change in Z0, that is forever a constant and property of the physical line independent of the waves imposed on it.

So what does this really mean? on the surface it would tend to support the assertion that there is no power flow at the points where the current is zero, and the impedance measures is infinite. BUT there is a catch.

P=VI is a basic representation for instantaneous power at a point given voltage and current, again (x,t) left off but that doesn't matter.
but also you have to keep the relationship:
V=Z0*I
so you can rewrite the P equation 2 different ways:
P=V^2/Z0 = I^2*Z0
now, obviously these have to hold for any wave that exists in the line. so for the forward wave they hold up just fine, and for the reflected wave they hold up just fine.. BUT if you look at the 'standing' wave they fall apart. i.e. for the spot where the current is zero and the voltage is a maximum you get:

P=V^2/Z0 which is a large number
AND
P=I^2*Z0 which is a small number
you can't have it both ways at one point at the same time!

now, what is really happening?
Given:
1. you have 2 waves.
2. these 2 waves are traveling in opposite directions.
3. each of these waves obeys ohms law.
4. the voltage and/or current of these waves obeys the superposition principle.
5. you only need to look at voltage OR current since they are linearly related to each other at every point in each wave.

If you dispute any of the above, do not pass go, do not collect 200$, go back to school and take fields and waves 101 all over again.

Lets think voltage waves for now, this is an arbitrary decision as noted above. and lets consider a lossless line with a short or open end so there is 100% reflection.

So, as these two waves travel along the line they periodically go in and out of phase with each other, there are animations that show this very nicely. lets think about the time where the two waves completely cancel each other so the voltage along the line is zero... did the 2 waves dissappear? no, because obviously an instant later they are back out of phase and the voltage doesn't cancel on the line. is the power zero?? no, since energy can neither be created nor destroyed, it didn't just dissappear, so neither can the flow of energy that is called power. and since we know that when this voltage minimum occurs there is a current maximum in the superimposed waves the power represented by that superposition would contradict the power represented by the voltage minimum... they can't both be correct at the same time!

So what do you take away from this?
1. Standing waves have no physical significance, they do not represent power or energy, they do not obey ohms law, they are ONLY a result of superposition of the voltage and/or current waves in the line.
2. can you measure standing waves? Yes, of course. that is how they got their name, you could measure them and they didn't seem to move on the line. but this is only because simple measurement tools can't distinguish the forward and reflected components that make them up.
3. if you want to talk about power and energy you MUST use the individual traveling waves.

now what does that mean for this lossless line that has 100% reflection??

1. the reflected wave magnitude is equal to the forward wave just traveling in the opposite direction. (voltage and/or current)
2. the power in the forward wave is equal to the power in the reflected wave but traveling in the opposite direction.
3. there is energy stored in the line equal to the sum of the integrated power in the two waves each taken separately. DO NOT sum them first then integrate, that is NOT a legal operation since as has been shown the superposition principle does not apply to power as it is a non-linear relationship!
4. in steady state the net power flowing past any point in the line is zero... that is, there is as much power flowing one direction as the other.

ok, i'm done with my lecture... you guys can now ignore me if you want and go back to your regularly scheduled misconceptions and circular arguments.

4.

3785. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 15:12:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sVubj.71465$RX.66780@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30951

Keith Dysart wrote:

Let's consider your and my bank accounts. If we generated
a net bank account of yours plus mine on a daily basis and
reported the results at the end of the month, even though
perfectly accurate, what relationship would that report
bear to reality.

> Let us consider a transmission line....

Keith, that was the best example I have ever seen on how
an over-simplified math model can confound and confuse. As
long as one understands the underlying principles, a
simplification can be useful. But when the simplification
is presented as an example of the laws of physics when it
actually violates the laws of physics, it's time to object.
As a useful shortcut, there's nothing wrong with your standing-
wave analysis. It's the conclusions you draw about the underlying
laws of physics that violate the laws of physics.

EM waves must follow certain laws of physics.

1. Being photonic in nature, they must move at the speed of
light at the VF of whatever medium they are in.

2. The power density of an EM wave is ExH in joules/sec/unit-area.
The voltage and current are the *result* of the E-field and the
H-field. In phasor notation: V dot I = E cross H, e.g. adjusted
for the unit-area of the transmission line.

3. The joules in any volume must be conserved. In a lossless
transmission line, joules that have been put into the transmission
line and have not left the transmission line are still in there.

4. EM waves cannot exist without momentum. The momentum in any
volume must be conserved. If EM waves are confined to a volume,
they are moving at the speed of light and reflecting off the
physical boundaries containing the volume.

Do standing waves meet the definition of EM waves?

1. Standing waves do not move at the speed of light. Therefore,
standing waves are technically not EM waves. Standing waves are
a simplified mathematical construct and have no stand-alone
existence outside of the human mind, i.e. standing waves simply
cannot exist without the underlying forward and rearward
traveling waves.

2. Standing waves contain exactly the sum of the energy components
of the forward and reverse traveling waves. The conservation of
energy principle will not allow anything else.

3. The joules contained in the standing waves are exactly the
number of joules needed to support valid measurements of
forward power and reflected power. These joules are supplied
by the source during the transient power-up state.

4. EM waves cannot stand still in a transmission line. Any EM
energy confined to a transmission line must necessarily be moving
at the speed of light in the medium. In a Z0-matched system, where
no reflected energy is allowed to be incident upon the source, all
EM energy confined to a lossless transmission line and contained
in the standing waves must be reflecting back and forth between
two reflection points (physical impedance discontinuities).

About standing waves:

1. The standing wave voltage is not moving. It is oscillating in
place. It is not an EM wave. It's phasor could just as easily
be rotating in the opposite direction and nothing would change.

2. The standing wave current is not moving. It is oscillating in
place. It is not an EM wave. It's phasor could just as easily
be rotating in the opposite direction and nothing would change.

3. There is no net average energy flow in either direction. Therefore,
the net power is zero. Pfor - Pref = 0 However, the forward joules
passing a point in one second are still there and so are the
reflected joules/sec.

The *only* energy in a transmission line with standing waves is EM
energy. Standing wave energy does NOT meet the definition of EM
energy. Therefore, standing waves may be a useful math model but
that model has a built in technical contradiction when forced
upon reality.

For instance, in a one-second long lossless transmission line with
forward power = 200w and reflected power = 100w, the total energy
contained in that line is 200+100 = 300 joules and the EM wave
nature of those 300 joules has not changed because they are allocated
to the standing waves. They are still moving at the speed of light
in the medium, 200 joules in the forward direction and 100 joules
in the rearward direction.

Here is an EXCEL spread sheet of the transient build-up to steady-
state when the steady-state forward power is 200 watts and the
steady-state reflected power is 100 watts in a one-second long
lossless transmission line.

http://www.w5dxp.com/1secsgat.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3786. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 15:18:06 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fklu7fprj1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30952

Dave wrote:

>> ...
> So what does this really mean? on the surface it would tend to support the
> assertion that there is no power flow at the points where the current is
> zero, and the impedance measures is infinite. BUT there is a catch.
> ...

Only "on the surface?" Really?

Huh, I like to think the "cold" and "hot spots" in a microwave oven,
where these very standing waves are happening, is an absolute proof ...
oh yeah, now I remember--that is only my imagination too! :-D

Regards,
JS

3787. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 15:21:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <E1vbj.71466$RX.57255@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30953

Dave wrote:
> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote:
>> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've been
>> hanging around Cecil too long.
>
> ARGH! i was too nice saying that the ancient guys that started the name
> 'standing' waves didn't understand superposition, neither does everyone in
> this group! YES, superposition works in this case, why would it not work???

It was a strawman, Dave. The non-linear failures/events
described by Yuri are, by definition, not covered by
superposition which is a linear process. If Yuri had
described the superposed hot spots preceding the non-
linear failures, he would have been entirely correct.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3788. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 15:26:24 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <4fe7ff9d-fc63-4c6b-b19c-29c2b963bdaa@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30954

On 23 Dec, 00:49, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Sat, 22 Dec 2007 21:14:07 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field
> >to levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference
> >from what you are saying
>
> Hi Arthur,
>
> The difference is I have experience in the matter, you don't. All you
> have to go on are books.
>
> Let's just take one very simple example about magnetic fields and
> electrons: The Magnetron!
>
> Do you know what's in a Magnetron? I doubt it. You will have to look
> it up in one of your books, whereas I've held on in my hands while
> servicing a transmitter.
>
> So, already knowing you haven't got a clue about what is in a
> Magnetron, then I will tell you. Cathode, Anode, and Magnet - nothing
> else to get in the way.
>
> So, there you have your magnet, and it is whopping big one too with a
> whopping bloody field that goes waaaaaaaay beyond what you call
> moderate (moderate is about 12 orders of magnitude toooooo small in
> comparison!).
>
> Does this magnet rip electrons right out of the metal? It would rip
> apart the metal first before that happened. And yet electrons fly
> from Cathode to Anode ONLY when the Cathode is HEATED! What is more,
> the magnet is utterly unnecessary for those electrons to flow.
>
> Ever wonder why Cathodes (or filaments) are heated? Well, in this
> case (as in all other cases) because the Magnet doesn't have the oomph
> to pull the electrons off the cold, cold Cathode. If a magnet can't
> do it, electrons are certainly not going to jump off an antenna - not
> unless there is sufficient potential to cause corona. Even then they
> don't go very far - not even a foot. Corona doesn't measurably add to
> DX unless you are at sea signaling by semaphore.
>
> Now, can you tell us what a "work function" is? If you could, then
> this nonsense about levitating electrons would collapse.

>
> I will give you a week to do your research.   :-)
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

My point is that the element being diamagnetic and generating a
magnetic field
will displace a free electon or particle from it's surface. The force
or magnetic
field, even tho moderate, levitating the particle has a reactive force
upon the
radiator. The succession of these reaction forces puts the radiator
into oscillation
since just like a pendulum there are two discharges of energy per
cycle.
This cycle of events replicate a tank circuit which is well documented
I am not requesting that a large item be levitated but only a small
particle which
by using the parameters put forward by Gauss is now free to remove
itself
from the given arbitary field. These free electrons, of which there
are many,
are so dense that they will appear as a wave as they move away from
the near field
where they search for another diagmatic resting place. If that new
resting place
is also resonant at the same frequency then the impacts will be a
mirror image of
that which created them thus providing a medium for the transfer of
communication.

The laws of the universe are very simple in nature tho experts strive
to make them difficult
Art

3789. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 16:33:23 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <pLadnVOXxY5JEPPanZ2dnUVZ_vCknZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30955

Keith Dysart wrote:
clip ....
>
> In the setup above used for "standing waves"
> it can be seen that there is zero power in
> the line every 90 degrees back from the open
> end. At a zero power point, no energy is
> being transferred. Therefore, the forward
> and reverse waves can not be transferring
> energy across these points. Conclusion:
> forward and reverse waves do not always
> transport energy.
>
> ....Keith

Hi Keith,

You are basing this conclusion on the observation that Power = V*I, and because we can not detect V or I at some points in the standing wave, then V*I is zero at these points. Correct math, but wrong conclusion.

What you are forgetting is that power is also found from Power = V^2/Zo and Power = I^2*Zo. More accurately, on the standing wave line, Power = (V^2 + I^2)/Zo. This is why a SWR power meter detects both current and voltage from the standing wave.

This will also be true on the quarter wave stub, which is really 1/2 wave length long electrically, when you consider the time required for the wave to go from initiation to end and back to beginning point. Power is stored on the stub during the 1/2 cycle energized, and then that stored power acts to present either a high or low impedance to the next 1/2 cycle, depending upon whether the stub is shorted or open.

I think you did a very good job in building your theory. It was only at the end (where I think we need to consider additional ways of measuring power) that we disagree.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3790. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 16:51:14 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <JZudnSlSOpyfD_PanZ2dnUVZ_hCdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30956

Keith Dysart wrote:
clip......
>
> Now we know from basic electricity that Power is Volts
> times Amps, so we have:
>
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
>
> P(x,t) is the instantaneous power at any point and time
> on the line. Power being the rate of energy flow, P(x,t)
> is the instantaneous energy flow at that point and time
> on the line.
>
> If you disagree with any of the above please read no
> further and post any objections now.
>
> Good! Agreement.
>
Hi again Keith,

I would suggest that you add a caveat here. The power equation is true if the measurements are across a resistance. If we are also measuring reactive power (or reflected power), then we need to account for that.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3791. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:00:51 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <kvwbj.34193$Pv2.31653@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30957

Dave wrote:
> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
> news:8njbj.58592$eY.4842@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
>> Dave wrote:
>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>>> news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
>>>>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>>>>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current, and
>>>>> voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or
>>>>> understand superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result of
>>>>> superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no physical
>>>>> significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about power or
>>>>> energy in them since they can always be broken down into the component
>>>>> waves which make more sense to work with.
>>>>>
>>>>> Dave
>>>>>
>>>> Whoa!
>>>> No physical significance?
>>>> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up (due
>>>> to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to high SW
>>>> voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>>>>
>>>> Yuri
>>>>
>>> not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
>>> forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing'
>>> ones are just figments of your imagination.
>> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've been
>> hanging around Cecil too long.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
> ARGH! i was too nice saying that the ancient guys that started the name
> 'standing' waves didn't understand superposition, neither does everyone in
> this group! YES, superposition works in this case, why would it not work???
>
>
Evidently, you haven't done enough reading. Yuri is right this time.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3792. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:24:27 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <XbednTPNBNxWBPPanZ2dnUVZ_oWdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30958

Roger wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> clip ....
>>
>> In the setup above used for "standing waves"
>> it can be seen that there is zero power in
>> the line every 90 degrees back from the open
>> end. At a zero power point, no energy is
>> being transferred. Therefore, the forward
>> and reverse waves can not be transferring
>> energy across these points. Conclusion:
>> forward and reverse waves do not always
>> transport energy.
>>
>> ....Keith
>
> Hi Keith,
>
> You are basing this conclusion on the observation that Power = V*I, and
> because we can not detect V or I at some points in the standing wave,
> then V*I is zero at these points. Correct math, but wrong conclusion.
>
> What you are forgetting is that power is also found from Power = V^2/Zo
> and Power = I^2*Zo. More accurately, on the standing wave line,
> Power = (V^2 + I^2)/Zo. This is why a SWR power meter detects both
> current and voltage from the standing wave.
>
> This will also be true on the quarter wave stub, which is really 1/2
> wave length long electrically, when you consider the time required for
> the wave to go from initiation to end and back to beginning point. Power
> is stored on the stub during the 1/2 cycle energized, and then that
> stored power acts to present either a high or low impedance to the next
> 1/2 cycle, depending upon whether the stub is shorted or open.
>
> I think you did a very good job in building your theory. It was only at
> the end (where I think we need to consider additional ways of measuring
> power) that we disagree.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB
>
Haste makes waste, and errors as well. The standing wave power
equation is incorrect. It should read "Power = V^2 / Zo + I^2 * Zo"

Sorry for any inconvenience, and for the several postings it will probably stimulate.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3793. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:27:27 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <3Uwbj.9477$_o6.6702@trndny06>
Source record: 30959

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:kvwbj.34193$Pv2.31653@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> Dave wrote:
>> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
>> news:8njbj.58592$eY.4842@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
>>> Dave wrote:
>>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>>>> news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
>>>>>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>>>>>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current,
>>>>>> and voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or
>>>>>> understand superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result
>>>>>> of superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no
>>>>>> physical significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about
>>>>>> power or energy in them since they can always be broken down into the
>>>>>> component waves which make more sense to work with.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Dave
>>>>>>
>>>>> Whoa!
>>>>> No physical significance?
>>>>> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up
>>>>> (due to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to
>>>>> high SW voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>>>>>
>>>>> Yuri
>>>>>
>>>> not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
>>>> forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing'
>>>> ones are just figments of your imagination.
>>> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've
>>> been hanging around Cecil too long.
>>> 73,
>>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>>
>> ARGH! i was too nice saying that the ancient guys that started the name
>> 'standing' waves didn't understand superposition, neither does everyone
>> in this group! YES, superposition works in this case, why would it not
>> work???
> Evidently, you haven't done enough reading. Yuri is right this time.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

Yuri is trying to say that standing waves have real power, they do not. I have shown that in my last big post on here. The one part he properly states is that the effects are due to standing wave voltage. The voltage is indeed real, as i have said. you can measure the 'standing' wave voltage, that has been known for a long time... but the effects are NOT due to power in standing waves.

3794. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:50:09 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <ldxbj.308359$kj1.192036@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30960

Dave wrote:

[tons of utter crap deleted]

> So what do you take away from this?
> 1. Standing waves have no physical significance, they do not represent power
> or energy, they do not obey ohms law, they are ONLY a result of
> superposition of the voltage and/or current waves in the line.
> 2. can you measure standing waves? Yes, of course. that is how they got
> their name, you could measure them and they didn't seem to move on the line.
> but this is only because simple measurement tools can't distinguish the
> forward and reflected components that make them up.
> 3. if you want to talk about power and energy you MUST use the individual
> traveling waves.
>

"Dave"

It appears to be useful that you choose to be anonymous. Otherwise it might be embarrassing.

Rather than all of that handwaving nonsense about Ohm's Law and such, why don't you show us how standing waves fail to satisfy the Maxwell equations?

So what do you take away from this?

Standing waves and traveling waves have equal legitimacy. There are many cases where multiple model descriptions completely capture the physical reality. There is no reason to say that one description is more fundamental than the other.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3795. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:53:27 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <rgxbj.4208$pi7.2076@trndny02>
Source record: 30961

"Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
news:ldxbj.308359$kj1.192036@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
> Dave wrote:
>
>
> [tons of utter crap deleted]
>
>> So what do you take away from this?
>> 1. Standing waves have no physical significance, they do not represent
>> power or energy, they do not obey ohms law, they are ONLY a result of
>> superposition of the voltage and/or current waves in the line.
>> 2. can you measure standing waves? Yes, of course. that is how they got
>> their name, you could measure them and they didn't seem to move on the
>> line. but this is only because simple measurement tools can't distinguish
>> the forward and reflected components that make them up.
>> 3. if you want to talk about power and energy you MUST use the individual
>> traveling waves.
>>
>
> "Dave"
>
> It appears to be useful that you choose to be anonymous. Otherwise it
> might be embarrassing.
>
> Rather than all of that handwaving nonsense about Ohm's Law and such, why
> don't you show us how standing waves fail to satisfy the Maxwell
> equations?
>
> So what do you take away from this?
>
> Standing waves and traveling waves have equal legitimacy. There are many
> cases where multiple model descriptions completely capture the physical
> reality. There is no reason to say that one description is more
> fundamental than the other.
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

'standing' voltage and current waves DO satisfy maxwell's equations, ohm's
law, and superposition. you have failed completely to see my point, its
power waves that are the illegitimate children and must be bansished
forever. maxwell's equations are overkill for this exercise, ohm's law and
the simple power equations are all that is necesary to show the

inconsistency, why muddle it with details. after all if you can't understand ohms law and calculate power properly you have no hope of understanding maxwell.

3796. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:56:58 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Kjxbj.9894$HQ6.7569@trndny01>
Source record: 30962

> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
> news:ldxbj.308359$kj1.192036@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>> It appears to be useful that you choose to be anonymous. Otherwise it
>> might be embarrassing.

i prefer to limit the exposure of my email address to limit spam and direct email outside of the group. if you really want to know who i am use your great deductive skills and figure it out.

3797. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 17:59:37 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <dmxbj.71893$MJ6.40447@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30963

Cecil Moore wrote:

[big snip]

> The *only* energy in a transmission line with standing waves is EM
> energy. Standing wave energy does NOT meet the definition of EM
> energy. Therefore, standing waves may be a useful math model but
> that model has a built in technical contradiction when forced
> upon reality.
>

Cecil,

Where do you get so many goofy ideas? Do you have any references at all that support your contention that standing wave energy does not meet the definition of EM energy? I have been in the wave business professionally for about 40 years, and I have read many technical papers, reference books, and text books. I have yet to encounter anything that indicated the inferior nature of standing waves in the energy community.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3798. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 18:02:01 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <toxbj.71898$MJ6.29195@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30964

Dave wrote:
> "Gene Fuller" <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net> wrote in message
> news:ldxbj.308359$kj1.192036@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net...
>> Dave wrote:
>>
>>
>> [tons of utter crap deleted]
>>
>>> So what do you take away from this?
>>> 1. Standing waves have no physical significance, they do not represent
>>> power or energy, they do not obey ohms law, they are ONLY a result of
>>> superposition of the voltage and/or current waves in the line.
>>> 2. can you measure standing waves? Yes, of course. that is how they got
>>> their name, you could measure them and they didn't seem to move on the
>>> line. but this is only because simple measurement tools can't distinguish
>>> the forward and reflected components that make them up.
>>> 3. if you want to talk about power and energy you MUST use the individual
>>> traveling waves.
>>>
>> "Dave"
>>
>> It appears to be useful that you choose to be anonymous. Otherwise it
>> might be embarrassing.
>>
>> Rather than all of that handwaving nonsense about Ohm's Law and such, why
>> don't you show us how standing waves fail to satisfy the Maxwell
>> equations?
>>
>> So what do you take away from this?
>>
>> Standing waves and traveling waves have equal legitimacy. There are many
>> cases where multiple model descriptions completely capture the physical
>> reality. There is no reason to say that one description is more
>> fundamental than the other.
>>
>> 73,
>> Gene
>> W4SZ
>
> 'standing' voltage and current waves DO satisfy maxwell's equations, ohm's
> law, and superposition. you have failed completely to see my point, its
> power waves that are the illegitimate children and must be bansished
> forever. maxwell's equations are overkill for this exercise, ohm's law and
> the simple power equations are all that is necesary to show the

> inconsistency, why muddle it with details. after all if you can't
> understand ohms law and calculate power properly you have no hope of
> understanding maxwell.
>
>
>

"Power waves" is a standing joke around here. The last person to
seriously consider such things is Cecil, and he now denies ever saying such.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3799. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 19:29:07 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga>
Source record: 30965

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:3Uwbj.9477$_o6.6702@trndny06...
>
> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
> news:kvwbj.34193$Pv2.31653@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
>> Dave wrote:
>>> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
>>> news:8njbj.58592$eY.4842@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net...
>>>> Dave wrote:
>>>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>>>>> news:wLebj.3$BX2.2@newsfe12.lga...
>>>>>> the REAL answer is that the 'standing' wave is a creation of
>>>>>> experimenters 100 years ago who didn't have the impedance, current,
>>>>>> and voltage measurement tools we have today, and didn't know of or
>>>>>> understand superposition. 'standing' waves are nothing but a result
>>>>>> of superposition of the forward and reflected waves, they have no
>>>>>> physical significance beyond that. it is worthless to talk about
>>>>>> power or energy in them since they can always be broken down into
>>>>>> the component waves which make more sense to work with.
>>>>>>
>>>>>> Dave
>>>>>>
>>>>> Whoa!
>>>>> No physical significance?
>>>>> Like there is no frying the Hustler loading coil from the bottom up
>>>>> (due to standing wave current) or corona flames from the tip (due to
>>>>> high SW voltage) when applying a bit of "worthless" power?
>>>>>
>>>>> Yuri
>>>>>
>>>> not due to 'standing' waves... that is due to the superposition of the
>>>> forward and reflected waves. They are the real waves, the 'standing'
>>>> ones are just figments of your imagination.
>>> Superposition doesn't work in the environment Yuri described. You've
>>> been hanging around Cecil too long.
>>> 73,
>>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>>>
>>> ARGH! i was too nice saying that the ancient guys that started the name
>>> 'standing' waves didn't understand superposition, neither does everyone
>>> in this group! YES, superposition works in this case, why would it not
>>> work???
>> Evidently, you haven't done enough reading. Yuri is right this time.
>> 73,

>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
> Yuri is trying to say that standing waves have real power, they do not. I
> have shown that in my last big post on here. The one part he properly
> states is that the effects are due to standing wave voltage. The voltage
> is indeed real, as i have said. you can measure the 'standing' wave
> voltage, that has been known for a long time... but the effects are NOT
> due to power in standing waves.
>
So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no standing wave current and therefore no power associated with current???

OK, explain to me where I went wrong.
Back to our standing wave quarter wave coil loaded antenna, aka Hustler 80m mobile whip.
I understand that it is standing wave resonant antenna, with maximum current at the base and maximum voltage at the tip, in between sinusoidal distribution of them. Inserted loading coil exhibits decrease of the current along the coil, diminishing at the top, even if W8JI et other gurus do not believe so.
W9UCW measured the current (standing wave) at top of the coil to be about 40 - 60% less than on the bottom.
K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of the coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more power to be dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the higher current there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2). This is in perfect agreement with W9UCW measurements.
So the way I understand it, forward wave is reflected off the tip, reflected wave on the way back superimposes with forward wave, creates standing wave, which at any point can be measured and has current and voltage magnitudes proportional to their position on the radiator.
They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance, voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is radiated. The larger the current containing portion, the better antenna efficiency.
Where am I wrong?
I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in standing wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil and tip burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing wave voltage at the tip.
Antenna (quarter wave) radiator is a standing wave circuit exhibiting the above properties, if the formulas say it ain't so......

Merry Christmas to al believers and unbelievers!

Yuri, K3BU

3800. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 19:34:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28730-476EB859-691@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30966

Keith Dsart wrote:
"Therefore, the forward and reverse waves can not be transferring energy across these points."

A wave is defined as a progressive vibrational disturbance propagated through a medium, such as air, without progress or advance of the parts or particles themselves, as in the transmission of sound, light, and an electromagnetic field. Light, for example, is also calld luminous or radiant energy. Sound and radio waves are also examples of energy in motion.

Waves in motion are transporting energy no matter how their constituents seem to add at a particular point.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3801. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 20:18:26 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <mozbj.844$si6.691@trndny08>
Source record: 30967

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga...
> So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no
> standing wave current and therefore no power associated with current???

i am saying that there is standing wave voltage, and standing wave current, but there is no physical sense in multiplying them to calculate a power. hence the concept of standing power waves is meaningless.

>
> K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of the
> coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more power to be
> dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the higher current
> there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2). This is in perfect

right R*I^2 makes perfect sense. you are talking about ONLY the current standing wave which makes perfectly good sense. and the R*I^2 losses associated with it make perfect sense. BUT, resistive losses ARE NOT a result of power in the standing wave, they are resistive lossed resulting from the current. remember the initial assumptions of my analysis, a LOSSLESS line, hence there are not resistive losses. If this requirement is changed then you can start to talk about resistive heating at current maximums and all the havoc that can cause.

> They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance,
> voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is radiated.
> The larger the current containing portion, the better antenna efficiency.
> Where am I wrong?

again on the voltage, it is exactly analogous to the current above. voltage waves capacitively coupled to a neon bulb are losses and not covered in my statements. But again note, that type of measurement is measuring the peak voltage of the voltage standing wave, and any power dissipated is sampled from that wave and is not a measure of power in the standing wave.

> I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in standing
> wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil and tip
> burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing wave
> voltage at the tip.

YOU HAVE IT RIGHT! the standing wave current causes heating. the standing wave voltage causes corona. but neither one represents POWER in the standing waves.

remember the relationship that must apply within the coax. and can be extended to antennas, though it gets real messy taking into account the radiated part and the change in capacitance and inductance along the length

of the radiating elements.

P=V^2/Z0=I^2*Z0

now remember that you only have to look at one or the other and at all times the relationship in each wave must obey V=I*Z0.

Now consider the infamous shorted coax. at the shorted end the voltage standing wave is always ZERO, by your logic the power would always be zero at that point, but how can that be?? conversly, at a point where the current standing wave is always zero there can be no power in the standing wave, but at that point the voltage is a maximum so would say the power was a maximum... an obvious contradiction.

3802. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 21:21:03 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23303-476ED13F-545@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30969

Art wrote:
"My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field to levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference from what you are saying."

Moderate fields make free electrons move moderately within and on the surface of conductors.

Electron emission requires more energy than does conduction. Conduction produces a magnetic field which can produce an electric field, etc., etc., etc..

No threshold must be exceeded to produce radiation from an antenna. The weakest received signal must cause at least 50% of its received carrier power to be re-radiated from an antenna of good conductivity.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3803. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 21:34:13 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <svAbj.779$8w4.363@newsfe12.lga>
Source record: 30968

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:mozbj.844$si6.691@trndny08...
>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga...
>> So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no
>> standing wave current and therefore no power associated with current???
>
> i am saying that there is standing wave voltage, and standing wave
> current, but there is no physical sense in multiplying them to calculate a
> power. hence the concept of standing power waves is meaningless.
>
>>
>> K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of the
>> coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more power to be
>> dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the higher current
>> there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2). This is in perfect
>
> right R*I^2 makes perfect sense. you are talking about ONLY the current
> standing wave which makes perfectly good sense. and the R*I^2 losses
> associated with it make perfect sense. BUT, resistive losses ARE NOT a
> result of power in the standing wave, they are resistive lossed resulting
> from the current. remember the initial assumptions of my analysis, a
> LOSSLESS line, hence there are not resistive losses. If this requirement
> is changed then you can start to talk about resistive heating at current
> maximums and all the havoc that can cause.
>
>> They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance,
>> voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is radiated.
>> The larger the current containing portion, the better antenna efficiency.
>> Where am I wrong?
>
> again on the voltage, it is exactly analogous to the current above.
> voltage waves capacitively coupled to a neon bulb are losses and not
> covered in my statements. But again note, that type of measurement is
> measuring the peak voltage of the voltage standing wave, and any power
> dissipated is sampled from that wave and is not a measure of power in the
> standing wave.
>
>> I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in
>> standing wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil
>> and tip burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing
>> wave voltage at the tip.
>

> YOU HAVE IT RIGHT! the standing wave current causes heating. the
> standing wave voltage causes corona. but neither one represents POWER in
> the standing waves.
>

So we have better than perpetual motion case - we can cause heating without consuming power. I better get patent for this before Artsie gets it! There must be some equilibrium somewhere.

...like, there is standing wave current, there standing wave voltage, but no standing wave and no power in it?

Richard, wake up your english majorettes and snort it out :-)

> remember the relationship that must apply within the coax. and can be
> extended to antennas, though it gets real messy taking into account the
> radiated part and the change in capacitance and inductance along the
> length of the radiating elements.
>
> P=V^2/Z0=I^2*Z0
>
> now remember that you only have to look at one or the other and at all
> times the relationship in each wave must obey V=I*Z0.
>
> Now consider the infamous shorted coax. at the shorted end the voltage
> standing wave is always ZERO, by your logic the power would always be zero
> at that point, but how can that be?? conversly, at a point where the
> current standing wave is always zero there can be no power in the standing
> wave, but at that point the voltage is a maximum so would say the power
> was a maximum... an obvious contradiction.
>

I know one thing, when standing wave current is high, I get loses in the resistance, wires heating up - power being used.
When standing wave voltage is high, I get dielectric loses, insulation heats up and melts - power being used, ergo there is a power in standing wave and is demonstrated by certain magnitude of current and voltage at particular distance and P = U x I. I don't know what you are feeding your standing wave antennas, but I am pumping power into them and some IS radiated, some lost in the resistive or dielectric loses.

73 Yuri

3804. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 21:40:35 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <fkmkknth1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30970

>>
> Evidently, you haven't done enough reading. Yuri is right this time.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

Whoaaaa!
When wasn't Yuri right? :-)))))

Yuri, da BUm

3805. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 22:00:20 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <UTAbj.1170$OH6.803@trndny03>
Source record: 30971

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:svAbj.779$8w4.363@newsfe12.lga...
>
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:mozbj.844$si6.691@trndny08...
>>
>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>> news:aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga...
>>> So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no
>>> standing wave current and therefore no power associated with current???
>>
>> i am saying that there is standing wave voltage, and standing wave
>> current, but there is no physical sense in multiplying them to calculate
>> a power. hence the concept of standing power waves is meaningless.
>>
>>>
>>> K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of the
>>> coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more power to
>>> be dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the higher
>>> current there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2). This is in
>>> perfect
>>
>> right R*I^2 makes perfect sense. you are talking about ONLY the current
>> standing wave which makes perfectly good sense. and the R*I^2 losses
>> associated with it make perfect sense. BUT, resistive losses ARE NOT a
>> result of power in the standing wave, they are resistive lossed resulting
>> from the current. remember the initial assumptions of my analysis, a
>> LOSSLESS line, hence there are not resistive losses. If this requirement
>> is changed then you can start to talk about resistive heating at current
>> maximums and all the havoc that can cause.
>>
>>> They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance,
>>> voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is radiated.
>>> The larger the current containing portion, the better antenna
>>> efficiency.
>>> Where am I wrong?
>>
>> again on the voltage, it is exactly analogous to the current above.
>> voltage waves capacitively coupled to a neon bulb are losses and not
>> covered in my statements. But again note, that type of measurement is
>> measuring the peak voltage of the voltage standing wave, and any power
>> dissipated is sampled from that wave and is not a measure of power in the
>> standing wave.
>>

>>> I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in
>>> standing wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil
>>> and tip burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing
>>> wave voltage at the tip.
>>
>> YOU HAVE IT RIGHT! the standing wave current causes heating. the
>> standing wave voltage causes corona. but neither one represents POWER in
>> the standing waves.
>>
>
> So we have better than perpetual motion case - we can cause heating
> without consuming power. I better get patent for this before Artsie gets
> it! There must be some equilibrium somewhere.
>
> ...like, there is standing wave current, there standing wave voltage, but
> no standing wave and no power in it?
>
> Richard, wake up your english majorettes and snort it out :-)
>
>
>> remember the relationship that must apply within the coax. and can be
>> extended to antennas, though it gets real messy taking into account the
>> radiated part and the change in capacitance and inductance along the
>> length of the radiating elements.
>>
>> P=V^2/Z0=I^2*Z0
>>
>> now remember that you only have to look at one or the other and at all
>> times the relationship in each wave must obey V=I*Z0.
>>
>> Now consider the infamous shorted coax. at the shorted end the voltage
>> standing wave is always ZERO, by your logic the power would always be
>> zero at that point, but how can that be?? conversly, at a point where
>> the current standing wave is always zero there can be no power in the
>> standing wave, but at that point the voltage is a maximum so would say
>> the power was a maximum... an obvious contradiction.
>>
>
> I know one thing, when standing wave current is high, I get loses in the
> resistance, wires heating up - power being used.
> When standing wave voltage is high, I get dielectric loses, insulation
> heats up and melts - power being used, ergo there is a power in standing
> wave and is demonstrated by certain magnitude of current and voltage at
> particular distance and P = U x I. I don't know what you are feeding your
> standing wave antennas, but I am pumping power into them and some IS
> radiated, some lost in the resistive or dielectric loses.
>
> 73 Yuri
>
>

you are SO CLOSE... open your eyes, turn off your preconceived notions and read what i wrote again slowly and carefully.

FIRST remember the assumption was a LOSSLESS line so there are no dielectric or resistive losses. But this is only useful because it makes it easier to see that the power given by V*I in the standing waves doesn't make sense.

YOU ARE CORRECT when you say that the R*I^2 loss is REAL... and YOU ARE CORRECT when you say the V^2/R loss in dielectric is REAL.

Where you lose it is that the V*I for the standing waves is not correct... this is because V and I are related to each other and you can't apply superposition to a non-linear relationship. If you think you have a way to do it then please take the given conditions of a lossless transmission line, shorted at the end, in sinusoidal steady state, and write the equation for power in the standing wave at 1/4 and 1/2 a wavelength from the shorted end of the line.

3806. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 22:49:42 UTC
From: Walter Maxwell <walt@w2du.com>
Message-ID: <q1ptm39hq9o9km4cg1hvmf2ba5dhq60uc6@4ax.com>
Source record: 30972

On Sun, 23 Dec 2007 13:34:49 -0600, richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Keith Dsart wrote:
>"Therefore, the forward and reverse waves can not be transferring energy
>across these points."
>
>A wave is defined as a progressive vibrational disturbance propagated
>through a medium, such as air, without progress or advance of the parts
>or particles themselves, as in the transmission of sound, light, and an
>electromagnetic field. Light, for example, is also calld luminous or
>radiant energy. Sound and radio waves are also examples of energy in
>motion.
>
>Waves in motion are transporting energy no matter how their constituents
>seem to add at a particular point.
>
>Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

It appears to me that even with all the successive posts on the subject of power in the standing wave, you all
seem to be missing the ingredient that proves why there is no useable power in the standing wave. It is
because the current and voltage in the standing wave are 90ï¿½ out of phase. Multiplying E x I under this
condition results in zero power.

In addition to another comment above that implies that reflected power is reactive power, this is not
true--reflected power is as real as forward power. The only differences are that they are traversing in
opposite directions, and that while the voltage and current travel in phase in the forward direction, they are
traveling 180ï¿½ out of phase in the rearward direction. Multiplying voltage and current while 180ï¿½ different in
phase results in the same power as when they are in phase.

Walt, W2DU

3807. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-23 23:02:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <aaee73d2-3a9c-434d-a166-ff35a4375324@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30973

On 23 Dec, 13:21, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field to
> levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference from what you
> are saying."

>
> Moderate fields make free electrons move moderately within and on the
> surface of conductors.

Pardon me but when a free electron or particle is resting on a
diamagnetic surface
in a electromagnetic field it moves ONLY in a directionm at right
angles to the
diagmatic surface and no other direction until the electro magnetic
field diminishes. The phrase" within and on a surface is somewhat
inaccurate"

Art
>
snip
regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3808. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 01:21:11 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mu2cb8vkv5453@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30974

There's been a lot of confusion between average and instantaneous power. Let me try to clarify a little.

Keith Dysart wrote:
> . . .
> Now power is really interesting. Recall that
>
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
> . . .

This is correct. Cecil and others have often muddled things by considering only average power, and by doing this, important information is lost. (As was the case of the statistician who drowned crossing a creek whose average depth was only two feet.)

Roger wrote:
>
> I would suggest that you add a caveat here. The power equation is true
> if the measurements are across a resistance. If we are also measuring
> reactive power (or reflected power), then we need to account for that.

And here's where one of the common errors occurs. The fundamental equation given by Keith does "account for" reactive power. If I(t) and V(t) are sinusoidal in quadrature, for example, then V(t) * I(t) is a sinusoidal function (at twice the frequency of V or I), with zero offset. This tells us that for half the time, energy is moving in one direction, and for the other half the time, energy is moving in the opposite direction. The average power is zero, so there is no net movement of energy over an integral number of cycles. This is what is called "reactive power".

On the other hand, if V(t) and I(t) are in phase, the product is again a sinusoid with twice the frequency of V or I, but this time with an offset equal to half the peak value of V times the peak value of I. What this tells us is that energy is always moving in the same direction, although its rate (the power) increases and decreases -- clear to zero, in fact, for an instant -- over a cycle. The average power equals this offset. So here the "reactive power" is zero. I've described this as energy "sloshing back and forth", which Cecil has taken great delight in disparaging. But that's exactly what it does, as the fundamental equations clearly show.

When V(t) and I(t) are at other relative angles, the result will still be the sinusoid at twice the frequency of V and I, but with an amount of "DC" offset corresponding to the net or average power and therefore the average rate of energy flow. The periodic up and down cycles represent

energy moving back and forth around that net value.

No additional equation or correction is needed to fully describe the power or the energy flow, or to calculate "real" (average) power or "reactive power".

A careful look at what the power and energy are doing on an instantaneous basis is essential to understanding what the energy flow actually is in a transmission line. Attempting to ignore this cyclic movement and looking only at average power can lead to some incorrect conclusions and the necessity to invent non-existent phenomena (such as waves bouncing off each other) in order to hold the flawed theory together.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3809. OF INTEREST TO SOME

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 01:50:24 UTC
From: Howard W3CQH <hsgorden@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <77idneLrHdsFkvLanZ2dnUVZ_gOdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30975

Space Weather News for Dec. 23, 2007
http://spaceweather.com

MOON AND MARS: At sunset on Sunday, Dec. 23rd, the full Moon and Mars will rise in the east less than two degrees apart. So close together, the two brightest objects in the evening sky look absolutely dynamite. The display will be visible all night long, even from brightly lit cities, and requires no telescope to enjoy.

URSID UPDATE: Observers in Europe report a modest outburst of Ursid meteors last night. The intensity and timing of the flurry is in good accord with predictions that Earth would run into a stream of dust from Comet 8P/Tuttle on Dec. 22nd. Now that the meteor shower is over, attention turns to the comet itself. After a 13.6 year absence, 8P/Tuttle is once again traveling through the inner solar system. At closest approach to Earth on Jan. 1st and 2nd, 2008, the comet, will brighten to 5th or 6th magnitude--a fine target for backyard telescopes and digital cameras.

3810. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 01:50:47 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkn39obfi1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30976

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>> ...
> This is correct. Cecil and others have often muddled things by
> considering only average power, and by doing this, important information
> is lost. (As was the case of the statistician who drowned crossing a
> creek whose average depth was only two feet.)
> ...

This:
2. Microwave ovens use standing waves to cook food. This means that
nodes, where the amplitude is zero (where the wave crosses the x-axis),
remain at nearly fixed locations in the oven, and cooking won't occur at
those locations.

From here:
http://faculty.fortlewis.edu/tyler_c/classes/218/lab_microwave.htm

Now, you can argue that any damn way you wish, but "standing waves of no
power" is a myth for idiots!

Regards,
JS

3811. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 02:27:09 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <4OEbj.3482$8w4.2204@newsfe12.lga>
Source record: 30977

```
"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:UTAbj.1170$OH6.803@trndny03...
>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:svAbj.779$8w4.363@newsfe12.lga...
>>
>> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>> news:mozbj.844$si6.691@trndny08...
>>>
>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>>> news:aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga...
>>>> So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no
>>>> standing wave current and therefore no power associated with current???
>>>
>>> i am saying that there is standing wave voltage, and standing wave
>>> current, but there is no physical sense in multiplying them to calculate
>>> a power. hence the concept of standing power waves is meaningless.
>>>
>>>>
>>>> K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of
>>>> the coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more power
>>>> to be dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the higher
>>>> current there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2). This is in
>>>> perfect
>>>
>>> right R*I^2 makes perfect sense. you are talking about ONLY the current
>>> standing wave which makes perfectly good sense. and the R*I^2 losses
>>> associated with it make perfect sense. BUT, resistive losses ARE NOT a
>>> result of power in the standing wave, they are resistive lossed
>>> resulting from the current. remember the initial assumptions of my
>>> analysis, a LOSSLESS line, hence there are not resistive losses. If
>>> this requirement is changed then you can start to talk about resistive
>>> heating at current maximums and all the havoc that can cause.
>>>
>>>> They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance,
>>>> voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is radiated.
>>>> The larger the current containing portion, the better antenna
>>>> efficiency.
>>>> Where am I wrong?
>>>
>>> again on the voltage, it is exactly analogous to the current above.
>>> voltage waves capacitively coupled to a neon bulb are losses and not
>>> covered in my statements. But again note, that type of measurement is
>>> measuring the peak voltage of the voltage standing wave, and any power
```

>>> dissipated is sampled from that wave and is not a measure of power in
>>> the standing wave.
>>>
>>>> I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in
>>>> standing wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil
>>>> and tip burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing
>>>> wave voltage at the tip.
>>>
>>> YOU HAVE IT RIGHT! the standing wave current causes heating. the
>>> standing wave voltage causes corona. but neither one represents POWER
>>> in the standing waves.
>>>
>>
>> So we have better than perpetual motion case - we can cause heating
>> without consuming power. I better get patent for this before Artsie gets
>> it! There must be some equilibrium somewhere.
>>
>> ...like, there is standing wave current, there standing wave voltage, but
>> no standing wave and no power in it?
>>
>> Richard, wake up your english majorettes and snort it out :-)
>>
>>
>>> remember the relationship that must apply within the coax. and can be
>>> extended to antennas, though it gets real messy taking into account the
>>> radiated part and the change in capacitance and inductance along the
>>> length of the radiating elements.
>>>
>>> P=V^2/Z0=I^2*Z0
>>>
>>> now remember that you only have to look at one or the other and at all
>>> times the relationship in each wave must obey V=I*Z0.
>>>
>>> Now consider the infamous shorted coax. at the shorted end the voltage
>>> standing wave is always ZERO, by your logic the power would always be
>>> zero at that point, but how can that be?? conversly, at a point where
>>> the current standing wave is always zero there can be no power in the
>>> standing wave, but at that point the voltage is a maximum so would say
>>> the power was a maximum... an obvious contradiction.
>>>
>>
>> I know one thing, when standing wave current is high, I get loses in the
>> resistance, wires heating up - power being used.
>> When standing wave voltage is high, I get dielectric loses, insulation
>> heats up and melts - power being used, ergo there is a power in standing
>> wave and is demonstrated by certain magnitude of current and voltage at
>> particular distance and P = U x I. I don't know what you are feeding your
>> standing wave antennas, but I am pumping power into them and some IS
>> radiated, some lost in the resistive or dielectric loses.
>>

>> 73 Yuri
>>
>>
>
> you are SO CLOSE... open your eyes, turn off your preconceived notions and
> read what i wrote again slowly and carefully.
>
> FIRST remember the assumption was a LOSSLESS line so there are no
> dielectric or resistive losses. But this is only useful because it makes
> it easier to see that the power given by V*I in the standing waves doesn't
> make sense.
>
> YOU ARE CORRECT when you say that the R*I^2 loss is REAL... and YOU ARE
> CORRECT when you say the V^2/R loss in dielectric is REAL.
>
> Where you lose it is that the V*I for the standing waves is not correct...
> this is because V and I are related to each other and you can't apply
> superposition to a non-linear relationship. If you think you have a way
> to do it then please take the given conditions of a lossless transmission
> line, shorted at the end, in sinusoidal steady state, and write the
> equation for power in the standing wave at 1/4 and 1/2 a wavelength from
> the shorted end of the line.
>

So let me get this straight:
I describe real antenna situation, which is a standing wave circuit, with
real heating of the coil, which is consuming power demonstrably proportional
to the amount of standing wave current.
You are not answering rest of my argument.
You bring in lossless transmission line to argue that there can not be power
and no standing waves.
I still don't get it.

73 Yuri

3812. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 02:52:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mu7ni1ts9t8a8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30978

Roger wrote:
>>
>> What you are forgetting is that power is also found from Power = V^2/Zo
>> and Power = I^2*Zo. More accurately, on the standing wave line,
>> Power = (V^2 + I^2)/Zo. This is why a SWR power meter detects both
>> current and voltage from the standing wave.
>>
>> This will also be true on the quarter wave stub, which is really 1/2
>> wave length long electrically, when you consider the time required for
>> the wave to go from initiation to end and back to beginning point.
>> Power is stored on the stub during the 1/2 cycle energized, and then
>> that stored power acts to present either a high or low impedance to
>> the next 1/2 cycle, depending upon whether the stub is shorted or open.
>>
>> I think you did a very good job in building your theory. It was only
>> at the end (where I think we need to consider additional ways of
>> measuring power) that we disagree.
>>
>> 73, Roger, W7WKB
>>
> Haste makes waste, and errors as well. The standing wave power
> equation is incorrect. It should read "Power = V^2 / Zo + I^2 * Zo"
>
> Sorry for any inconvenience, and for the several postings it will
> probably stimulate.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB

Sorry, neither is correct.

Z0 is the ratio of V to I of a traveling wave. It's not the ratio of V to I of the total of a forward and reverse wave (which has been carelessly called "the standing wave" in this thread). If you want to calculate power as V^2 / R or I^2 * R, you have to use Re(V/I) as the value of R -- then you will, as you must, get the same result using V * I, I^2 * R, or V^2 / R. As any text can tell you, the value of Z (ratio of V to I) varies along a line which has reflected waves (i.e., has a standing wave). If you use Z0 for the calculation in those cases, you get results which have no meaning or physical significance.

V^2 / R + I^2 * R doesn't give power, using either Z0 or V/I as R. I'm curious as to where that equation came from or how it was derived.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3813. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 03:00:00 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mu85ie7ofs33a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30979

Hi Walt,

I'm a little confused here. I hope you can straighten me out.

Walter Maxwell wrote:
>
> It appears to me that even with all the successive posts on the subject of power in the standing wave, you all
> seem to be missing the ingredient that proves why there is no useable power in the standing wave. It is
> because the current and voltage in the standing wave are 90ï¿½ out of phase. Multiplying E x I under this
> condition results in zero power.

I've always regarded a "standing wave" as being a description of the envelope caused by the interference between forward and reverse traveling waves. But you're saying there are currents and voltages "in" the standing wave. Are you referring to the total current and voltage at any point along the line? If so, why are they always in quadrature? Certainly, the total V and I are in quadrature if the line is terminated by an open, short, or purely reactive load. But not in any other case. Or do you regard a line as having a "standing wave" with its own voltage and current which are different from the total V and I? If so, how do you define a "standing wave"? Are there separate equations for "standing wave" V and I that are different than for total V and I?

> . . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3814. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:33:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <tEGbj.34644$Pv2.14484@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30980

Dave wrote:
> you can measure the 'standing' wave voltage,
> that has been known for a long time... but the effects are NOT due to power
> in standing waves.

Are the effects due to energy in the standing waves?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3815. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:38:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%IGbj.32461$JD.12564@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30981

Roger wrote:
> Haste makes waste, and errors as well. The standing wave power
> equation is incorrect. It should read "Power = V^2 / Zo + I^2 * Zo"

I'm afraid you will find that those are the equations for
power associated with a traveling wave. Actually should be
Power = V^2/Z0 = I^2*A0. There is no net power transfer
associated with a standing wave. For a pure standing wave,
V*I*cos(A) = 0 watts.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3816. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:47:17 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A10A08E34570nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 30983

Walter Maxwell <walt@w2du.com> wrote in
news:q1ptm39hq9o9km4cg1hvmf2ba5dhq60uc6@4ax.com:

...
> It appears to me that even with all the successive posts on the
> subject of power in the standing wave, you all seem to be missing the
> ingredient that proves why there is no useable power in the standing
> wave. It is because the current and voltage in the standing wave are
> 90° out of phase. Multiplying E x I under this condition results in
> zero power.

Walt,

I am trying to make sense of this and the first issue is what you mean by the term "standing wave".

The only meaning that seems possible is that it is the magnitude of the time alternating voltage or current at some displacement along the transmission line.

If that is the meaning, then the situation you describe of 90° phase difference between E and I is rather specific, it can only occur with a distortionless line AND a load that is (s/c OR o/c OR purely reactive).

Is that the case?

If so, should you have stated the assumptions and how does the case you discuss help in explanation of general principles?

>
> In addition to another comment above that implies that reflected power
> is reactive power, this is not true--reflected power is as real as
> forward power. The only differences are that they are traversing in
> opposite directions, and that while the voltage and current travel in
> phase in the forward direction, they are traveling 180° out of phase
> in the rearward direction. Multiplying voltage and current while 180°
> different in phase results in the same power as when they are in
> phase.

You seem to be inferring that it is legitimate (in a general sense) to calculate the power of forward and reflected waves as voltage times current (eg Vf*If).

Isn't the instantaneous power at a point a function of time, and it is p(t)=v(t)*i(t) and the expansion of that equals Vf*If-Vr*Ir ONLY when the other two terms of the expansion cancel, and that is the special case of a distortionless line.

Are you illustrating general principles with a special case without stating the underlying assumptions.

Why is it that so many attempts to explain transmission line behaviour, particularly regarding real and imaginary components of power at a point, aren't consistent with basic AC circuit theory?

Owen

3817. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:47:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%RGbj.32463$JD.11890@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30982

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Where do you get so many goofy ideas? Do you have any references at all
> that support your contention that standing wave energy does not meet the
> definition of EM energy? I have been in the wave business professionally
> for about 40 years, and I have read many technical papers, reference
> books, and text books. I have yet to encounter anything that indicated
> the inferior nature of standing waves in the energy community.

I guess the authors of the textbooks never thought anyone
would be so ignorant as to believe that EM waves can stand
still. :-)

EM waves are photonic in nature must travel at the speed of
light in the medium. A standing wave stands still and oscillates
in place. Therefore, A standing wave is not an EM wave - It is
something else, by definition.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3818. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:51:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7VGbj.32464$JD.14443@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30985

> "Power waves" is a standing joke around here. The last person to
> seriously consider such things is Cecil, and he now denies ever saying
> such.

That's a false statement. I supported power waves back in
the 1990s. I changed my mind around 1998, almost ten years
ago. I have not supported power waves in this 21st century.
Some other posters on this news still support power waves.
However, I do support EM energy waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3819. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:51:55 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <LVGbj.860$7d1.230@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30984

John Smith wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> This is correct. Cecil and others have often muddled things by
>> considering only average power, and by doing this, important
>> information is lost. (As was the case of the statistician who drowned
>> crossing a creek whose average depth was only two feet.)
>> ...
>
>
> This:
> 2. Microwave ovens use standing waves to cook food. This means that
> nodes, where the amplitude is zero (where the wave crosses the x-axis),
> remain at nearly fixed locations in the oven, and cooking won't occur at
> those locations.
>
> From here:
> http://faculty.fortlewis.edu/tyler_c/classes/218/lab_microwave.htm
>
> Now, you can argue that any damn way you wish, but "standing waves of no
> power" is a myth for idiots!

Oddly, "John", another source tells us:

Another hazard is the resonance of the magnetron tube itself. If the
microwave is run without an object to absorb the radiation, a standing
wave will form. The energy is reflected back and forth between the tube
and the cooking chamber.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microwave_oven

Dave K8MN

3820. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 04:59:57 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <h1Hbj.861$7d1.238@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30986

John Smith wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> This is correct. Cecil and others have often muddled things by
>> considering only average power, and by doing this, important
>> information is lost. (As was the case of the statistician who drowned
>> crossing a creek whose average depth was only two feet.)
>> ...
>
>
> This:
> 2. Microwave ovens use standing waves to cook food. This means that
> nodes, where the amplitude is zero (where the wave crosses the x-axis),
> remain at nearly fixed locations in the oven, and cooking won't occur at
> those locations.
>
> From here:
> http://faculty.fortlewis.edu/tyler_c/classes/218/lab_microwave.htm
>
> Now, you can argue that any damn way you wish, but "standing waves of no
> power" is a myth for idiots!

Another source, "John", says:

Why is food cooked in a microwave oven sometimes not cooked uniformly?

Inside the microwave oven, the microwaves bounce off the metal internal
walls and set up complex 'standing wave' patterns. As with any wave,
microwaves have peaks and troughs and the intensity of the microwaves is
greatest in the peaks and troughs and lowest at points in between.

So if some food is near one of the peaks it will absorb lots of
microwaves and get really hot, while if it is midway between peaks and
troughs it may receive hardly any microwaves and so not get very hot at
all.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/food/tv_and_radio/perfection/experimental_kitchen_microwave.shtml

So you're telling us that what cooks food in a microwave oven is the
standing waves and that it isn't because the food itself is the load for
the output of the magnetron? You'd have us believe that standing waves
which result from operating a microwave oven without such a load are
present and actually cooking food?

Dave K8MN

3821. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:01:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <13Hbj.32467$JD.21919@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30987

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Keith Dsart wrote:
> "Therefore, the forward and reverse waves can not be transferring energy
> across these points."
>
> Waves in motion are transporting energy no matter how their constituents
> seem to add at a particular point.

We can make Keith's assertion true by the addition of one
word.

"Therefore, the forward and reverse waves cannot be transferring
net energy across these points. As Ramo and Whinnery say about
the forward and reflected Poynting vectors:

If Pz+ = Pz- then Pz+ - Pz- = 0
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3822. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:08:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <i9Hbj.32469$JD.3274@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30988

Walter Maxwell wrote:
> It appears to me that even with all the successive posts on the subject of power in the standing wave, you all
> seem to be missing the ingredient that proves why there is no useable power in the standing wave. It is
> because the current and voltage in the standing wave are 90ï¿½ out of phase. Multiplying E x I under this
> condition results in zero power.
>
> In addition to another comment above that implies that reflected power is reactive power, this is not
> true--reflected power is as real as forward power. The only differences are that they are traversing in
> opposite directions, and that while the voltage and current travel in phase in the forward direction, they are
> traveling 180ï¿½ out of phase in the rearward direction. Multiplying voltage and current while 180ï¿½ different in
> phase results in the same power as when they are in phase.

Seems to me everything would be made clear by the addition of the
word "net". There is no net power in pure standing waves. There is
no net energy transfer in pure standing waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3823. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:18:50 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <476f4134$0$2557$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30989

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:aaee73d2-3a9c-434d-a166-ff35a4375324@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
> On 23 Dec, 13:21, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
>> Art wrote:
>>
>> "My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field to
>> levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference from what you
>> are saying."
>
>
>>
>> Moderate fields make free electrons move moderately within and on the
>> surface of conductors.
>
> Pardon me but when a free electron or particle is resting on a
> diamagnetic surface
> in a electromagnetic field it moves ONLY in a directionm at right
> angles to the
> diagmatic surface and no other direction until the electro magnetic
> field diminishes. The phrase" within and on a surface is somewhat
> inaccurate"

I googled diagmagnetics and found a video of a NL study where a frog (frogs are diagmagnetic, composed mostly of water) is floeating in midair when subjected to a high strength 1-10T static magnetic field. They also did the same thing with a grasshopper. It is quite interesting. What happens is that, at the molecular level, the electrons in the atoms align in such a way as to produce an opposite magnetic filed to the one they are subjected to and the magnetic force actually equals the gravitational force. Very interesting. However, electrons are not stripped off the diagmagnetic field at all and there is really nothing unusal about magnetic forces being equal to gravitational fields. Having said that, the videos on magnetic lebitation are very interesting to watch.

http://www.hfml.science.ru.nl/levitation-movies.html

3824. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:21:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hlHbj.939$se5.892@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30990

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I've always regarded a "standing wave" as being a description of the
> envelope caused by the interference between forward and reverse
> traveling waves.

If you have "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo and Whinnery,
take a look at the equation for standing wave voltage
and current on page 285 of the 2nd edition.

Ex = E*e^j(wt-Bz) + E'*e^j(wt+Bz)

Roy, that is NOT the equation for an envelope.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3825. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:31:36 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <YuHbj.585$pA7.380@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30991

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> I've always regarded a "standing wave" as being a description of the
>> envelope caused by the interference between forward and reverse
>> traveling waves.
>
> If you have "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo and Whinnery,
> take a look at the equation for standing wave voltage
> and current on page 285 of the 2nd edition.
>
> Ex = E*e^j(wt-Bz) + E'*e^j(wt+Bz)
>
> Roy, that is NOT the equation for an envelope.

It's too bad you don't have the foggiest notion as to just
what it is the equation of. Much of the thousands of posts
could have been avoided if that were the case.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3826. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:42:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qFHbj.81266$Um6.14617@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30992

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Walter Maxwell <walt@w2du.com> wrote:
>> It appears to me that even with all the successive posts on the
>> subject of power in the standing wave, you all seem to be missing the
>> ingredient that proves why there is no useable power in the standing
>> wave. It is because the current and voltage in the standing wave are
>> 90ï¿½ out of phase. Multiplying E x I under this condition results in
>> zero power.
>
> I am trying to make sense of this and the first issue is what you mean by
> the term "standing wave".

Walt is right.
Let's look at an arbitrary example of forward and reflected
voltage and current instantaneous phasors at one point on a
particular line.

Vfor = 100v at 45 degrees, Ifor = 2 amps at 45 degrees

The forward voltage and forward current are in phase.

Vref = 100v at -45 degrees, Iref = 2 amps at 135 degrees

The reflected voltage and reflected current are 180 degrees
out of phase.

Now calculate the total voltage and total current.

Total voltage = 2*100cos(45) = 141.4v at 0 deg

Total current = 2*2sin(45) = 2.83a at 90 deg

For a pure standing wave, the instantaneous voltage is
always 90 degrees out of phase with the instantaneous
current. There are no V*I*cos(A) watts in a pure standing
wave. There are only V*I*sin(A) VARS.

However, the VARS in the standing wave require energy
which can be converted to watts by I^2*R losses.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3827. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:50:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yMHbj.81270$Um6.79334@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30993

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> I've always regarded a "standing wave" as being a description of the
>>> envelope caused by the interference between forward and reverse
>>> traveling waves.
>>
>> If you have "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo and Whinnery,
>> take a look at the equation for standing wave voltage
>> and current on page 285 of the 2nd edition.
>>
>> Ex = E*e^j(wt-Bz) + E'*e^j(wt+Bz)
>>
>> Roy, that is NOT the equation for an envelope.
>
> It's too bad you don't have the foggiest notion as to just
> what it is the equation of. Much of the thousands of posts
> could have been avoided if that were the case.

The technical content of your posting is noted. Here is what
it is the equation of:

http://www.chemmybear.com/standing.html
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3828. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 05:58:30 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <1d2558ca-0f96-436b-b0ba-25a3e04aca4c@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30994

On 23 Dec, 21:18, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:aaee73d2-3a9c-434d-a166-ff35a4375324@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > On 23 Dec, 13:21, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> >> Art wrote:
>
> >> "My understanding is that it only takes a moderate magnetic field to
> >> levitate a free electron, which is a world of difference from what you
> >> are saying."
>
> snip
> . However, electrons are not stripped off the diagmagnetic field
> at all

Where in the article does it say that?
Could this be a opinion planted into somebody elses work
to give it false credability?
It has been said that certain particles ,known as free
electrons/static particles, will settle on a diamagnetic
material where as other materials will reject them.
These particles are levitated when exposed to a magnetic
field. Thus I find it important to know where what you
have stated is to be found and by whose authority since
it clearly contradicts the above.
Art

>
> http://www.hfml.science.ru.nl/levitation-movies.html- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

3829. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 06:37:29 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13muktbnqio52f4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30995

I'm surprised that standing waves seem so hard for people to understand. They're simply a spatial pattern formed by the interference between forward and reflected waves or, if you prefer, from the solution to a general transmission line problem with boundary values applied. I'd hope that even a brief look at a text would make it clear what standing waves are, and what they are not.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3830. Re: OF INTEREST TO SOME

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 06:38:23 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <etIbj.29618$_m.10139@bignews4.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 30996

"Howard W3CQH" <hsgorden@comcast.net> wrote in message
news:77idneLrHdsFkvLanZ2dnUVZ_gOdnZ2d@comcast.com...
> Space Weather News for Dec. 23, 2007
> http://spaceweather.com
>
> MOON AND MARS: At sunset on Sunday, Dec. 23rd, the full Moon and Mars will
> rise in the east less than two degrees apart. So close together, the two
> brightest objects in the evening sky look absolutely dynamite. The
> display will be visible all night long, even from brightly lit cities, and
> requires no telescope to enjoy.
>
> URSID UPDATE: Observers in Europe report a modest outburst of Ursid
> meteors
> last night. The intensity and timing of the flurry is in good accord with
> predictions that Earth would run into a stream of dust from Comet
> 8P/Tuttle on Dec. 22nd. Now that the meteor shower is over, attention
> turns to the comet itself. After a 13.6 year absence, 8P/Tuttle is once
> again traveling through the inner solar system. At closest approach to
> Earth on Jan. 1st and 2nd, 2008, the comet, will brighten to 5th or 6th
> magnitude--a fine target for backyard telescopes and digital cameras.
>

Another site caught my eye - If you follow Orion's belt pointing eastward,
you'll see the star Sirius which is about the same height as Mars from the
horizon, but a little south. I thought it was an airplane at first because
of the flashing colors - but it was just that star twinkling like crazy!
What a sight!

3831. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 06:40:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fknk91$t13$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30997

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> I guess the authors of the textbooks never thought anyone
> would be so ignorant as to believe that EM waves can stand
> still. :-)
>
> EM waves are photonic in nature must travel at the speed of
> light in the medium. A standing wave stands still and oscillates
> in place. Therefore, A standing wave is not an EM wave - It is
> something else, by definition.

Guess if you told me we were all communicating on "entangled antennas"
(and, yes, a 1:1 relationship to entangled particles)--I'd have to, at
least, give it a thought! <ROFLOL!>

Merry Xmas OM,
and warm regards,
JS ;-)

3832. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 06:41:22 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23303-476F5492-611@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30898

Art wrote:
"The phrase within or on the surface is somewhat inaccurate."

At risk of boring some to tears, please consult the 1955 opus of F.E. Terman, pages 865 and 903 for radiation patterns of elemental and 1/2-wave doublets when currents flow in an axial direction on a conductor. Recall that the conductor can be ever so thin and that reciprocity rules in antennas.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3833. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 07:13:01 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2484-476F5BFD-552@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30900

Art wrote:
"It has been said that certain particles, known as free electrons/static particles, will settle on a diamagnetic material where as other materials will reject them."

Electrostatic precipitation and magnetic deflection are familiar phenomena. Beyond interference and beam deflection, they have little to do with signal radiation and propagation. Radiation simply happens when a certain RF current flows along the surface of an isolated conductor and the resulting fields get too far away to be recalled by the source.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3834. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 07:14:14 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fknm8a$t13$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30899

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> Inside the microwave oven, the microwaves bounce off the metal internal
> walls and set up complex 'standing wave' patterns. As with any wave,
> microwaves have peaks and troughs and the intensity of the microwaves is
> greatest in the peaks and troughs and lowest at points in between.
> ...

Actually, a bit more than that, even ...

Water molecules are slightly magnetic, they are spinning like hell on
those "humps of the standing wave"--friction cooking, you will excuse my
"artistic authors' license" ... or not, in ALL of this ... ;-)

However, the standing wave is much more appreciated, by me--at this
point, thanks to Cecil. And, my attention is always drawn towards
"little oddities" which can serve as diversion. And, the standing wave
IS cooking the turkey--in my humble opinion ... you could say, "I
believe in standing waves."

But then, tomorrow night, I'll be up very late with cookies and milk.
Yanno, I've never seen 'em--yet? ;-)

Regards,
JS

3835. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 07:25:14 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fknmsu$t13$3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30901

John Smith wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
[...]

forgot ...

Merry Xmas Heil,
JS

3836. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 08:16:15 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4058-476F6ACF-621@storefull-3254.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30902

Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
"As any text can tell you, the value of Z (ratio of V to I) varies along a line which has a reflected waves (i.e., has a standing wave)."

Not exactly, maybe the apparent Z. Uniform line is assumed and it has a Zo determined only by line structure. Zo is identical for a signal traveling in either direction. However, a directional coupler must be used to measure voltage and current traveling in one direction while ignoring voltage and current traveling in the opposite direction. A Bird wattmeter uses a directional coupler.

Voltage to current ratio on a line with reflections and standing waves is of little practical value except for determinimg whether the capacity of the line is exceeded or nearly so.

I would argue that a microwave oven uses the real power delivered to its contents and not the standing wave as an article attached to another poster`s comments stated.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3837. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 08:49:47 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fknrrgdes1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30903

Richard Harrison wrote:

>> ...
> I would argue that a microwave oven uses the real power delivered to its
> contents and not the standing wave as an article attached to another
> poster`s comments stated.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

Nice thing about microwave ovens? They can be filled with a material
and the standing waves seen visually, no math needed ... rather handy,
really!

Regards,
Merry Xmas,
and to all a goodnight,
JS

3838. Re: Wattmeter help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 09:29:55 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23303-476F7C13-616@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30904

Jimmie wrote:
"I am trying to find data that will let me calculate the power from just knowing the DC voltage output from the RF body."

DC load is the microammeter itself. My instruction book for the Model 43 gives the replacement meter part no. as: 2080-002. I don`t find the meter`s sensitivity or resistance. These might be determined from a good meter. The meter is calibrated in watts so the scale is not a straight line function of volts or amps. Meter characteristics for your particular model? Bird may be willing to tell you. They have a number of application notes and data sheets available for the asking. Their address is given as:
Bird Electronic Corporation
30303 Aurora Road
Cleveland (Solon) Ohio 44139-2794

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3839. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 10:05:02 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <23303-476F844E-620@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30905

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
However the VARS in the standing wave require energy which can be converted to watts---."

VARS is an acronym for Volt Amps Reactive.
Apparent power can include real power and VARS. I would think that VARS all have volts and amps in quadrature (at 90 degrees). If so, power is VI cos theta. WI cos 90 degrees = VI (0)= 0, thus the power in VARS is 0.

Merry Christmas one and all!

Best Regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3840. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 11:02:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mv4dip4nqom4c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30906

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
> "As any text can tell you, the value of Z (ratio of V to I) varies along
> a line which has a reflected waves (i.e., has a standing wave)."
>
> Not exactly, maybe the apparent Z. Uniform line is assumed and it has a
> Zo determined only by line structure. Zo is identical for a signal
> traveling in either direction. However, a directional coupler must be
> used to measure voltage and current traveling in one direction while
> ignoring voltage and current traveling in the opposite direction. A Bird
> wattmeter uses a directional coupler.

I stand by my statement that Z (the ratio of V to I) varies along a line which has reflected waves.

> Voltage to current ratio on a line with reflections and standing waves
> is of little practical value except for determinimg whether the capacity
> of the line is exceeded or nearly so.

It's of essential use in the design of stub matching, impedance transformation, and a host of other transmission line applications. A Smith chart is a tool which shows this impedance, so the impedance (voltage to current ratio) is of practical value in any application for which the Smith chart is used.

> . . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3841. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 11:21:07 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2484-476F9623-559@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30907

Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
"Certainly, the total V and I are in quadrature if the line is terminated by an open, short, or purely reactive load. But not in any other case."

Something else is at work. The reflection reverses direction of the wave producing a 180-degree phase shift in either voltage or current, but not both, if there is a reflection. Because the waves are traveling at the sane speed in approaching each other, they produce a phase reversal in a distance of only 90-degrees instead of 180-degrees. This places the waves in quadrature to stay. Terman shows the vector diagrams of incident and reflected waves combined to produce a voltage distribution on an almost lossless transmission line (Zo=R) for an open circuit case and for a resistive load case where the load is >> Zo in Fig. 4-3 on page 91 of his 1955 opus. Indeed, the angle between the incident and reflected voltages is 90-degrees in either case.

In Fig. 4-4 on page 92, Terman shows voltage and current distributions produced on low-loss transmission lines by different load impedances and in every case volts and amps are in quadrature.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3842. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 11:43:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2484-476F9B75-561@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30909

Owen Duffy wrote:
"If that is the meaning, then the situation you describe of 90-degree phase difference between E and I is rather specific, it can only occur with a distortionless line AND a load that is (s/c OR o/c OR purely reactive).

No. Walter is exactly right, and don`t drag any distortionless line into the discussion. That is a device for audio circuits. For RF, you only need a low-loss (Zo = R) transmission line.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3843. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 11:49:16 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <01Nbj.11101$_o6.1361@trndny06>
Source record: 30908

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:4OEbj.3482$8w4.2204@newsfe12.lga...
>
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:UTAbj.1170$OH6.803@trndny03...
>>
>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>> news:svAbj.779$8w4.363@newsfe12.lga...
>>>
>>> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>>> news:mozbj.844$si6.691@trndny08...
>>>>
>>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>>>> news:aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga...
>>>>> So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no
>>>>> standing wave current and therefore no power associated with
>>>>> current???
>>>>
>>>> i am saying that there is standing wave voltage, and standing wave
>>>> current, but there is no physical sense in multiplying them to
>>>> calculate a power. hence the concept of standing power waves is
>>>> meaningless.
>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>> K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of
>>>>> the coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more
>>>>> power to be dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the
>>>>> higher current there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2).
>>>>> This is in perfect
>>>>
>>>> right R*I^2 makes perfect sense. you are talking about ONLY the
>>>> current standing wave which makes perfectly good sense. and the R*I^2
>>>> losses associated with it make perfect sense. BUT, resistive losses
>>>> ARE NOT a result of power in the standing wave, they are resistive
>>>> lossed resulting from the current. remember the initial assumptions of
>>>> my analysis, a LOSSLESS line, hence there are not resistive losses. If
>>>> this requirement is changed then you can start to talk about resistive
>>>> heating at current maximums and all the havoc that can cause.
>>>>
>>>>> They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance,
>>>>> voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is
>>>>> radiated. The larger the current containing portion, the better
>>>>> antenna efficiency.
>>>>> Where am I wrong?

>>>>
>>>> again on the voltage, it is exactly analogous to the current above.
>>>> voltage waves capacitively coupled to a neon bulb are losses and not
>>>> covered in my statements. But again note, that type of measurement is
>>>> measuring the peak voltage of the voltage standing wave, and any power
>>>> dissipated is sampled from that wave and is not a measure of power in
>>>> the standing wave.
>>>>
>>>>> I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in
>>>>> standing wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil
>>>>> and tip burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing
>>>>> wave voltage at the tip.
>>>>
>>>> YOU HAVE IT RIGHT! the standing wave current causes heating. the
>>>> standing wave voltage causes corona. but neither one represents POWER
>>>> in the standing waves.
>>>>
>>>
>>> So we have better than perpetual motion case - we can cause heating
>>> without consuming power. I better get patent for this before Artsie gets
>>> it! There must be some equilibrium somewhere.
>>>
>>> ...like, there is standing wave current, there standing wave voltage,
>>> but no standing wave and no power in it?
>>>
>>> Richard, wake up your english majorettes and snort it out :-)
>>>
>>>
>>>> remember the relationship that must apply within the coax. and can be
>>>> extended to antennas, though it gets real messy taking into account the
>>>> radiated part and the change in capacitance and inductance along the
>>>> length of the radiating elements.
>>>>
>>>> P=V^2/Z0=I^2*Z0
>>>>
>>>> now remember that you only have to look at one or the other and at all
>>>> times the relationship in each wave must obey V=I*Z0.
>>>>
>>>> Now consider the infamous shorted coax. at the shorted end the voltage
>>>> standing wave is always ZERO, by your logic the power would always be
>>>> zero at that point, but how can that be?? conversly, at a point where
>>>> the current standing wave is always zero there can be no power in the
>>>> standing wave, but at that point the voltage is a maximum so would say
>>>> the power was a maximum... an obvious contradiction.
>>>>
>>>
>>> I know one thing, when standing wave current is high, I get loses in the
>>> resistance, wires heating up - power being used.
>>> When standing wave voltage is high, I get dielectric loses, insulation
>>> heats up and melts - power being used, ergo there is a power in standing

>>> wave and is demonstrated by certain magnitude of current and voltage at
>>> particular distance and P = U x I. I don't know what you are feeding
>>> your standing wave antennas, but I am pumping power into them and some
>>> IS radiated, some lost in the resistive or dielectric loses.
>>>
>>> 73 Yuri
>>>
>>>
>>
>> you are SO CLOSE... open your eyes, turn off your preconceived notions
>> and read what i wrote again slowly and carefully.
>>
>> FIRST remember the assumption was a LOSSLESS line so there are no
>> dielectric or resistive losses. But this is only useful because it makes
>> it easier to see that the power given by V*I in the standing waves
>> doesn't make sense.
>>
>> YOU ARE CORRECT when you say that the R*I^2 loss is REAL... and YOU ARE
>> CORRECT when you say the V^2/R loss in dielectric is REAL.
>>
>> Where you lose it is that the V*I for the standing waves is not
>> correct... this is because V and I are related to each other and you
>> can't apply superposition to a non-linear relationship. If you think you
>> have a way to do it then please take the given conditions of a lossless
>> transmission line, shorted at the end, in sinusoidal steady state, and
>> write the equation for power in the standing wave at 1/4 and 1/2 a
>> wavelength from the shorted end of the line.
>>
>
> So let me get this straight:
> I describe real antenna situation, which is a standing wave circuit, with
> real heating of the coil, which is consuming power demonstrably
> proportional to the amount of standing wave current.
> You are not answering rest of my argument.
> You bring in lossless transmission line to argue that there can not be
> power and no standing waves.
> I still don't get it.
>
> 73 Yuri
>

ok, last try.. YOU ARE RIGHT!!! "consuming power demonstrably proportional to the amount of standing wave current". LISTEN, YOU ARE RIGHT!!! the loss in your coil is proportional to the square of the standing wave CURRENT. as long as you keep saying that you are RIGHT. now repeat after me... the loss in your coil is proportional to the square of the standing wave CURRENT. emphasize CURRENT every time. DO NOT start talking about POWER in the standing wave, then you will be wrong. Use the CURRENT young Yuri, Use the CURRENT... forget the POWER of the standing wave.

3844. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 11:56:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <2484-476F9E68-564@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30910

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"Therefore, A standing wave is not an EM wave - it is something else, by definition."

Cecil hit the nail on its head. A standing wave is an interference display of two waves of the same frequency traveling in opposite directions.

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

3845. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 12:35:27 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13mv9shcbnkdbd8@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30911

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
> "Certainly, the total V and I are in quadrature if the line is
> terminated by an open, short, or purely reactive load. But not in any
> other case."
>
> Something else is at work. The reflection reverses direction of the wave
> producing a 180-degree phase shift in either voltage or current, but not
> both, if there is a reflection.

Yes.

> Because the waves are traveling at the
> sane speed in approaching each other, they produce a phase reversal in a
> distance of only 90-degrees instead of 180-degrees. This places the
> waves in quadrature to stay.

?? Which waves? Forward voltage and reverse current? Forward and reverse voltage?

> Terman shows the vector diagrams of
> incident and reflected waves combined to produce a voltage distribution
> on an almost lossless transmission line (Zo=R) for an open circuit case
> and for a resistive load case where the load is >> Zo in Fig. 4-3 on
> page 91 of his 1955 opus. Indeed, the angle between the incident and
> reflected voltages is 90-degrees in either case.

Please look carefully at those diagrams. The horizontal axis is the distance along the line. The diagrams are showing the relationship between voltage and current envelopes as a function of position. The graphs aren't showing the time phase of V and I, which is the matter under discussion.

> In Fig. 4-4 on page 92, Terman shows voltage and current distributions
> produced on low-loss transmission lines by different load impedances and
> in every case volts and amps are in quadrature.

I don't have that diagram in my 1947 Third Edition, but I'm sure that if you'll study the diagram and accompanying text you'll find that it's also a graph of peak amplitude vs position, not V or I as a function of time.

Let me pose a very simple problem. Suppose you have a quarter wavelength of 50 ohm transmission line terminated in 25 ohms and driven with a 100 volt RMS sine wave source. Consider the phase of the voltage source to be the reference of zero phase angle.

1. What is the current at the line input? [Answer: 1 ampere, at 0 degree phase]
2. What is the ratio of V to I at the line input? [Answer: 100 at an angle of zero divided by 1 at an angle of zero = 100 + j0 ohms]
3. How do you resolve this with the graphs in Terman and your explanation of the voltage and current being in quadrature everywhere along the line?

Feel free to repeat this with any other line length. I'll wait very patiently for the length which produces V and I in quadrature at the input. A very interesting result of that would be that no power would be consumed from the source, so if any reaches the load then we've created power.

I'd be glad to post the equation relating Z (the ratio of V to I) at the line input or any point along the line to the load and characteristic impedances. But I'm afraid it would be wasted effort, since there's a great reluctance here to actually work an equation or understand its meaning. But good and accurate graphs of what Richard has claimed the Terman graphs show (but don't) can be found in the _ARRL Antenna Book_. In the 20th and 21st Editions, the graphs are Fig. 12 on p. 24-9. In other editions, they're probably also Fig. 12 in the Transmission Lines chapter. In the graphs, the angle between the I and E vectors is the relative phase angle between the two, and also the angle of the impedance of the point where the vectors are shown.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3846. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 13:23:58 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <16a81a4b-3da1-4eb8-8a15-b41a0af3ca2f@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30912

On The voltage is
> indeed real, as i have said. you can measure the 'standing' wave voltage,
> that has been known for a long time... but the effects are NOT due to power
> in standing waves.-

OK, that was the least word infested post I can find...

1. A standing wave is not 'standing' in time... It phase rotates at
the same rate as the excitation frequency...
If the phase is rotating then V and I are changing - else Feynman is
rotating in his grave...
To do so requires the surface electrons at that point on the line to
oscillate back and forth <or whatever the heck surface electrons do at
rf frequency>... To excite these electrons from one energy state to
another requires power/energy/joules/whatever-you-want-to-call-it...

2. It is real because I can measure it with a volt meter and I can
extract power from it with a lamp, simultaneously..

Also: it will perforate the insulating jacket on the line if the power
level is high enough... I used to maintain a herd of 100KW RF
generators, and they would blow a hole through the side of a quarter
inch thick copper bar in an instant when the load failed <in my
youthfull ignorance, I thought it was the standing wave RATIO that
blew the line, silly me >...

Try this thought... A Tesla coil (automobile spark coil) with no load
on the output is all standing wave voltage and no current - so
according to some has no power... Touch your finger to it...
Also try: If an open ended line has 100.000 volts of DC on it, the
standing wave DC contains no power because the current is zero?

And, for whoever it was accused me of bashing someone - reread my
post, carefully.... I absolutely do not bash or flame anyone...

cheers ... denny

3847. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 13:44:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JIObj.72$L22.42@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30915

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm surprised that standing waves seem so hard for people to understand.
> They're simply a spatial pattern formed by the interference between
> forward and reflected waves or, if you prefer, from the solution to a
> general transmission line problem with boundary values applied. I'd hope
> that even a brief look at a text would make it clear what standing waves
> are, and what they are not.

Roy, if you would take a "brief look at a text", you
would know NOT to try to use standing wave current phase
to measure the delay through a 75m loading coil. At any
point in time, the standing wave current phase is essentially
the same value all up and down a 1/2WL dipole including
through any loading coils. Phase does NOT equate to delay
in a standing wave environment.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3848. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 13:44:39 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ab12e212-2768-495e-a203-afaf59bf1f30@1g2000hsl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30913

On Dec 24, 6:49 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote in message
>
> news:4OEbj.3482$8w4.2204@newsfe12.lga...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> >news:UTAbj.1170$OH6.803@trndny03...
>
> >> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote in message
> >>news:svAbj.779$8w4.363@newsfe12.lga...
>
> >>> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> >>>news:mozbj.844$si6.691@trndny08...
>
> >>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote in message
> >>>>news:aGybj.6$7g2.2@newsfe11.lga...
> >>>>> So you are trying to say that there is standing wave voltage but no
> >>>>> standing wave current and therefore no power associated with
> >>>>> current???
>
> >>>> i am saying that there is standing wave voltage, and standing wave
> >>>> current, but there is no physical sense in multiplying them to
> >>>> calculate a power. hence the concept of standing power waves is
> >>>> meaningless.
>
> >>>>> K3BU found out that when he put 800W into the antenna, the bottom of
> >>>>> the coil started to fry the heatshrink tubing, demonstrating more
> >>>>> power to be dissipated at the bottom of the coil, proportional to the
> >>>>> higher current there, creating more heat and "frying power" (RxI2).
> >>>>> This is in perfect
>
> >>>> right R*I^2 makes perfect sense. you are talking about ONLY the
> >>>> current standing wave which makes perfectly good sense. and the R*I^2
> >>>> losses associated with it make perfect sense. BUT, resistive losses
> >>>> ARE NOT a result of power in the standing wave, they are resistive
> >>>> lossed resulting from the current. remember the initial assumptions of
> >>>> my analysis, a LOSSLESS line, hence there are not resistive losses. If
> >>>> this requirement is changed then you can start to talk about resistive

> >>>> heating at current maximums and all the havoc that can cause.
>
> >>>>> They seem to be real current and voltage, current heats up resistance,
> >>>>> voltage lights up the neons and power is consumed, portion is
> >>>>> radiated. The larger the current containing portion, the better
> >>>>> antenna efficiency.
> >>>>> Where am I wrong?
>
> >>>> again on the voltage, it is exactly analogous to the current above.
> >>>> voltage waves capacitively coupled to a neon bulb are losses and not
> >>>> covered in my statements. But again note, that type of measurement is
> >>>> measuring the peak voltage of the voltage standing wave, and any power
> >>>> dissipated is sampled from that wave and is not a measure of power in
> >>>> the standing wave.
>
> >>>>> I have a hard time to swallow statement that there is no power in
> >>>>> standing wave, when I SAW standing wave's current fry my precious coil
> >>>>> and tip burned off with spectacular corona Elmo's fire due to standing
> >>>>> wave voltage at the tip.
>
> >>>> YOU HAVE IT RIGHT! the standing wave current causes heating. the
> >>>> standing wave voltage causes corona. but neither one represents POWER
> >>>> in the standing waves.
>
> >>> So we have better than perpetual motion case - we can cause heating
> >>> without consuming power. I better get patent for this before Artsie gets
> >>> it! There must be some equilibrium somewhere.
>
> >>> ...like, there is standing wave current, there standing wave voltage,
> >>> but no standing wave and no power in it?
>
> >>> Richard, wake up your english majorettes and snort it out :-)
>
> >>>> remember the relationship that must apply within the coax. and can be
> >>>> extended to antennas, though it gets real messy taking into account the
> >>>> radiated part and the change in capacitance and inductance along the
> >>>> length of the radiating elements.
>
> >>>> P=V^2/Z0=I^2*Z0
>
> >>>> now remember that you only have to look at one or the other and at all
> >>>> times the relationship in each wave must obey V=I*Z0.
>
> >>>> Now consider the infamous shorted coax. at the shorted end the voltage
> >>>> standing wave is always ZERO, by your logic the power would always be
> >>>> zero at that point, but how can that be?? conversly, at a point where
> >>>> the current standing wave is always zero there can be no power in the
> >>>> standing wave, but at that point the voltage is a maximum so would say
> >>>> the power was a maximum... an obvious contradiction.
>

> >>> I know one thing, when standing wave current is high, I get loses in the
> >>> resistance, wires heating up - power being used.
> >>> When standing wave voltage is high, I get dielectric loses, insulation
> >>> heats up and melts - power being used, ergo there is a power in standing
> >>> wave and is demonstrated by certain magnitude of current and voltage at
> >>> particular distance and P = U x I. I don't know what you are feeding
> >>> your standing wave antennas, but I am pumping power into them and some
> >>> IS radiated, some lost in the resistive or dielectric loses.
>
> >>> 73 Yuri
>
> >> you are SO CLOSE... open your eyes, turn off your preconceived notions
> >> and read what i wrote again slowly and carefully.
>
> >> FIRST remember the assumption was a LOSSLESS line so there are no
> >> dielectric or resistive losses. But this is only useful because it makes
> >> it easier to see that the power given by V*I in the standing waves
> >> doesn't make sense.
>
> >> YOU ARE CORRECT when you say that the R*I^2 loss is REAL... and YOU ARE
> >> CORRECT when you say the V^2/R loss in dielectric is REAL.
>
> >> Where you lose it is that the V*I for the standing waves is not
> >> correct... this is because V and I are related to each other and you
> >> can't apply superposition to a non-linear relationship. If you think you
> >> have a way to do it then please take the given conditions of a lossless
> >> transmission line, shorted at the end, in sinusoidal steady state, and
> >> write the equation for power in the standing wave at 1/4 and 1/2 a
> >> wavelength from the shorted end of the line.
>
> > So let me get this straight:
> > I describe real antenna situation, which is a standing wave circuit, with
> > real heating of the coil, which is consuming power demonstrably
> > proportional to the amount of standing wave current.
> > You are not answering rest of my argument.
> > You bring in lossless transmission line to argue that there can not be
> > power and no standing waves.
> > I still don't get it.
>
> > 73 Yuri
>
> ok, last try.. YOU ARE RIGHT!!! "consuming power demonstrably proportional
> to the amount of standing wave current". LISTEN, YOU ARE RIGHT!!! the loss
> in your coil is proportional to the square of the standing wave CURRENT. as
> long as you keep saying that you are RIGHT. now repeat after me... the loss
> in your coil is proportional to the square of the standing wave CURRENT.
> emphasize CURRENT every time. DO NOT start talking about POWER in the
> standing wave, then you will be wrong. Use the CURRENT young Yuri, Use the
> CURRENT... forget the POWER of the standing wave.- Hide quoted text -

It seems to me that a bit more precision in the use of language might help. So, strictly:

It is consuming power proportional to the square of the RMS current at that point on the line, and the constant of proportionality is the resistance of the line over the length of interest.

When an author writes "standing wave current", do they always mean the RMS current at a point on the line? Or do they mean the envelope of the RMS current at each point along the line? Or the envelope of the peak current at each point? Or the RMS value of the spatially distributed peak currents along the line? Or? What is THE standing wave current? No wonder there is so much dispute.

And could someone who likes to write "standing wave power" (Yuri perhaps?) please provide an unambiguous definition? It does not have to be the "right" definition, or agreed by all, just any definition which is unambiguous.

...Keith

3849. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 13:44:52 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <oJObj.4834$yC6.2494@trndny05>
Source record: 30914

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:16a81a4b-3da1-4eb8-8a15-b41a0af3ca2f@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
On The voltage is
>> indeed real, as i have said. you can measure the 'standing' wave voltage,
>> that has been known for a long time... but the effects are NOT due to
>> power
>> in standing waves.-

>1. A standing wave is not 'standing' in time... It phase rotates at
>the same rate as the excitation frequency...
>If the phase is rotating then V and I are changing - else Feynman is
>rotating in his grave...

true, it is 'standing' in space. it does not move along the line. your
requirement that the 'phase rotates' is another example of why a 'standing'
wave is not the same as a real wave. note the point in the standing wave
where the voltage is zero. it is always zero, there is no 'phase rotation'
at that point. now, if this was a real wave then there would be 'phase
rotation' all along the wave in both time and space.

>2. It is real because I can measure it with a volt meter and I can
>extract power from it with a lamp, simultaneously..

you can measure the superimposed voltage of the two real waves, the Vf+Vr at
each point on the line. and you can extract power from the superimposed
combination of those waves.

>Also: it will perforate the insulating jacket on the line if the power
>level is high enough... I used to maintain a herd of 100KW RF
>generators, and they would blow a hole through the side of a quarter
>inch thick copper bar in an instant when the load failed <in my
>youthfull ignorance, I thought it was the standing wave RATIO that
>blew the line, silly me >...

yep, silly you. it is the superposition of the forward and reflected waves
that can create hot spots in the line. where the moving waves happen to
always be in phase you get peak voltage in the standing wave, where they
always are out of phase you get no voltage.

why do i even bother... time to start plonking more of the ones who refuse
to learn and reduce the noise level on here even more.

3850. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:09:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <j4Pbj.73$L22.1@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30917

John Smith wrote:
> And, the standing wave
> IS cooking the turkey--in my humble opinion ... you could say, "I
> believe in standing waves."

If one thinks about it, one will realize that an unchanging
steady-state standing wave cannot cook the turkey. Cooking
the turkey would require the standing wave to give up energy
and if it does, it is no longer a steady-state standing wave.
All of the joules/sec delivered to the load during steady-
state is from traveling-wave energy whether it be in a
microwave oven or in a transmission line.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3851. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:09:35 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c5b238fb-9f47-44de-9efb-d748e23113a5@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30916

```
On Dec 23, 10:12 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:231d8122-392e-472e-99f6-31c0c994306b@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com...
>
> > On Dec 22, 8:43 am, Denny <k...@mailblocks.com> wrote:
> >> Nice graphic, Cecil.. But the thread has drifted beyond recognition..
> >> Part of the original dispute <across a couple of threads> as I
> >> remember it, was the contention that there is no energy contained
> >> within the reflected wave and therefore no energy contained within the
> >> standing wave, i.e. a mere artifact...
>
> > I'd suggest this is a mischaracterization of the contention. I have
> > seen no disagreement with the notion that the line contains energy.
>
> > Assertions about a lack of energy in reflected waves is not
> > inconsistent with the line containing energy.
>
> >> I simply wanted to point out that the standing wave on a line does
> >> contain energy and it is a childishly simple exercise to prove it,
> >> therefore the reflected wave must contain energy...
>
> > Prepare yourself to rethink this connection.
>
> >> As far as the questioner, where does the energy go between the
> >> standing wave peaks - oy vey....
> >> If it is a real question - as opposed to a rhetorical device <which I
> >> hope was the intent> -
>
> > It was not rhetorical, but an educational question that followed
> > from the claim. With the claim that a lit flourescent bulb
> > demonstrates the presence of energy, it is entirely reasonable
> > to question what a dark lamp means and the original post did
> > not suggest this understanding.
>
> >> then the profound ignorance
>
> > There is no need to descend to the level of insult commonly
> > used by some of the more prolific posters.
>
> >> of basic physics is
> >> vastly beyond the limited space I have to go over it... See ANY
> >> introductory level, physics textbook for details...
>
```

> > --
>
> > Let us consider a transmission line....
>
> > There IS a voltage and current distribution on this line. For
> > the moment attempt to forget standing waves, travelling waves,
> > forward waves, reflected waves, ... Just that:
>
> > There IS a voltage and current distribution on this line.
> > These distributions can be expressed as functions of distance
> > along the line and time:
>
> > V(x,t)
> > I(x,t)
>
> > These are the instantaneous real voltage and current
> > at a particular location (x) and time (t). They can be
> > measured with a voltmeter and ammeter, though this gets
> > more challenging at higher frequencies.
>
> > Now we know from basic electricity that Power is Volts
> > times Amps, so we have:
>
> > P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
>
> > P(x,t) is the instantaneous power at any point and time
> > on the line. Power being the rate of energy flow, P(x,t)
> > is the instantaneous energy flow at that point and time
> > on the line.
>
> > If you disagree with any of the above please read no
> > further and post any objections now.
>
> > Good! Agreement.
>
> > So let's consider the specific example of sinusoidal
> > signal applied to a transmission line that is open
> > at the end. After settling, there is a voltage and
> > current distribution on this line, but how can we
> > describe it? Now some of you are immediately
> > thinking "standing wave", and you'd be right. Its
> > an excellent description, but we need to look at
> > the details.
>
> > So V(x,t) = A cos(x) cos(wt)
> > where w is radians/second and x is measured in
> > degrees back from the open end.
>
> > Consider t=0. The spatial voltage distribution
> > is a sinusoid with a maximum at the open end. As

> > time advances, this spatial sinusoid drops in
> > amplitude until the voltage everywhere on the
> > line is 0, then the amplitude heads towards
> > minus max. Noting that the zero crossings are
> > always in the same place and the shape is
> > sinusoidal leading to the name "standing wave".
>
> > From a time perspective, every point on the line
> > has a sinusoidal voltage, but the amplitude
> > changes with position. The peaks and zero crossings
> > occur at the same time everywhere, thus the
> > claim that there is no phase shift as one
> > moves down the line.
>
> > The current is also a sinusoid, but shifted 90
> > degrees from the voltage sinusoid, thus there
> > is a current zero where-ever there is a voltage
> > maximum.
>
> > Now power is really interesting. Recall that
>
> > P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
>
> > At certain values of t, the voltage everywhere
> > on the line is 0, so at these times, no energy
> > is flowing anywhere on the line. Similarly for
> > current.
>
> > And at certain positions on the line (n*180+90)
> > the voltage is always 0, so the power is always
> > 0 at these points. No energy is ever flowing
> > at these points. Similarly for current at points
> > (n*180).
>
> This is where your argument falls apart. you can not apply superposition to
> power as it is a non-linear relationship with the voltage and current. this
> is where lots of the arguments on this group begin and get stuck forever.
> the argument you state in the above paragraph is a contradiction on the most
> basic level...

I am not sure what lead you to think I am superposing power. The only
powers I compute are from the actual (in other words, total) voltage
and current present at one point on the line.

> take a step back and consider this:
>
> V(x,t)=Z0*I(x,t)

In my use, V(x,t) and I(x,t) are the actual voltage and current and
current at a point on the line and are only related by Z0 in very
exceptional circumstances, an example being when the line is

terminated
in Z0.

> which also must be true at every point on the line for the forward and
> reflected waves, each taken separately. so you can write equations like:
>
> Vf=Z0*If
> and
> Vr=Z0*Ir
> (i'll leave off the (x,t) for now)

I would suggest not leaving off (x,t). I understand the short-hand but
it leads many to start thinking in terms of average or RMS. Keeping
(x,t) re-inforces the idea that the measurement is at one point and
one time.

> and by superposition you can also do:
> V=Vf+Vr
> I=If+Ir
> Which work just fine if you do fancy graphs and animations to create the
> illusion of 'standing' waves along the line. And as long as you keep the
> two equations separate everything is simple.
>
> BUT, lets look at the a place where the standing current wave is always zero
> and the voltage standing wave is of course a maximum. if you plug those
> into ohm's law to find the impedance at that point you get:
> Z=V/I (where V is large, and I is zero) so you get an infinite impedance.
> does this surprise anyone? it shouldn't, this is what the smith chart shows
> you should happen every half wave along the line. the result of
> superimposing the waves results in changes in the measured impedance as you
> move along the line. note this is NOT a change in Z0, that is forever a
> constant and property of the physical line independent of the waves imposed
> on it.
>
> So what does this really mean? on the surface it would tend to support the
> assertion that there is no power flow at the points where the current is
> zero, and the impedance measures is infinite. BUT there is a catch.
>
> P=VI   is a basic representation for instantaneous power at a point given
> voltage and current, again (x,t) left off but that doesn't matter.
> but also you have to keep the relationship:
> V=Z0*I

Except that V(x,t) and I(x,t) are not, in general, related by Z0.

> so you can rewrite the P equation 2 different ways:
> P=V^2/Z0 = I^2*Z0
> now, obviously these have to hold for any wave that exists in the line. so
> for the forward wave they hold up just fine, and for the reflected wave they
> hold up just fine.. BUT if you look at the 'standing' wave they fall apart.
> i.e. for the spot where the current is zero and the voltage is a maximum you
> get:

>
> P=V^2/Z0 which is a large number
> AND
> P=I^2*Z0 which is a small number
> you can't have it both ways at one point at the same time!
>
> now, what is really happening?
> Given:
> 1. you have 2 waves.

No. The two wave view is merely an alternate set of expressions
which, when summed (i.e. using superposition), provide the actual
voltage and current on the line. These alternate expressions are
obtained by algebraic maniupulation of the more fundamental
descriptive equations.

Just as in basic ciruit theory, the partial results, which are
eventually superposed to arrive at the final results, have no
particular meaning. For sure, they are not what is "really
happening".

None-the-less, this "two wave" model is extremely useful.

> 2. these 2 waves are traveling in opposite directions.
> 3. each of these waves obeys ohms law.
> 4. the voltage and/or current of these waves obeys the superposition
> principle.
> 5. you only need to look at voltage OR current since they are linearly
> related to each other at every point in each wave.
>
> If you dispute any of the above, do not pass go, do not collect 200$, go
> back to school and take fields and waves 101 all over again.

Tsk. Tsk. Insults. Unbecoming.

> Lets think voltage waves for now, this is an arbitrary decision as noted
> above. and lets consider a lossless line with a short or open end so there
> is 100% reflection.
>
> So, as these two waves travel along the line they periodically go in and out
> of phase with each other, there are animations that show this very nicely.
> lets think about the time where the two waves completely cancel each other
> so the voltage along the line is zero... did the 2 waves dissappear? no,
> because obviously an instant later they are back out of phase and the
> voltage doesn't cancel on the line. is the power zero?? no, since energy
> can neither be created nor destroyed, it didn't just dissappear, so neither
> can the flow of energy that is called power. and since we know that when
> this voltage minimum occurs there is a current maximum in the superimposed
> waves the power represented by that superposition would contradict the power
> represented by the voltage minimum... they can't both be correct at the same
> time!
>

> So what do you take away from this?
> 1. Standing waves have no physical significance, they do not represent power
> or energy, they do not obey ohms law, they are ONLY a result of
> superposition of the voltage and/or current waves in the line.
> 2. can you measure standing waves? Yes, of course. that is how they got
> their name, you could measure them and they didn't seem to move on the line.
> but this is only because simple measurement tools can't distinguish the
> forward and reflected components that make them up.
> 3. if you want to talk about power and energy you MUST use the individual
> traveling waves.
>
> now what does that mean for this lossless line that has 100% reflection??
>
> 1. the reflected wave magnitude is equal to the forward wave just traveling
> in the opposite direction. (voltage and/or current)
> 2. the power in the forward wave is equal to the power in the reflected wave
> but traveling in the opposite direction.
> 3. there is energy stored in the line equal to the sum of the integrated
> power in the two waves each taken separately. DO NOT sum them first then
> integrate, that is NOT a legal operation since as has been shown the
> superposition principle does not apply to power as it is a non-linear
> relationship!
> 4. in steady state the net power flowing past any point in the line is
> zero... that is, there is as much power flowing one direction as the other.
>
> ok, i'm done with my lecture... you guys can now ignore me if you want and
> go back to your regularly scheduled misconceptions and circular arguments.
>
> 4.

Are you really prepared to throw away P = VI?

In my analysis, P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) is the equation that means
the power at any point and time can by obtained by measuring the
actual
voltage and current on the line at the point and time of interest.

Are you sure you want to throw away this ability? Are you sure you
want to claim that instantaneous power can NOT be obtained by
multiplying the instaneous measured voltage by the instanteous
measured current?

Throwing this away will invalidate much.

...Keith

3852. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:20:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lePbj.928$6%.437@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30918

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
> However the VARS in the standing wave require energy which can be
> converted to watts---."
>
> VARS is an acronym for Volt Amps Reactive.
> Apparent power can include real power and VARS. I would think that VARS
> all have volts and amps in quadrature (at 90 degrees). If so, power is
> VI cos theta. WI cos 90 degrees = VI (0)= 0, thus the power in VARS is
> 0.

It takes joules of energy for VARS to exist. Any time one
wants to give up the VARS, they can be converted to watts,
just like the energy stored in a capacitor can be converted
to watts by connecting a resistor.

The VARS stored in the standing waves in a transmission line
can be converted to watts by connecting a load equal to the
Z0 of the line. Of course, the standing waves cease to exist
in the process. One cannot have one's cake and eat it too.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3853. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:26:54 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <OkPbj.4518$we6.2303@trndny09>
Source record: 30919

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:c5b238fb-9f47-44de-9efb-d748e23113a5@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
On Dec 23, 10:12 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:

>Are you really prepared to throw away P = VI?

yes, when the V and I are the superimposed voltage and current that you
insist are the real current and voltage on the line.

>In my analysis, P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) is the equation that means
>the power at any point and time can by obtained by measuring the
>actual
>voltage and current on the line at the point and time of interest.

try to look at it this way. when you look at the forward and reflected
waves separately it is intuitively obvious how the power calculation shows
the flow along the line with each wave. however, when you look at standing
waves you get spots every 1/4 wave where either V(x,t) or I(x,t) is ALWAYS
zero... by V*I this means the power at that point is ALWAYS zero. since
power is just the measure of the flow of energy, and energy can neither be
created nor destroyed then in the traveling wave there can be no energy flow
past those points. where it is obvious from the individual Vf(x,t) and
Vr(x,t) or If(x,t) and Ir(x,t) that are ALWAYS related by Z0 at every point
on the line that power does flow both directions. an obvious contradiction
and if you can't see it by this point i give up.

>Are you sure you want to throw away this ability? Are you sure you
>want to claim that instantaneous power can NOT be obtained by
>multiplying the instaneous measured voltage by the instanteous
>measured current?

i want to throw away this falicy and replace it with the real physically
correct calculation.

>Throwing this away will invalidate much.

only in your mind.

I have said it enough times now, and hate repeating myself... so you can
live with your poor misguided assumptions and formula. i have shown the
obvious errors

3854. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:33:45 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <5e0e8417-ca78-4b58-8c41-c2d893421e87@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30920

On Dec 23, 11:33 am, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>
> clip ....
>
>
>
> > In the setup above used for "standing waves"
> > it can be seen that there is zero power in
> > the line every 90 degrees back from the open
> > end. At a zero power point, no energy is
> > being transferred. Therefore, the forward
> > and reverse waves can not be transferring
> > energy across these points. Conclusion:
> > forward and reverse waves do not always
> > transport energy.
>
> > ....Keith
>
> Hi Keith,
>
> You are basing this conclusion on the observation that Power = V*I, and
> because we can not detect V or I at some points in the standing wave,
> then V*I is zero at these points. Correct math, but wrong conclusion.

Are you really saying that if I measure the instantaneous
voltage and the instantaneous current then I can NOT multiply
them together to obtain the instantaneous power?

It certainly works some of the time.

If I can not do it all the time, when can I do it?

...Keith

3855. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:38:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <svPbj.75$L22.39@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30922

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I stand by my statement that Z (the ratio of V to I) varies along a line
> which has reflected waves.

What you say is true but it is important to note which
definition of "impedance", Z, that you are using. You
are using (1)(B) below, commonly referred to as the
"virtual impedance" definition because the R in the
R+jX impedance doesn't dissipate any power.

I don't think that you and Richard H. are using the same
definition of "impedance".

From the IEEE Dictionary:

"impedance -

(1)(A) The corresponding impedance function with p
replaced by jw in which w is real. Note: Definitions
(A) and (B) are equivalent.

(1)(B) The ratio of the phasor equivalent of a steady-
state sine wave voltage ... to the phasor equivalent
of a steady-state sine wave current ...

(1)(C) A physical device or combination of devices
whose impedance as defined in definition (A) or (B)
can be determined. Note: This sentence illustrates
the double use of the word impedance ... Definition
(C) is a second use of "impedance" and is independent
of definitions (A) and (B).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3856. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:39:04 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <cwPbj.1073$ML6.117@trndny04>
Source record: 30921

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:5e0e8417-ca78-4b58-8c41-c2d893421e87@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
On Dec 23, 11:33 am, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:

>> You are basing this conclusion on the observation that Power = V*I, and
>> because we can not detect V or I at some points in the standing wave,
>> then V*I is zero at these points. Correct math, but wrong conclusion.

>Are you really saying that if I measure the instantaneous
>voltage and the instantaneous current then I can NOT multiply
>them together to obtain the instantaneous power?
>
>It certainly works some of the time.
>
>If I can not do it all the time, when can I do it?

you can do it when it makes physical sense. it does not make sense in
standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it does
make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what your little
swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and reflected power, that is
all you need and the only powers that make sense.

3857. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:39:59 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <96398727-13fe-40d3-bc7b-2e08a3c9962e@l32g2000hse.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30923

On Dec 23, 2:34 pm, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison)
wrote:
> Keith Dsart wrote:
>
> "Therefore, the forward and reverse waves can not be transferring energy
> across these points."
>
> A wave is defined as a progressive vibrational disturbance propagated
> through a medium, such as air, without progress or advance of the parts
> or particles themselves, as in the transmission of sound, light, and an
> electromagnetic field. Light, for example, is also calld luminous or
> radiant energy. Sound and radio waves are also examples of energy in
> motion.
>
> Waves in motion are transporting energy no matter how their constituents
> seem to add at a particular point.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

But in the example there was a transmission line
on which the actual instantaneous voltage and
current can be measured.

And P = V * I seems rather fundamental, so V or
I is always 0, then P must always be 0.

Jumping to disussing waves does not alter this.

...Keith

3858. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:50:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <AGPbj.1493$pr6.1457@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30924

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL wrote:
> "Certainly, the total V and I are in quadrature if the line is
> terminated by an open, short, or purely reactive load. But not in any
> other case."
>
> Something else is at work. The reflection reverses direction of the wave
> producing a 180-degree phase shift in either voltage or current, but not
> both, if there is a reflection. Because the waves are traveling at the
> sane speed in approaching each other, they produce a phase reversal in a
> distance of only 90-degrees instead of 180-degrees. This places the
> waves in quadrature to stay.

Seems you two are arguing about two different things.

If Z0 is purely resistive: Pure standing waves are *ALWAYS*
in quadrature, i.e. the sine of the angle between V and
I is always 1.0. Pure traveling waves are are *ALWAYS* in
phase or 180 degrees out of phase, i.e. the cosine of the
angle between V and I is always 1.0.

In a mixed environment of standing waves and traveling
waves, the angle between V and I can assume any value.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3859. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 14:56:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_MPbj.77$L22.71@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30925

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> 3. How do you resolve this with the graphs in Terman and your
> explanation of the voltage and current being in quadrature everywhere
> along the line?

The standing wave voltage is *ALWAYS* in quadrature with
the standing wave current at all points and at all times.
If the total voltage is not in quadrature with the total
current, there is a traveling wave in the mixture.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3860. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:09:08 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <oYPbj.79$L22.22@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30926

Denny wrote:
> 1. A standing wave is not 'standing' in time... It phase rotates at
> the same rate as the excitation frequency...

Yes, but that rotation is occurring at a fixed point on
the wire. The standing wave is not moving - it is just
rotating in a fixed place on the wire. Standing waves
do not flow. They are basically an illusion created by
the superposition of two traveling waves.

> 2. It is real because I can measure it with a volt meter and I can
> extract power from it with a lamp, simultaneously..

You cannot extract steady-state power from standing waves.
You can only extract steady-state power from traveling waves.

However, you can extract transient-state power from standing
waves. That's what happens at key-up - the energy in the
standing wave is radiated after the source is disconnected.

> Try this thought... A Tesla coil (automobile spark coil) with no load
> on the output is all standing wave voltage and no current - so
> according to some has no power... Touch your finger to it...

When you touch your finger to it, it is no longer steady-state.
Standing waves can and do give up their energy as joules/sec
power during transient states. But they change during that
process.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3861. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:27:13 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <81b91869-5135-4003-8591-6ab22d6aa956@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30927

On Dec 24, 12:01 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Richard Harrison wrote:
> > Keith Dsart wrote:
> > "Therefore, the forward and reverse waves can not be transferring energy
> > across these points."
>
> > Waves in motion are transporting energy no matter how their constituents
> > seem to add at a particular point.
>
> We can make Keith's assertion true by the addition of one
> word.
>
> "Therefore, the forward and reverse waves cannot be transferring
> *net* energy across these points. As Ramo and Whinnery say about
> the forward and reflected Poynting vectors:

With an open circuited line, I agree that there is no
net energy transfer at any point on the line. At most
points on the line, there is energy sloshing back and
forth, but netting to zero.

My statement about those 90 degree points where the
voltage or current is always 0 is much stronger: NO
energy transfer.

This follows inexorably from P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t).

If you disagree with the general applicability of this
equation, please indicate when it can and can not be
applied.

...Keith

3862. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:30:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2gQbj.34682$Pv2.3915@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30928

Keith Dysart wrote:
> And could someone who likes to write "standing
> wave power" (Yuri perhaps?) please provide an
> unambiguous definition? It does not have to be
> the "right" definition, or agreed by all, just
> any definition which is unambiguous.

Confusion reigns because of steady-state short cuts.

The power density (Poynting vector) of any EM wave
is ExH. EM waves cannot exist without a power density.

For pure standing waves, ExH = 0. Therefore, a pure
standing wave is technically NOT an EM wave. It
doesn't move and contains no power. In many ways,
it is an illusion.

A standing wave is a math model created in the human
mind as a useful shortcut. Shortcuts do NOT dictate
reality. Reality is supposed to do the dictating.

Standing waves are the results of the superposition
of two traveling waves. Any power extracted comes
from the component traveling waves, not from the
standing waves. For pure standing waves:

ExH = V*I*cos(A) = 0 watts (per unit area)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3863. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:38:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EnQbj.83$L22.73@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30929

Dave wrote:
> "Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote:
>> 1. A standing wave is not 'standing' in time... It phase rotates at
>> the same rate as the excitation frequency...
>> If the phase is rotating then V and I are changing - else Feynman is
>> rotating in his grave...
>
> true, it is 'standing' in space. it does not move along the line.

How can such a signal be used to measure the delay through
a mobile loading coil?

> why do i even bother... time to start plonking more of the ones who refuse
> to learn and reduce the noise level on here even more.

What you have to do is overcome their programming -
that math models dictate reality, not vice versa.
Just keep dripping on that stone - someday it will
wear away.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3864. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:44:29 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <xtQbj.313380$kj1.275683@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30930

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Where do you get so many goofy ideas? Do you have any references at
>> all that support your contention that standing wave energy does not
>> meet the definition of EM energy? I have been in the wave business
>> professionally for about 40 years, and I have read many technical
>> papers, reference books, and text books. I have yet to encounter
>> anything that indicated the inferior nature of standing waves in the
>> energy community.
>
> I guess the authors of the textbooks never thought anyone
> would be so ignorant as to believe that EM waves can stand
> still. :-)
>
> EM waves are photonic in nature must travel at the speed of
> light in the medium. A standing wave stands still and oscillates
> in place. Therefore, A standing wave is not an EM wave - It is
> something else, by definition.

Cecil,

Thanks, you completely confirmed my suspicion. This photonic limitation
is something that exists only in your head.

8-)

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3865. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:45:03 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f00c853d-3213-44a2-8513-ea2e6f2b6ccf@l6g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30931

On Dec 24, 9:26 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:c5b238fb-9f47-44de-9efb-d748e23113a5@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 23, 10:12 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>
> >Are you really prepared to throw away P = VI?
>
> yes, when the V and I are the superimposed voltage and current that you
> insist are the real current and voltage on the line.

They are the real current and voltage. I can measure them
with voltmeters and ammeters.

Directional wattmeters measure the real current and
voltage and perform some arithmetic on these measured
values to display "forward power" and "reflected power".

"Forward and reflected power" are derived from the
real voltage and current.

> >In my analysis, P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) is the equation that means
> >the power at any point and time can by obtained by measuring the
> >actual
> >voltage and current on the line at the point and time of interest.
>
> try to look at it this way. when you look at the forward and reflected
> waves separately it is intuitively obvious how the power calculation shows
> the flow along the line with each wave. however, when you look at standing
> waves you get spots every 1/4 wave where either V(x,t) or I(x,t) is ALWAYS
> zero... by V*I this means the power at that point is ALWAYS zero. since
> power is just the measure of the flow of energy, and energy can neither be
> created nor destroyed then in the traveling wave there can be no energy flow
> past those points. where it is obvious from the individual Vf(x,t) and
> Vr(x,t) or If(x,t) and Ir(x,t) that are ALWAYS related by Z0 at every point
> on the line that power does flow both directions. an obvious contradiction

Absolutely. And many readers resolve the contradiction in the
wrong direction.

And then are willing to throw away P = VI.

> and if you can't see it by this point i give up.
>
> >Are you sure you want to throw away this ability? Are you sure you
> >want to claim that instantaneous power can NOT be obtained by

> >multiplying the instaneous measured voltage by the instanteous
> >measured current?
>
> i want to throw away this falicy and replace it with the real physically
> correct calculation.
>
> >Throwing this away will invalidate much.
>
> only in your mind.
>
> I have said it enough times now, and hate repeating myself... so you can
> live with your poor misguided assumptions and formula. i have shown the
> obvious errors

I'd suggest that remains to be seen.

...Keith

3866. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:49:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6yQbj.84$L22.79@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30932

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Are you really saying that if I measure the instantaneous
> voltage and the instantaneous current then I can NOT multiply
> them together to obtain the instantaneous power?
>
> It certainly works some of the time.
>
> If I can not do it all the time, when can I do it?

Actually, "multiply" is ambiguous. You need to take
the *dot product* of the voltage and current to
obtain power.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3867. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:52:25 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <ZAQbj.74438$MJ6.29061@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30933

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> And could someone who likes to write "standing
>> wave power" (Yuri perhaps?) please provide an
>> unambiguous definition? It does not have to be
>> the "right" definition, or agreed by all, just
>> any definition which is unambiguous.
>
> Confusion reigns because of steady-state short cuts.
>
> The power density (Poynting vector) of any EM wave
> is ExH. EM waves cannot exist without a power density.
>
> For pure standing waves, ExH = 0. Therefore, a pure
> standing wave is technically NOT an EM wave. It
> doesn't move and contains no power. In many ways,
> it is an illusion.
>
> A standing wave is a math model created in the human
> mind as a useful shortcut. Shortcuts do NOT dictate
> reality. Reality is supposed to do the dictating.
>
> Standing waves are the results of the superposition
> of two traveling waves. Any power extracted comes
> from the component traveling waves, not from the
> standing waves. For pure standing waves:
>
> ExH = V*I*cos(A) = 0 watts (per unit area)

Cecil,

Do you simply make this stuff up in some arbitrary fashion, or is there
a method to your madness?

With such profound statements as, "a pure standing wave is technically
NOT an EM wave", it you might either offer some sort of reference or
start planning your trip to Stockholm.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3868. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:52:34 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6BQbj.85$L22.35@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30934

Keith Dysart wrote:
> And P = V * I seems rather fundamental, so V or
> I is always 0, then P must always be 0.

Make that *NET* power and you will be correct. There is
zero *NET* power transfer in pure standing waves.

Since Pfor = Pref, then Pfor - Pref = 0
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3869. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:54:27 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <476fd631$0$9536$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30935

"Richard Harrison" <richardharrison@webtv.net> wrote in message
news:23303-476F5492-611@storefull-3258.bay.webtv.net...
> Art wrote:
> "The phrase within or on the surface is somewhat inaccurate."
>
> At risk of boring some to tears, please consult the 1955 opus of F.E.
> Terman, pages 865 and 903 for radiation patterns of elemental and
> 1/2-wave doublets when currents flow in an axial direction on a
> conductor. Recall that the conductor can be ever so thin and that
> reciprocity rules in antennas.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

This sounds like me arguing with my mother in law.
LOL

Jimmie

3870. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 15:59:44 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <13cf4094-c748-4283-ae28-5a7cdc137621@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30936

On Dec 24, 9:39 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:5e0e8417-ca78-4b58-8c41-c2d893421e87@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 23, 11:33 am, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
>
> >> You are basing this conclusion on the observation that Power = V*I, and
> >> because we can not detect V or I at some points in the standing wave,
> >> then V*I is zero at these points. Correct math, but wrong conclusion.
> >Are you really saying that if I measure the instantaneous
> >voltage and the instantaneous current then I can NOT multiply
> >them together to obtain the instantaneous power?
>
> >It certainly works some of the time.
>
> >If I can not do it all the time, when can I do it?
>
> you can do it when it makes physical sense.

Can you kindly articulate the rules you use to know
when it is appropriate to use P = V * I?

At a minimum, the rules should cover DC circuits,
AC circuits, and transmission lines with various
excitations and terminations. Be sure that the
rules cover 60 Hz circuits and transmission lines
since this is a common application of P = V * I.

> it does not make sense in
> standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it does
> make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what your little
> swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and reflected power, that is
> all you need and the only powers that make sense.

And for a challenging use case, please consider two
circuits connected together. The circuits are in black
boxes so you do not know their details, but the voltage
on the connection between the circuits is measured as
10 V RMS at 4 MHz. The current is measured as 0.

How much energy is being transferred between the
circuits?

1) P = VI, so 0.
2) P = VI some of the time, so there is insufficient
detail to answer the question.

Do you choose 1), 2) or perhaps some third answer?

...Keith

PS. The connection between the circuits is very small
so that it is possible that it is part of a
transmission line that continues into each box,
but you can not be sure.

3871. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:08:54 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <40cbcde9-a7bc-4c19-88f9-09b7ad6337bd@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30937

On Dec 24, 10:49 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Are you really saying that if I measure the instantaneous
> > voltage and the instantaneous current then I can NOT multiply
> > them together to obtain the instantaneous power?
>
> > It certainly works some of the time.
>
> > If I can not do it all the time, when can I do it?
>
> Actually, "multiply" is ambiguous. You need to take
> the *dot product* of the voltage and current to
> obtain power.

Since the discussion concerns real numbers and not
vectors, "multiply" is exactly correct.

But you haven't answered the hard part of the question.
When does P(x,t) not equal V(x,t) * I(x,t)?

...Keith

3872. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:11:55 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3c9333fa-0a6b-4e67-927f-7b7b3e267273@i3g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30938

On Dec 24, 10:30 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > And could someone who likes to write "standing
> > wave power" (Yuri perhaps?) please provide an
> > unambiguous definition? It does not have to be
> > the "right" definition, or agreed by all, just
> > any definition which is unambiguous.
>
> Confusion reigns because of steady-state short cuts.
>
> The power density (Poynting vector) of any EM wave
> is ExH. EM waves cannot exist without a power density.
>
> For pure standing waves, ExH = 0. Therefore, a pure
> standing wave is technically NOT an EM wave. It
> doesn't move and contains no power. In many ways,
> it is an illusion.
>
> A standing wave is a math model created in the human
> mind as a useful shortcut. Shortcuts do NOT dictate
> reality. Reality is supposed to do the dictating.
>
> Standing waves are the results of the superposition
> of two traveling waves. Any power extracted comes
> from the component traveling waves, not from the
> standing waves. For pure standing waves:
>
> ExH = V*I*cos(A) = 0 watts (per unit area)

I am having great difficulty matching the words you
wrote with the request for an unambiguous definition
of "standing wave power".

Are you saying the concept is meaningless?
Or do you think you provided a definition?

I really wanted a definition from someone
who thought the "standing wave power" had
meaning.

...Keith

3873. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:16:34 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4230a17a-9fea-4576-9952-cdb7335983f5@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30939

On Dec 24, 10:52 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > And P = V * I seems rather fundamental, so V or
> > I is always 0, then P must always be 0.
>
> Make that *NET* power and you will be correct. There is
> zero *NET* power transfer in pure standing waves.

Oooppps. Make that "so *if* V or I is always 0".

And if I had meant *NET* I would have written "net".

> Since Pfor = Pref, then Pfor - Pref = 0

Isn't that superposition of power? Something that
most agree is not a legal operation.

In any case, for sure it is 'average' power.

All my examples are using instantaneous power.
If the instantaneous power is always 0, the
average power can not be different.

...Keith

3874. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:18:31 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <rZQbj.4843$yC6.3710@trndny05>
Source record: 30940

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:13cf4094-c748-4283-ae28-5a7cdc137621@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...

>Can you kindly articulate the rules you use to know
>when it is appropriate to use P = V * I?

it is extremely simple. use traveling waves then V*I works everywhere all
the time. use standing waves and it fails. period, end of story.

3875. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:27:07 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <v5Rbj.4523$we6.4249@trndny09>
Source record: 30941

On Dec 24, 10:30 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>
> A standing wave is a math model created in the human
> mind as a useful shortcut. Shortcuts do NOT dictate
> reality. Reality is supposed to do the dictating.
>
> Standing waves are the results of the superposition
> of two traveling waves. Any power extracted comes
> from the component traveling waves, not from the
> standing waves. For pure standing waves:
>
> ExH = V*I*cos(A) = 0 watts (per unit area)

OH NO! even cecil has it right! carry on cecil, you are more persistent
than i am. i have enough other stuff to do right now... i had some fun
yesterday while the wx was bad here, today there are better things to do,
like scrape ice and sand the driveway, and fix a yagi that got tipped in the
ice/wind last weekend. so you all carry on, i'm sure cecil will set you all
straight now so i'll leave it in his capable hands.

3876. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:36:09 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <114026cf-1c96-4f75-8bc1-eacc2a2bf331@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30942

On Dec 24, 11:18 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>
> news:13cf4094-c748-4283-ae28-5a7cdc137621@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
> >Can you kindly articulate the rules you use to know
> >when it is appropriate to use P = V * I?
>
> it is extremely simple. use traveling waves then V*I works everywhere all
> the time. use standing waves and it fails. period, end of story.

What happens on a line that is terminated in a real
impedance that is not equal to Z0?

There are aspects of both travelling waves and
standing waves present on the line.

Is it appropriate to use P = V * I?

...Keith

3877. Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:36:52 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <ZZ-dnaqZwMi_ffLanZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 30943

Dear Antenna Group: Here is an antenna question. December 24, 2007

On the cover of the Winter 2007 QCWA Journal one may see three pictures of antennas used by Collins Radio. Two of the pictures feature a circular array of six curtain antennas. In other words, the array is expected to effect six beams - one every 60 degrees.

The curtain part of the array is straight forward. The six antennas that are in front of each curtain are new to me. It is my hope that an explanation will be forthcoming about how the front antennas "work."

Curtain description: Six, triangular, lattice towers of uniform cross section are placed equally on the circumference of a circle and guyed in four places. At least 52 (equally spaced in a vertical plane) horizontal wires are stretched between adjacent towers and the horizontal wires appear to be insulated from the towers at their ends. No noticeable sag is seen. A crude estimate suggests the towers are something like 80 to 100 feet high.

Front antennas: 17 horizontal doublets, all of essentially the same length, and all in a vertical plane that is parallel to the associated curtain emanate from a tubular mast placed in front of each curtain. [It is well known to place fat, horizontal dipoles in a broadside configuration in front of a curtain consisting of horizontal wires. At least part of the Collins' array does not look like anything I have seen before.] What I see has mirror symmetry with respect to a doublet that is in the middle of the mast. I assume that the antenna is fed with a balanced transmission line connected to the middle doublet. Above and below the middle doublet is seen exactly the same collection of doublets fed with a balanced transmission line..

Starting with the middle doublet and proceeding upward a distance that I call 3X, one encounters a collection of seven, equally spaced doublets (spaced X apart). The bottom of the group of seven is seen to be fed with a balanced transmission line coming from the middle doublet. A balanced transmission line is seen emanating from the top doublet of the group of seven for a distance 3X to an isolated doublet at the top of the mast.

If one were to ignore the groups of seven (one above the middle doublet and one below the middle doublet) one would have an antenna of three doublets in broadside with the likelihood of 1:2:1 factors so as to minimize lobes. The groups of seven could comprise two "elements" in broadside. Here is one additional fact about each group of seven: while the top and bottom doublet (of each group of seven) clearly have an attached balanced transmission line (one comes from the middle doublet and the other goes to a distal, solo doublet), the group of seven appear to be connected by a "butterfly" of what may be mesh (because one can see through the butterfly).

The butterfly is simple, but not easy to describe. It is two isosceles triangles with their bases vertical and outward from the mast, and with the apex of each triangle appearing to touch the mast at the middle doublet of the group of seven. I estimate the height (base to apex) of each half to be about X. I assume that the mesh of the butterfly is connected to each of the doublets of the group of seven.

So, who might be able to explain this?

73, Mac N8TT
--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net

3878. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:50:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <df5a7b51-f133-4cd5-ab94-4dc267deeca5@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30944

On 23 Dec, 23:13, richardharri...@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:
> Art wrote:
>
> "It has been said that certain particles, known as free electrons/static
> particles, will settle on a diamagnetic material where as other
> materials will reject them."
>
> Electrostatic precipitation and magnetic deflection are familiar
> phenomena. Beyond interference and beam deflection, they have little to
> do with signal radiation and propagation. Radiation simply happens when
> a certain RF current flows along the surface of an isolated conductor
> and the resulting fields get too far away to be recalled by the source.
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

Great. At last we have somebody familier with this particular
phenomina
who can specifically describe why such a phenomina has NOTHING to
do with RADIATION. Richard please share with us all your deep
knoweledge
on the subject, possibly starting with the reason why diamagnetic
materials are the material of choice for radiators and if possible
references of such in a book of the modern era.. You might also
want to diverge into what makes up what is called "skin depth"
and if it consists of the same when paramagnetic are used as
radiators.
You might also comment on why the chemeical makeup of such a skin
appeares to have a constituent of 'HO' compared to the normal paired
combination of 'H20' .Could you also comment on what creats the
vibrational attributes of a radiator and how it propagates
communication means thousands of miles by deflection from
shells around the earth and in other cases pierce these same shells.
In defience of gravity no less.
To say with such confidence that electrical precipitation and
magnetic deflection has NOTHING to do with radiation implies the
suggestion that you are equal to the masters of the past and
just waiting for the chance to add to science in the new millinium.
So Richard, here is your chance to expouse on radiation together with
quoting from different books in science in a point by point fashion
to supply credability to the discussion.
Side note, I will accept any chapter from Terman, Feynman, Einstein,
Planck e.t.c.if they specifically address the points raised above
as long as what they wrote is not altered to what you think they meant
as you have done in the past.

First, start with the difference between diamagnetic and paramagnetic
materials and why one is more favorable for antennas than the other.
It is very simple but it does force one to get involved with the
facts regarding radiation especially with respect to free electrons
as opposed to bonded electrons because there is a big difference here
that appears to be overlooked
Regards
Art

3879. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:50:44 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <IrRbj.1$G37.0@newsfe12.lga>
Source record: 30946

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:cwPbj.1073$ML6.117@trndny04...
>
>
> you can do it when it makes physical sense. it does not make sense in
> standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it
> does make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what your
> little swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and reflected
> power, that is all you need and the only powers that make sense.
>
>
Little SWR meter shows forward AND reflected power in one direction, and
reflected power only in reverse direction. Why is the Bird wattmeter
calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart to
calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?
Laying waves or sitting waves???

Seems to me that the PROBLEM is that some consider standing wave to be some
imaginary, stopped, frozen wave, no good, while some of us consider standing
wave to be the result of superposition of forward and reverse waves, that
can be (their components) measured, current heats when flowing through
resistance, voltage "burns" when poor dielectric.
Like there is standing wave current, but no standing wave, huh????
Or are we forgetting that we are dealing with electromagnetic waves?
Can someone sort out the terminology and definitions?

Yuri, K3BU

3880. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 16:50:48 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <IrRbj.14120$HQ6.4056@trndny01>
Source record: 30945

"Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:114026cf-1c96-4f75-8bc1-eacc2a2bf331@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...

>What happens on a line that is terminated in a real
>impedance that is not equal to Z0?
>
>There are aspects of both travelling waves and
>standing waves present on the line.
>
>Is it appropriate to use P = V * I?

it is always appropriate to use P=V*I on the forward and reflected traveling
waves. it is never appropriate to use it on the standing wave voltage and
current. period... plonk.

3881. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 17:12:55 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <GcKdnYqCALYFdfLanZ2dnUVZ_vamnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30947

Roger wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> clip ....
>>>
>>> In the setup above used for "standing waves"
>>> it can be seen that there is zero power in
>>> the line every 90 degrees back from the open
>>> end. At a zero power point, no energy is
>>> being transferred. Therefore, the forward
>>> and reverse waves can not be transferring
>>> energy across these points. Conclusion:
>>> forward and reverse waves do not always
>>> transport energy.
>>>
>>> ....Keith
>>
>> Hi Keith,
>>
>> You are basing this conclusion on the observation that Power = V*I,
>> and because we can not detect V or I at some points in the standing
>> wave, then V*I is zero at these points. Correct math, but wrong
>> conclusion.
>>
>> What you are forgetting is that power is also found from Power = V^2/Zo
>> and Power = I^2*Zo. More accurately, on the standing wave line,
>> Power = (V^2 + I^2)/Zo. This is why a SWR power meter detects both
>> current and voltage from the standing wave.
>>
>> This will also be true on the quarter wave stub, which is really 1/2
>> wave length long electrically, when you consider the time required for
>> the wave to go from initiation to end and back to beginning point.
>> Power is stored on the stub during the 1/2 cycle energized, and then
>> that stored power acts to present either a high or low impedance to
>> the next 1/2 cycle, depending upon whether the stub is shorted or open.
>>
>> I think you did a very good job in building your theory. It was only
>> at the end (where I think we need to consider additional ways of
>> measuring power) that we disagree.
>>
>> 73, Roger, W7WKB
>>
> Haste makes waste, and errors as well. The standing wave power
> equation is incorrect. It should read "Power = V^2 / Zo + I^2 * Zo"

>
> Sorry for any inconvenience, and for the several postings it will
> probably stimulate.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB
>
Contributing to this news group always carries the risk of making errors and this was a DUZZY! "Power = V^2 / Zo + I^2 * Zo" IS VERY WRONG AND SHOULD NOT BE USED AS DESCRIBED. Thanks to several folks for pointing this out.

I was writing to describe a concept, a concept that was obviously wrong upon closer examination.

73, Roger, W7KB

3882. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 17:57:40 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <oqSbj.4524$we6.1349@trndny09>
Source record: 30848

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:IrRbj.1$G37.0@newsfe12.lga...
>
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:cwPbj.1073$ML6.117@trndny04...
>>
>>
>> you can do it when it makes physical sense. it does not make sense in
>> standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it
>> does make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what your
>> little swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and reflected
>> power, that is all you need and the only powers that make sense.
>>
>>
> Little SWR meter shows forward AND reflected power in one direction, and
> reflected power only in reverse direction. Why is the Bird wattmeter
> calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart
> to calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?
> Laying waves or sitting waves???
>
> Seems to me that the PROBLEM is that some consider standing wave to be
> some imaginary, stopped, frozen wave, no good, while some of us consider
> standing wave to be the result of superposition of forward and reverse
> waves, that can be (their components) measured, current heats when flowing
> through resistance, voltage "burns" when poor dielectric.
> Like there is standing wave current, but no standing wave, huh????
> Or are we forgetting that we are dealing with electromagnetic waves?
> Can someone sort out the terminology and definitions?
>
> Yuri, K3BU
>
last time, real simple. there ARE standing current waves. there ARE
standing voltage waves. There ARE NOT standing power waves.

3883. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 18:15:26 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <3c52470d-c4bd-4df1-a46f-e52fbb0956b5@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30849

On Dec 24, 11:50 am, "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote:
> Why is the Bird wattmeter
> calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart to
> calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?

Why indeed? The decision of Bird Electronic to build
an instrument that measured actual line voltage and
current and then compute forward or reverse voltage
but display the result in watts has lead to enormous
confusion about the nature of forward and reverse
waves.

If only they had decided to display forward or
reverse volts, life would be much better. People
would not have internalized "forward and reverse
power" to such a degree.

On the other hand, it would have then required
more arithmetic to compute actual power.

But they did it, and it can not be undone.

Do you have an unambiguous definition of "standing
wave power" that can be used?

...Keith

3884. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 18:28:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <zTSbj.27125$4V6.10715@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30850

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Except that V(x,t) and I(x,t) are not, in general, related by Z0.

From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo & Whinnery, 2nd edition:

V(x,t) = V*e^j(wt-kx) + V'*e^j(wt+kx)

I(x,t) = [V*e^j(wt-kx) - V'*e^j(wt+kx)]/Z0

> No. The two wave view is merely an alternate set of expressions
> which, when summed (i.e. using superposition), provide the actual
> voltage and current on the line. These alternate expressions are
> obtained by algebraic maniupulation of the more fundamental
> descriptive equations.

Methinks you are confusing cause and effect. The standing
wave is not the cause of the two traveling waves.

> In my analysis, P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) is the equation that means
> the power at any point and time can by obtained by measuring the
> actual voltage and current on the line at the point and time of interest.

Make that the *NET* power and you will have it nailed.

> Are you sure you want to throw away this ability? Are you sure you
> want to claim that instantaneous power can NOT be obtained by
> multiplying the instaneous measured voltage by the instanteous
> measured current?

When the instantaneous voltage is the sum of two more elementary
voltages (same for current) then you are reporting the *NET*
results, not the underlying component results. The *NET* results
do not dictate reality.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3885. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 18:32:22 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <WWSbj.1216$OH6.775@trndny03>
Source record: 30851

here you go art! a kindred spirit!! on sci.physics.electromag

"Abonito" <anonymous@noserver.com> wrote in message
news:FwSbj.102401$cJ3.101435@fe2.news.blueyonder.co.uk...
>
> New Electricity
>
> Magnetic Field Due to Current
>
> The model proposed by Maxwell that relies on the current loop and is
> worked out by Gauss an example of fluid mechanics (to make the mathematics
> beautiful and easy), and is based around the Pythagorean philosophy of
> perfection is not only just a bit out by completely wrong based on the
> wrong principles. The correct answer is by using the concept of
> 4 -perspective with virtual photons emanating from individual electrons
> drifting through the fixed positive charges in a conductor. The relative
> movement of the charges makes an electrostatic force between current
> carrying conductors. I the case of alternating current the real photons
> emitted by the electrons as the change from one velocity to the next in
> the particle in a box ladder (quantum mechanics) interact with the
> electrons around them to cause them to change energy according to the
> rules of quantum mechanics. This gives rise to a calculation (integration
> round the loop) that shows that another current loop inside has a force of
> compression on it and a net force that tend to move it to a position
> symmetrical about the axis. The force is higher near the current loop and
> drops towards the axis. Measurements support this. Since a solenoid is a
> series of loop this is true for these too.
>
> The concept of flux flowing through a loop of current driven like a
> corkscrew that concept that is wrong. The mathematics the gauss used is
> correct it is the physics that is wrong.
>
>
>
> There is no electric field. The force between electrons is carried by
> virtual photons that connect one electron with one electron in another
> place. It is an exchange force. They do not drop in force with distance
> the density of photons varies with distance as the inverse square of the
> distance so the probability of interaction goes down with distance, for
> massive objects it gives you the inverse square law of coulomb.
>
> The electron itself is a photon that cannot propagate because of its own
> self gravity. The enclosed self energy is such that the photon cannot

> propagate. "Stuck light" in fact. This photon is waving outside the stuck
> place so its influence can be felt over an infinite distance. In fact,
> using the group x phase velocity = constant we have that for electrons the
> group velocity is 0 and the constant is c so the phase velocity is
> infinite. so for some interactions like entanglement (a consequence of
> Fermi (electrons come in pairs - up and down)) then the change of an
> electron up to down that is tangled with it pair 10 light years away will
> be felt instantaneously and the other member of the pair will change from
> down to up with no loss of amplitude.
>
> This might be of interest too ...
>
> A virtual particle is one that does not exist (by definition).
>
> In classical electromagnetism radiation from a dipole there are two
> Hertzian waves, the space wave that leaves the dipole and carries energy
> and momentum with it and the induction field which does not radiate but
> whose energy
> passes back to to the radiator.
>
> The space wave is a radiant energy field whose power is E.X.H (the vector
> product of E and H) this is known as Poynting's (it is a man's name)
> vector this has a frequency f. Now this actually consists of (E x H)/hf
> photons per second each having an energy hf. These photons are the result
> of transitions inside the conductor of the dipole as the electrons jump
> from one level to another (according to microwave theory this is at the
> permitted frequency of
> the exciter) as they do so the emit a photon carrying the energy hf, the
> total momentum change. They do not weaken with the inverse square law they
> connect with another electron in a random manner such that all their
> energy and total momentum is taken up by the electron. The density of
> these photons diminishes as the inverse square of the distance and with
> the polar diagram of the radiator.
>
> The induction field is the one with the virtual photons they do not
> propagate and collapse back to their emitting electrons.
>
> Mutual and Self Inductance
>
> Mutual and Self Inductance are quantum mechanical effects involving
> photons inside the inductance. Think of Fyneman.
>
>
> The acceleration of charges generates photons according to hf where the
> frequency of the sinusoid exciter if f and h Planck's constant. The
> number of photons is the energy of the sinusoid divided by hf. These
> photons are emitted and absorbed during the cycle making inductance. The
> photons are emitted by one electron when it makes a transition to another
> level the step is at the energy corresponding frequency of the exciter it

> is connected only to one other electron that changes its energy by the
> same amount, the photon also caries the angular momentum associated with
> the transition, this is the change of angular momentum and the vector
> difference in momentum between the two energy states. The photons interact
> randomly without any loss of energy, momentum or angular momentum but the
> distribution of the interactions means that the density falls according to
> the inverse square law and the radiation polar diagram. This applies to
> mutual and self inductance and to normal radiation from a wire.
>
> When a solenoid is subjected to a step function then the photons have a
> distribution of frequency similar to a radiating black body (see Planck
> who worked out the messy equation) and are re-absorbed at the same time
> causing the effect of self inductance.
>
> If you make a single loop of wire bent into a circle and pass a regulated
> 1 amp current through it you will make a "magnetic field". According to
> Gauss you have to imagine it is there and calculate accordingly. Then
> comes an extraordinary performance of human intellect beginning with the
> magnetic shells
> construction that shows that the field is uniform across the plane of the
> loop.
>
> According to Carl Popper we should now measure it to see. Using a compass
> as a tangent galvanometer with the earth's field as a reference you can
> measure the relative strength of the field in the region of the magnet by
> measuring its deflection (according to the field theory). I have done this
> and the field is about three times higher near the wire than at the
> centre. This disproves the magnetic shell construction.
>
> Another basic algorithm is the idea that a series of loops is like one
> loop multiplied. Well if you do the same thing for six turns then the
> compass measurement is the same near the wire than at the centre.
>
> This shows that the basic algorithm of what is true on one is true of many
> as one times the number of repetitions, is false.
>
> I would like to propose a different model: that the magnet is responding
> to spin-spin interactions as a quantum mechanical effect. These are
> entirely electrostatic in nature.
>
> The magnetic field does not exist it is fictitious.
>
> The model of the magnetic effect of current is in reality the Lorenz
> contraction of the moving electrons relative to the fixed charges in the
> wire and the electrostatic force is mediated by virtual photons.
>
> Since the electrons always occupy the same space in the wire even though
> they are moving it shows that special relativity is an effect like
> perspective.

>
> The inductive effect is in reality caused by the acceleration of
> electrons. Now these little charged particles are governed by quantum
> mechanics and the energy states up the ladder are discontinuous and the
> electrons jump from one state to the next the two states overlap and
> during the transition a fluctuation occurs and a photon emission occurs,
> just like the hydrogen spectrum.
>
> This photon interacts with just one electron in another wire or the same
> wire and imparts momentum and energy to change the electron from its
> original state to its new state. This also means that the photon carries
> momentum both
> linear and angular and energy.
>
> This is both mutual and self inductance.
>
>
>
> Electromagnetism
>
>
> Electromagnetism theory reached its pinnacle in the nineteenth century
> with Maxwell's famous equations.
>
> Let us take two examples.
>
> The case of two parallel conductors carrying current.
>
> 1. Currents parallel.
>
> The current is a slow movement of electrons with fixed positive charges.
> The
> electrons are moving parallel in the two wires so are stationary relative
> to each other. The positive charges are seen as moving. According to
> Einstein's theory of relativity the length of the positive charge is
> contracted as seen
> by the electrons and so the electrons see an increased charge density over
> the charge density of the electrons. This makes the force of attraction
> between unlike charges slightly greater than the force of repulsion
> between unlike
> charges. This means that there is a net force of attraction.
>
> 2. Currents anti-parallel.
>
> The electrons are now moving anti-parallel and so they see a length
> contraction of the other electron charge. The positive charges are also
> seen contracted but not as much. So the electrons are seen as having a
> greater charge density than the fixed positive charges. Thus the force of
> repulsion of like charges is greater than the force of attraction of

> unlike charges. This means there is a net force of repulsion.
>
> Induction. Consider two conducting wires parallel. One conductor has an
> alternating current flowing in it. This means that the electrons are
> accelerating and thus their electric field lines have a kink in them so
> there is a transverse component this field moves the electrons in
> the other wire. Thus producing an induced potential. The magnitude of the
> induced potential would be proportional to the rate of change of the
> current in the first conductor.
>
>
> Case 1) Currents parallel;
>
> The positive charges are fixed and charges in wire I repel those in wire 2
> with a force per meter of +(Ne.Ne/r)eO where N is the number of electrons
> in 1 meter and r the separation in meters, eO is the permittivity of free
> space.
>
> The electrons in wire 1 see the electrons in wire 2 as fixed as well so
> they see a force between them of +(Ne.Ne/r)eO
>
> The electrons in wire 1 see a force of attraction between them and the
> fixed charges in the wire but because there is relative motion the force
> is -(Ne.Ne/r)eO/sqr(1-(v/c)2).
>
> The electrons in wire 2 see a force of attraction between them and the
> fixed charges in the wire and this again is -(Ne.Ne/r)eO/(sqr(1-(v/c)2)
>
> so the total force is +2(Ne.Ne/r)-2(Ne.Ne/reO/sqr(1-v/c)2)
>
> this is: 2(Ne.Ne/r)eO(1- 1/sqr(1-vIc)2).
>
> 1/sqr(1-(v/c)2)=(l-(v/c)2)(-l./2) = (1+(1/2)(v/c)2) to a first term
> approximation for low velocities.
>
> so the force is approximately: 2(Ne.Ne/r)eO(1-1 +(1/2)(vIc2)
>
> 2(Ne.Ne/r)eO(1/2)(vlc)2= (Ne.Ne/r)v2/c2=(Nve.Nve/r)eO/c2
>
> since Nve=I the current then the force is + (iA2Ir)eO/cA2 since WIcA2uO
> the permeability of free space then the force is ΩO(i.i/r) the normal
> answer found by experiment.
>
> In the case of the currents anti parallel the analysis is similar but the
> result is a similar force of repulsion.
>
> The hr force law is derived by integrating along the wire with wire
> elements repelling other wire elements by the inverse square law.
>

> This is a well known result from electrostatics. So magnetism is actually
> the same as electrostatics and does away with any need for magnetism. This
> simplifies things but invalidates electromagnetism theory.
>
>
>
> In the case of a curved wire as in a circular loop the force on an element
> carrying current is:
>
> ?O(idLidl/r2)Sin(theta) where theta is the angle between them (biot-savart
> proved above). To find the force on an element in a circular loop you
> integrate all round the loop.
> The point at distance r from the axis at an angle psi from the vertical is
> a distance 41 from a point on the circular loop a distance P. from the
> axis (the radius) and an angle chi from the vertical experiences a force
> between the two elements of(r angle psi - R angle chi) using r and psi
> fixed integrate for fixed R and clii going from 0 to 359 degrees using
> numerical methods.
>
> That gives a net force towards the centre that increases from the axis
> towards the wire as the value of r is varied for each integration.
>
> If you use a loop of wire inside carrying a current the force tends to
> push the loop to the centre.
>
> These principles can be used to design machines that contain plasma for
> generating power using alternating current, transformers and motors using
> less iron than is usual and levitating ovens that can purify metal in a
> vacuum without needing a crucible.
>
>
>
>
>
> Transformer
> Since the interaction between wires in a transformer is by photons and not
> by this fictitious force of magnetism the electrons in one wire connect to
> the other by the photons emitted as the velocity of individual electrons
> change.
>
> This means we do not need the heavy Iron laminations, the connection is
> electrostatic in nature (by photons) so the iron should be between the
> wires that are interacting, this applies to self-inductance as well so the
> best results will be by putting dust iron in resin and embedding the wires
> of both windings by potting in this resin containing dust iron. Or use a
> low loss ferrite.
>
> Because the permeability is related to the permittivity of an dielectric
> by the velocity of light then a dielectric may be used but the value is

> much smaller. (e/c2) here u is the permeability and e the permittivity.
> Electromagnetism
>
> The reasoning below shows that there is no magnetic field it is a false
> concept. Iron filings are not an indication of strength at all. It is a
> fallacy.
> This theory is based around the special theory of relativity and the
> relative motion of electrons and fixed charges in a conductor.
> With alternating current the electrons are accelerating and generate
> photons at the exciting frequency and this radiation is responsible for
> other aspects of electromagnetism. This includes the induction of current
> in one conductor by alternating current in another.
>
> Induction
> Consider two conducting wires parallel. One conductor has an alternating
> current flowing in it. This means that the electrons are changing their
> energy and emit photons at the exciting frequency these are emitted in
> random directions like a messenger with the energy change and momentum
> (angular and linear) and these are absorbed by electrons in another
> conductor nearby and this information is transferred by photon collision
> to make the electrons in the other wire move thus inducing an current.
>
> In all these cases no magnetic field was required to account for the
> phenomena involved. So invoking Occum's razor, the magnetic field in not
> required and so does not exist. Consider two long straight copper
> conductors each carrying the same current in the same direction. The
> electrons move together at the same velocity in each cable. They repel one
> another. The fixed positive charges repel each other. However the
> electrons wire A attract the fixed charges in wire B but because the
> electrons are moving relative to the fixed charges they will see a higher
> charge density than the charge density due to the electrons in B so the
> attraction of electrons to fixed positive charges is higher than the
> repulsion between the
> same number of electrons in B. Similarly for electrons in wire B and the
> fixed positive charges in wire A. n=number of atoms per meter e=electronic
> charge d=separation l=length P=permittivity v=drift velocity of electrons
> c=velocity of light
> The force of repulsion is P*2*((e*n)^2)*l /d (= F)
> And the force of attraction is P*(2*((e*n)^2)*l/d)/sqr(1-(v/c)^2)
> So the resultant force is F-F/sqr(1-(v/c)^2)=F(1-1/sqr(1-(v/c)^2))
> =F(1-(1-(v/c)^2)^(-1/2))
> =F(1-(1+(1/2)(v/c)^2))
> = F(v/c)^2/2
> = (P*2*((e*n)^2)*l/d)(v/c)^2/2
> = (P/c)*(((e*n*v)^2)*l/d)
> =(P/c)*i^2*l/d (e*n*v=i)
> So P/c is the "permeability" and the force is proportional to the current
> squared and the length but inversely proportional to the separation. There
> is no need for the idea of the magnetic field. There is no magnetic field

>
> Experimental Test
>
> Karl Popper has explained the scientific method. Use the predictions of
> the theory and test experimentally when judging a philosophical idea.
>
> Science in only science if you carry out experiments to test the theories
> of yourself or another. To play philosophical games with words and
> equations is not science.
>
> Go get a bit of wire make a straight part 40 cm long and connect it to a
> constant current source of say 1 amp.
>
> Get the old electrostatic kit out of the 18th century box and using a
> glass rod wiped with silk make a pith ball coated with gold leaf charged
> by bringing the glass rod close to the ball and touch the ball briefly
> with a finger. The ball will be repelled by the glass rod.
>
> Put the pith ball (suspended by a silk thread from a curved glass stand)
> near the wire and note the deflection from the vertical when the current
> is switched on.
>
> I predict it will be repelled if negatively charged and attracted if
> positively charged. (confirmed)
> A bar magnet is in fact a group of spinning electrons which are coupled by
> spin-spin interactions (Quantum mechanics) that are mediated by virtual
> photons again a force that is electronic and connected to the Lorenz
> contraction.. The force on another bar magnet is actually due to spin-spin
> interactions (Quantum mechanics) which is electronic and related to the
> Lorenz contraction. A loop of wire carrying a current is again interacting
> with another current carrying conductor by the electrostatic force
> (mediated by virtual photons) and is again a result of the Lorenz
> contraction. The calculation to use is the biot-savart hypothesis (force
> between current elements) integrated. In view of this new insight we
> should re-name magnetism as the "Lorenz force". It also means that many of
> our reasoning based on observations made 300 years ago before Einstein
> developed his special theory of relativity are misconceived as they are
> based on the wrong model.
>
> The Gaussian construction of magnetic shells does not come into it there
> is no magnetic flux or lines of force.
>
> As a disclaimer I will point out that I am not the first or only person to
> point this out.
>
>
> There is no electric field.
>
> The force between electrons is carried by virtual photons that connect one

> electron with one electron in another place. It is an exchange force. They
> do not drop in force with distance the density of photons varies with
> distance as the inverse square of the distance so the probability of
> interaction goes down with distance, for massive objects it gives you the
> inverse square law of coulomb. The electron itself is a photon that cannot
> propagate because of its own self gravity. The enclosed self energy is
> such that the photon cannot propagate. "Stuck light" in fact. This photon
> is waving outside the stuck place so its influence can be felt over an
> infinite distance. In fact, using the group x phase velocity = constant we
> have that for electrons the group velocity is 0 and the constant is c so
> the phase velocity is infinite. so for some interactions like entanglement
> (a consequence of being fermions (electrons come in pairs - up and down))
> then the change of an electron up to down that is tangled with it pair 10
> light years away will be felt instantaneously and the other member of the
> pair will change from down to up with no loss of amplitude.
> This might be of interest to ... A virtual particle is one that does not
> exist (by definition). In classical electromagnetism radiation from a
> dipole there are two Hertzian waves, the space wave that leaves the dipole
> and carries energy and momentum with it and the induction field which does
> not radiate but whose energy passes back to to the radiator. The space
> wave is a radiant energy field whose power is E.X.H (the vector product of
> E and H) this is known as Poynting's (it is a man's name) vector this has
> a frequency f. Now this actually consists of (E x H)/hf photons per second
> each having an energy hf. These photons are the result of transitions
> inside the conductor of the dipole as the electrons jump from one level to
> another (according to microwave theory this is at the permitted frequency
> of the exciter) as they do so they emit a photon carrying the energy hf,
> the total momentum change (think of it like a messenger). They do not
> weaken with the inverse square law they connect with another electron in a
> random manner such that all their energy and total momentum is taken up by
> the electron. The density of these photons diminishes as the inverse
> square of the distance and with the polar diagram of the radiator. The
> induction field is the one with the virtual photons they do not propagate
> and collapse back to their emitting electrons.
> A static charge is surrounded by virtual photons and these give rise to
> the force between charged objects. In reality an electron is a stuck
> photons and it interacts one on one and onto with one stuck photon in
> another place in a random manner like Schr&#65533;dinger's matter waves. The
> virtual photon has to "travel" from its base at the stuck photon but can
> only be seen by its interaction with another stuck photon. It does have
> its influence at the speed of light, I think. Think in terms of the stuck
> photon being an electron and the electron spending some of its time
> elsewhere in a random manner and it collides with stuck photons elsewhere.
>
> Try thinking in terms of a photon as a "messenger" with numbers attached:
> the momentum change as a vector and angular momentum change as another
> vector. It looks like a short burst of electric wobbles, but in fact it
> is the signal from a distant electron interfering with itself as it
> settles to its new state. The influence is the electron itself waving that

> is felt at a distance.
>
>
>

3886. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 18:37:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <E%Sbj.27126$4V6.11219@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30852

Dave wrote:
> try to look at it this way. when you look at the forward and reflected
> waves separately it is intuitively obvious how the power calculation shows
> the flow along the line with each wave.

This is a very old equation:

Pnet = PLoad = Pfor - Pref = Vfor*Ifor - Vref*Iref

For a pure standing wave it reduces to:

Pnet = Pfor - Pref = 0 or |Pfor| = |Pref|

There is zero net power transfered in a standing wave
so Vtot*Itot*cos(A) = ZERO *at every point* along a
lossless line containing pure standing waves, not just
at the Vtot=0 and Itot=0 points, but *everywhere*.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3887. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 18:57:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <1iTbj.27127$4V6.530@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30854

Keith Dysart wrote:
> With an open circuited line, I agree that there is no
> net energy transfer at any point on the line. At most
> points on the line, there is energy sloshing back and
> forth, but netting to zero.

It is not "sloshing" back and forth unless you consider
the speed of light to be "sloshing". That's EM photonic
energy. If it's not traveling at the speed of light, it
doesn't exist. I would describe the movement of EM wave
energy as "racing" back and forth.

> My statement about those 90 degree points where the
> voltage or current is always 0 is much stronger: NO
> energy transfer.

No *NET* energy transfer because the energy being transfered
in either direction is equal to the other direction. This
would be true of incoherent EM waves and even applies to
any and every type of wave energy.

> This follows inexorably from P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t).

Yes, it certainly does for *NET* power.
Pnet = Pfor - Pref = 0 for ideal standing waves.

> If you disagree with the general applicability of this
> equation, please indicate when it can and can not be
> applied.

It can be correctly applied when the person doing the
applying understands what it really means in reality.

I suggest you take a look at HP's s-parameter AP 95-1.
If you square the normalized s-parameter voltage equations,
you get power directly. The s-parameter equations are
designed that way.

b1 = s11*a1 + s12*a2 standard s-parameter voltage equation

a1^2 = Forward Power incident upon the impedance discontinuity

b1^2 = Reflected Power = (s11*a1 + s12*a2)^2
Power reflected from the impedance discontinuity

When a1^2 - b1^2 = 0

what do you think is the physical meaning of Reflected
Power being equal to:

Pref = (s11*a1)^2 + 2(s11*a1)(s12*a2) + (s12*a2)^2 ???

Do you recognize the irradiance equation from optical
engineering?

Ptot = P1 + P2 + 2*SQRT(P1*P2)cos(A)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3888. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:00:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <blTbj.27128$4V6.9568@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30855

Gene Fuller wrote:
> This photonic limitation
> is something that exists only in your head.

Good Grief, Gene, I don't have time to teach you
quantum electrodynamics. Go read a book that tells
you about the nature of photons. It is also the
cornerstone of relativity.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3889. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:03:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <poTbj.981$6%.617@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30856

Keith Dysart wrote:
> They are the real current and voltage. I can measure them
> with voltmeters and ammeters.

They are the *NET* current and voltage. You can separate
them into their elementary components with directional
couplers.

> "Forward and reflected power" are derived from the
> real voltage and current.

From the *NET* voltage and current by someone who understands
the nature of forward and reflected EM waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3890. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:21:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2FTbj.985$6%.830@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30857

Gene Fuller wrote:
> With such profound statements as, "a pure standing wave is technically
> NOT an EM wave", it you might either offer some sort of reference or
> start planning your trip to Stockholm.

Gene, here is a true/false quiz for you. If you have a
reference that disagrees with the obvious answers, please
quote it.

1. Is EM wave energy photonic in nature? ________

2. Do photons move at the speed of light in a medium? ______

3. Do standing waves move at the speed of light? _______

If the answers are yes, yes, and no, then standing waves
have been eliminated from the set of EM waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3891. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:38:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YUTbj.32527$JD.6451@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30858

Keith Dysart wrote:
> And for a challenging use case, please consider two
> circuits connected together. The circuits are in black
> boxes so you do not know their details, but the voltage
> on the connection between the circuits is measured as
> 10 V RMS at 4 MHz. The current is measured as 0.
>
> How much energy is being transferred between the
> circuits?

Inside each black box is a 50 ohm signal generator equipped with a circulator and a 50 ohm load resistor. The signal generators are outputting identical 10 V RMS phase-locked signals.

Signal generator #1 "sees" the 50 ohm resistor in signal generator #2 as it's load and supplies 200 milliamp, thus heating up the load resistor.

Signal generator #2 "sees" the 50 ohm resistor in signal generator #1 as it's load and supplies 200 milliamp, thus heating up the load resistor.

The net voltage is measured as 10 V RMS at 4 MHz.
The net current is measured as 0.

How much energy is being transferred between the circuits?

Install a one wavelength 50 ohm lossless transmission line between the two signal generators. Nothing changes but the standing waves become very visible and measurable.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3892. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:41:13 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <046bc6c1-eca7-4f44-8994-0052e3e73816@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30859

On 24 Dec, 10:32, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> here you go art! a kindred spirit!! on sci.physics.electromag
>
> "Abonito" <anonym...@noserver.com> wrote in message
>
> news:FwSbj.102401$cJ3.101435@fe2.news.blueyonder.co.uk...
>
>
>
>
>
> > New Electricity
>
> > Magnetic Field Due to Current
>
> > The model proposed by Maxwell that relies on the current loop and is
> > worked out by Gauss an example of fluid mechanics (to make the mathematics
> > beautiful and easy), and is based around the Pythagorean philosophy of
> > perfection is not only just a bit out by completely wrong based on the
> > wrong principles. The correct answer is by using the concept of
> > 4 -perspective with virtual photons emanating from individual electrons
> > drifting through the fixed positive charges in a conductor. The relative
> > movement of the charges makes an electrostatic force between current
> > carrying conductors. I the case of alternating current the real photons
> > emitted by the electrons as the change from one velocity to the next in
> > the particle in a box ladder (quantum mechanics) interact with the
> > electrons around them to cause them to change energy according to the
> > rules of quantum mechanics. This gives rise to a calculation (integration
> > round the loop) that shows that another current loop inside has a force of
> > compression on it and a net force that tend to move it to a position
> > symmetrical about the axis. The force is higher near the current loop and
> > drops towards the axis. Measurements support this. Since a solenoid is a
> > series of loop this is true for these too.
>
> > The concept of flux flowing through a loop of current driven like a
> > corkscrew that concept that is wrong. The mathematics the gauss used is
> > correct it is the physics that is wrong.
>
> > There is no electric field. The force between electrons is carried by
> > virtual photons that connect one electron with one electron in another
> > place. It is an exchange force. They do not drop in force with distance
> > the density of photons varies with distance as the inverse square of the
> > distance so the probability of interaction goes down with distance, for
> > massive objects it gives you the inverse square law of coulomb.

>
> > The electron itself is a photon that cannot propagate because of its own
> > self gravity. The enclosed self energy is such that the photon cannot
> > propagate. "Stuck light" in fact. This photon is waving outside the stuck
> > place so its influence can be felt over an infinite distance. In fact,
> > using the group x phase velocity = constant we have that for electrons the
> > group velocity is 0 and the constant is c so the phase velocity is
> > infinite. so for some interactions like entanglement (a consequence of
> > Fermi (electrons come in pairs - up and down)) then the change of an
> > electron up to down that is tangled with it pair 10 light years away will
> > be felt instantaneously and the other member of the pair will change from
> > down to up with no loss of amplitude.
>
> > This might be of interest too ...
>
> > A virtual particle is one that does not exist (by definition).
>
> > In classical electromagnetism radiation from a dipole there are two
> > Hertzian waves, the space wave that leaves the dipole and carries energy
> > and momentum with it and the induction field which does not radiate but
> > whose energy
> > passes back to to the radiator.
>
> > The space wave is a radiant energy field whose power is E.X.H (the vector
> > product of E and H) this is known as Poynting's (it is a man's name)
> > vector this has a frequency f. Now this actually consists of (E x H)/hf
> > photons per second each having an energy hf. These photons are the result
> > of transitions inside the conductor of the dipole as the electrons jump
> > from one level to another (according to microwave theory this is at the
> > permitted frequency of
> > the exciter) as they do so the emit a photon carrying the energy hf, the
> > total momentum change. They do not weaken with the inverse square law they
> > connect with another electron in a random manner such that all their
> > energy and total momentum is taken up by the electron. The density of
> > these photons diminishes as the inverse square of the distance and with
> > the polar diagram of the radiator.
>
> > The induction field is the one with the virtual photons they do not
> > propagate and collapse back to their emitting electrons.
>
> > Mutual and Self Inductance
>
> > Mutual and Self Inductance are quantum mechanical effects involving
> > photons inside the inductance. Think of Fyneman.
>
> > The acceleration of charges generates photons according to hf where the
> > frequency of the sinusoid exciter if f and h Planck's constant. The
> > number of photons is the energy of the sinusoid divided by hf. These
> > photons are emitted and absorbed during the cycle making inductance. The
> > photons are emitted by one electron when it makes a transition to another

> > level the step is at the energy corresponding frequency of the exciter it
> > is connected only to one other electron that changes its energy by the
> > same amount, the photon also caries the angular momentum associated with
> > the transition, this is the change of angular momentum and the vector
> > difference in momentum between the two energy states. The photons interact
> > randomly without any loss of energy, momentum or angular momentum but the
> > distribution of the interactions means that the density falls according to
> > the inverse square law and the radiation polar diagram. This applies to
> > mutual and self inductance and to normal radiation from a wire.
>
> > When a solenoid is subjected to a step function then the photons have a
> > distribution of frequency similar to a radiating black body (see Planck
> > who worked out the messy equation) and are re-absorbed at the same time
> > causing the effect of self inductance.
>
> > If you make a single loop of wire bent into a circle and pass a regulated
> > 1 amp current through it you will make a "magnetic field". According to
> > Gauss you have to imagine it is there and calculate accordingly. Then
> > comes an extraordinary performance of human intellect beginning with the
> > magnetic shells
> > construction that shows that the field is uniform across the plane of the
> > loop.
>
> > According to Carl Popper we should now measure it to see. Using a compass
> > as a tangent galvanometer with the earth's field as a reference you can
> > measure the relative strength of the field in the region of the magnet by
> > measuring its deflection (according to the field theory). I have done this
> > and the field is about three times higher near the wire than at the
> > centre. This disproves the magnetic shell construction.
>
> > Another basic algorithm is the idea that a series of loops is like one
> > loop multiplied. Well if you do the same thing for six turns then the
> > compass measurement is the same near the wire than at the centre.
>
> > This shows that the basic algorithm of what is true on one is true of many
> > as one times the number of repetitions, is false.
>
> > I would like to propose a different model: that the magnet is responding
> > to spin-spin interactions as a quantum mechanical effect. These are
> > entirely electrostatic in nature.
>
> > The magnetic field does not exist it is fictitious.
>
> > The model of the magnetic effect of current is in reality the Lorenz
> > contraction of the moving electrons relative to the fixed charges in the
> > wire and the electrostatic force is mediated by virtual photons.
>
> > Since the electrons always occupy the same space in the wire even though
> > they are moving it shows that special relativity is an effect like
> > perspective.

> > The inductive effect is in reality caused by the acceleration of
> > electrons. Now these little charged particles are governed by quantum
> > mechanics and the energy states up the ladder are discontinuous and the
> > electrons jump from one state to the next the two states overlap and
> > during the transition a fluctuation occurs and a photon emission occurs,
> > just like the hydrogen spectrum.
>
> > This photon interacts with just one electron in another wire or the same
> > wire and imparts momentum and energy to change the electron from its
> > original state to its new state. This also means that the photon carries
> > momentum both
> > linear and angular and energy.
>
> > This is both mutual and self inductance.
>
> > Electromagnetism
>
> > Electromagnetism theory reached its pinnacle in the nineteenth century
> > with Maxwell's famous equations.
>
> > Let us take two examples.
>
> > The case of two parallel conductors carrying current.
>
> > 1. Currents parallel.
>
> > The current is a slow movement of electrons with fixed positive charges.
> > The
> > electrons are moving parallel in the two wires so are stationary relative
> > to each other. The positive charges are seen as moving. According to
> > Einstein's theory of relativity the length of the positive charge is
> > contracted as seen
> > by the electrons and so the electrons see an increased charge density over
> > the charge density of the electrons. This makes the force of attraction
> > between unlike charges slightly greater than the force of repulsion
> > between unlike
> > charges. This means that there is a net force of attraction.
>
> > 2. Currents anti-parallel.
>
> > The electrons are now moving anti-parallel and so they see a length
> > contraction of the other electron charge. The positive charges are also
> > seen contracted but not as much. So the electrons are seen as having a
> > greater charge density than the fixed positive charges. Thus the force of
> > repulsion of like charges is greater than the force of attraction of
> > unlike charges. This means there is a net force of repulsion.
>
> > Induction. Consider two conducting wires parallel. One conductor has an
> > alternating current flowing in it. This means that the electrons are

> > accelerating and thus their electric field lines have a kink in them so
> > there is a transverse component this field moves the electrons in
> > the other wire. Thus producing an induced potential. The magnitude of the
> > induced potential would be proportional to the rate of change of the
> > current in the first conductor.
>
> > Case 1) Currents parallel;
>
> > The positive charges are fixed and charges in wire I repel those in wire 2
> > with a force per meter of +(Ne.Ne/r)eO where N is the number of electrons
> > in 1 meter and r the separation in meters, eO is the permittivity of free
> > space.
>
> > The electrons in wire 1 see the electrons in wire 2 as fixed as well so
> > they see a force between them of +(Ne.Ne/r)eO
>
> > The electrons in wire 1 see a force of attraction between them and the
> > fixed charges in the wire but because there is relative motion the force
> > is -(Ne.Ne/r)eO/sqr(1-(v/c)2).
>
> > The electrons in wire 2 see a force of attraction between them and the
> > fixed charges in the wire and this again is -(Ne.Ne/r)eO/(sqr(1-(v/c)2)
>
> > so the total force is +2(Ne.Ne/r)-2(Ne.Ne/reO/sqr(1-v/c)2)
>
> > this is: 2(Ne.Ne/r)eO(1- 1/sqr(1-vIc)2).
>
> > 1/sqr(1-(v/c)2)=(l-(v/c)2)(-l./2) = (1+(1/2)(v/c)2) to a first term
> > approximation for low velocities.
>
> > so the force is approximately: 2(Ne.Ne/r)eO(1-1 +(1/2)(vIc2)
>
> > 2(Ne.Ne/r)eO(1/2)(vlc)2= (Ne.Ne/r)v2/c2=(Nve.Nve/r)eO/c2
>
> > since Nve=I the current then the force is + (iA2Ir)eO/cA2 since WIcA2uO
> > the permeability of free space then the force is μO(i.i/r) the normal
> > answer found by experiment.
>
> > In the case of the currents anti parallel the analysis is similar but the
> > result is a similar force of repulsion.
>
> > The hr force law is derived by integrating along the wire with wire
> > elements repelling other wire elements by the inverse square law.
>
> > This is a well known result from electrostatics. So magnetism is actually
> > the same as electrostatics and does away with any need for magnetism. This
> > simplifies things but invalidates electromagnetism theory.
>
> > In the case of a curved wire as in a circular loop the force on an element
> > carrying current is:

>
> > µO(idLidl/r2)Sin(theta) where theta is the angle between them (biot-savart
> > proved above). To find the force on an element in a circular loop you
> > integrate all round the loop.
> > The point at distance r from the axis at an angle psi from the vertical is
> > a distance 41 from a point on the circular loop a distance P. from the
> > axis (the radius) and an angle chi from the vertical experiences a force
> > between the two elements of(r angle psi - R angle chi) using r and psi
> > fixed integrate for fixed R and clii going from 0 to 359 degrees using
> > numerical methods.
>
> > That gives a net force towards the centre that increases from the axis
> > towards the wire as the value of r is varied for each integration.
>
> > If you use a loop of wire inside carrying a current the force tends to
> > push the loop to the centre.
>
> > These principles can be used to design machines that contain plasma for
> > generating power using alternating current, transformers and motors using
> > less iron than is usual and levitating ovens that can purify metal in a
> > vacuum without needing a crucible.
>
> > Transformer
> > Since the interaction between wires in a transformer is by photons and not
> > by this fictitious force of magnetism the electrons in one wire connect to
> > the other by the photons emitted as the velocity of individual electrons
> > change.
>
> > This means we do not need the heavy Iron laminations, the connection is
> > electrostatic in nature (by photons) so the iron should be between the
> > wires that are interacting, this applies to self-inductance as well so the
> > best results will be by putting dust iron in resin and embedding the wires
> > of both windings by potting in this resin containing dust iron. Or use a
> > low loss ferrite.
>
> > Because the permeability is related to the permittivity of an dielectric
> > by the velocity of light then a dielectric may be used but the value is
> > much smaller. µ(e/c2) here u is the permeability and e the permittivity.
> > Electromagnetism
>
> > The reasoning below shows that there is no magnetic field it is a false
> > concept. Iron filings are not an indication of strength at all. It is a
> > fallacy.
> > This theory is based around the special theory of relativity and the
> > relative motion of electrons and fixed charges in a conductor.
> > With alternating current the electrons are accelerating and generate
> > photons at the exciting frequency and this radiation is responsible for
> > other aspects of electromagnetism. This includes the induction of current
> > in one conductor by alternating current in another.
>

> > Induction
> > Consider two conducting wires parallel. One conductor has an alternating
> > current flowing in it. This means that the electrons are changing their
> > energy and emit photons at the exciting frequency these are emitted in
> > random directions like a messenger with the energy change and momentum
> > (angular and linear) and these are absorbed by electrons in another
> > conductor nearby and this information is transferred by photon collision
> > to make the electrons in the other wire move thus inducing an current.
>
> > In all these cases no magnetic field was required to account for the
> > phenomena involved. So invoking Occum's razor, the magnetic field in not
> > required and so does not exist. Consider two long straight copper
> > conductors each carrying the same current in the same direction. The
> > electrons move together at the same velocity in each cable. They repel one
> > another. The fixed positive charges repel each other. However the
> > electrons wire A attract the fixed charges in wire B but because the
> > electrons are moving relative to the fixed charges they will see a higher
> > charge density than the charge density due to the electrons in B so the
> > attraction of electrons to fixed positive charges is higher than the
> > repulsion between the
> > same number of electrons in B. Similarly for electrons in wire B and the
> > fixed positive charges in wire A. n=number of atoms per meter e=electronic
> > charge d=separation l=length P=permittivity v=drift velocity of electrons
> > c=velocity of light
> > The force of repulsion is P*2*((e*n)^2)*l /d (= F)
> > And the force of attraction is P*(2*((e*n)^2)*l/d)/sqr(1-(v/c)^2)
> > So the resultant force is F-F/sqr(1-(v/c)^2)=F(1-1/sqr(1-(v/c)^2))
> > =F(1-(1-(v/c)^2)^(-1/2))
> > =F(1-(1+(1/2)(v/c)^2))
> > = F(v/c)^2/2
> > = (P*2*((e*n)^2)*l/d)(v/c)^2/2
> > = (P/c)*(((e*n*v)^2)*l/d)
> > =(P/c)*i^2*l/d (e*n*v=i)
> > So P/c is the "permeability" and the force is proportional to the current
> > squared and the length but inversely proportional to the separation. There
> > is no need for the idea of the magnetic field. There is no magnetic field
>
> > Experimental Test
>
> > Karl Popper has explained the scientific method. Use the predictions of
> > the theory and test experimentally when judging a philosophical idea.
>
> > Science in only science if you carry out experiments to test the theories
> > of yourself or another. To play philosophical games with words and
> > equations is not science.
>
> > Go get a bit of wire make a straight part 40 cm long and connect it to a
> > constant current source of say 1 amp.
>
> > Get the old electrostatic kit out of the 18th century box and using a

> > glass rod wiped with silk make a pith ball coated with gold leaf charged
> > by bringing the glass rod close to the ball and touch the ball briefly
> > with a finger. The ball will be repelled by the glass rod.
>
> > Put the pith ball (suspended by a silk thread from a curved glass stand)
> > near the wire and note the deflection from the vertical when the current
> > is switched on.
>
> > I predict it will be repelled if negatively charged and attracted if
> > positively charged. (confirmed)
> > A bar magnet is in fact a group of spinning electrons which are coupled by
> > spin-spin interactions (Quantum mechanics) that are mediated by virtual
> > photons again a force that is electronic and connected to the Lorenz
> > contraction.. The force on another bar magnet is actually due to spin-spin
> > interactions (Quantum mechanics) which is electronic and related to the
> > Lorenz contraction. A loop of wire carrying a current is again interacting
> > with another current carrying conductor by the electrostatic force
> > (mediated by virtual photons) and is again a result of the Lorenz
> > contraction. The calculation to use is the biot-savart hypothesis (force
> > between current elements) integrated. In view of this new insight we
> > should re-name magnetism as the "Lorenz force". It also means that many of
> > our reasoning based on observations made 300 years ago before Einstein
> > developed his special theory of relativity are misconceived as they are
> > based on the wrong model.
>
> > The Gaussian construction of magnetic shells does not come into it there
> > is no magnetic flux or lines of force.
>
> > As a disclaimer I will point out that I am not the first or only person to
> > point this out.
>
> > There is no electric field.
>
> > The force between electrons is carried by virtual photons that connect one
> > electron with one electron in another place. It is an exchange force. They
> > do not drop in force with distance the density of photons varies with
> > distance as the inverse square of the distance so the probability of
> > interaction goes down with distance, for massive objects it gives you the
> > inverse square law of coulomb. The electron itself is a photon that cannot
> > propagate because of its own self gravity. The enclosed self energy is
> > such that the photon cannot propagate. "Stuck light" in fact. This photon
> > is waving outside the stuck place so its influence can be felt over an
> > infinite distance. In fact, using the group x phase velocity = constant we
> > have that for electrons the group velocity is 0 and the constant is c so
> > the phase velocity is infinite. so for some interactions like entanglement
> > (a consequence of being fermions (electrons come in pairs - up and down))
> > then the change of an electron up to down that is tangled with it pair 10
> > light years away will be felt instantaneously and the other member of the
> > pair will change from down to up with no loss of amplitude.
> > This might be of interest to ... A virtual particle is one that does not

> > exist (by definition). In classical electromagnetism radiation from a
> > dipole there are two Hertzian waves, the space wave that leaves the dipole
> > and carries energy and momentum with it and the induction field which does
> > not radiate but whose energy passes back to to the radiator. The space
> > wave is a radiant energy field whose power is E.X.H (the vector product of
> > E and H) this is known as Poynting's (it is a man's name) vector this has
> > a frequency f. Now this actually consists of (E x H)/hf photons per second
> > each having an energy hf. These photons are the result of transitions
> > inside the conductor of the dipole as the electrons jump from one level to
> > another (according to microwave theory this is at the permitted frequency
> > of the exciter) as they do so they emit a photon carrying the energy hf,
> > the total momentum change (think of it like a messenger). They do not
> > weaken with the inverse square law they connect with another electron in a
> > random manner such that all their energy and total momentum is taken up by
> > the electron. The density of these photons diminishes as the inverse
> > square of the distance and with the polar diagram of the radiator. The
> > induction field is the one with the virtual photons they do not propagate
> > and collapse back to their emitting electrons.
> > A static charge is surrounded by virtual photons and these give rise to
> > the force between charged objects. In reality an electron is a stuck
> > photons and it interacts one on one and onto with one stuck photon in
> > another place in a random manner like Schrödinger's matter waves. The
> > virtual photon has to "travel" from its base at the stuck photon but can
> > only be seen by its interaction with another stuck photon. It does have
> > its influence at the speed of light, I think. Think in terms of the stuck
> > photon being an electron and the electron spending some of its time
> > elsewhere in a random manner and it collides with stuck photons elsewhere.
>
> > Try thinking in terms of a photon as a "messenger" with numbers attached:
> > the momentum change as a vector and angular momentum change as another
> > vector. It looks like a short burst of electric wobbles, but in fact it
> > is the signal from a distant electron interfering with itself as it
> > settles to its new state. The influence is the electron itself waving that
> > is felt at a distance.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

That is nice reading. One of the three cavaliers Richard,Richard
and Richard is going to show as all how radiation really works
and what has nothing to do with it. You never know but they may
refer to that article as back up for levitation cannot possibly
be created by a electro magnetic radiator made of a
diamagnetic material because frogs cannot communicate.
Food for thought.
Einstein,Feynman, Plank and others who revealed
much about the universe all won the Nobel prize. Yet Terman
who is revered in such matters was passed over and did not
win anything other than that which comes with writing books!
When you come to think of it he doesn't rise to the level
of Gore which itself is not a high standard

3893. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:50:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <p4Ubj.989$6%.782@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30860

Keith Dysart wrote:
> When does P(x,t) not equal V(x,t) * I(x,t)?

Any time the angle between V(x,t) and I(x,t) is
not 0 or 180 degrees. The correct equation is:

P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) * cos(A)

If you write the above equation as:

P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)

then you have implied the *dot product* of those
terms. The *cross product* will give you the wrong
answer. The dot product and cross product are both
ways of multiplying so to be technically correct,
you must specify which method of multiplying that
you are talking about.

When is my bank account zero? When I have drawn out
all the money I deposited. Power is a scalar like
money. If you put in 10 watts and take out 10 watts,
the balance is zero.

If you try to put 10 watts into a load and the load
rejects it, that energy flows in the opposite direction.

P(x,t) = V*I*cos(A) = Pfor - Pref

If Pfor = 10 watts and Pref = 10 watts then
P(x,t), i.e. the *NET POWER* equals zero.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3894. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:52:08 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkp2lddgk1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30861

Dave wrote:

[...]

Of all I have the shortest time for, it is the voice of status quo
attempting to shout out/over the voice of question and re-examination ...

THREAD PLONK!

JS

3895. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 19:54:40 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <48Ubj.27133$4V6.27009@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30862

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:cwPbj.1073$ML6.117@trndny04...
>>
>> you can do it when it makes physical sense. it does not make sense in
>> standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it
>> does make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what your
>> little swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and reflected
>> power, that is all you need and the only powers that make sense.
>>
>>
> Little SWR meter shows forward AND reflected power in one direction, and
> reflected power only in reverse direction. Why is the Bird wattmeter
> calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart to
> calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?
> Laying waves or sitting waves???
>
> Seems to me that the PROBLEM is that some consider standing wave to be some
> imaginary, stopped, frozen wave, no good, while some of us consider standing
> wave to be the result of superposition of forward and reverse waves, that
> can be (their components) measured, current heats when flowing through
> resistance, voltage "burns" when poor dielectric.
> Like there is standing wave current, but no standing wave, huh????
> Or are we forgetting that we are dealing with electromagnetic waves?
> Can someone sort out the terminology and definitions?
>
> Yuri, K3BU
>
>

Hi, Yuri,
Cecil and Dave aren't taking resistance into account when they
talk about waves. In other words, they're not writing about real
transmission lines, coils, and such. The only lines they care about are
the ones in their minds: the simple ones where the attenuation constants
are always zero, and current and voltage are always either in phase, or
90 degrees out of phase, and there is never any dielectric breakdown, no
matter the voltage. You can only feel sorry for guys like that.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3896. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:00:10 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <edUbj.4530$we6.875@trndny09>
Source record: 30863

"Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
news:48Ubj.27133$4V6.27009@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net...
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>> news:cwPbj.1073$ML6.117@trndny04...
>>>
>>> you can do it when it makes physical sense. it does not make sense in
>>> standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it
>>> does make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what
>>> your little swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and
>>> reflected power, that is all you need and the only powers that make
>>> sense.
>>>
>>>
>> Little SWR meter shows forward AND reflected power in one direction, and
>> reflected power only in reverse direction. Why is the Bird wattmeter
>> calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart
>> to calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?
>> Laying waves or sitting waves???
>>
>> Seems to me that the PROBLEM is that some consider standing wave to be
>> some imaginary, stopped, frozen wave, no good, while some of us consider
>> standing wave to be the result of superposition of forward and reverse
>> waves, that can be (their components) measured, current heats when
>> flowing through resistance, voltage "burns" when poor dielectric.
>> Like there is standing wave current, but no standing wave, huh????
>> Or are we forgetting that we are dealing with electromagnetic waves?
>> Can someone sort out the terminology and definitions?
>>
>> Yuri, K3BU
>
> Hi, Yuri,
> Cecil and Dave aren't taking resistance into account when they
> talk about waves. In other words, they're not writing about real
> transmission lines, coils, and such. The only lines they care about are
> the ones in their minds: the simple ones where the attenuation constants
> are always zero, and current and voltage are always either in phase, or
> 90 degrees out of phase, and there is never any dielectric breakdown, no
> matter the voltage. You can only feel sorry for guys like that.
> 73,
> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

using any decent coax of a reasonable length and typical amateur power
levels the assumptions we have stated are very close to the actual results.

if you want to examine lossy lines in detail then go ahead, the formulas get much messier and without proper formula rendering on a newsgroup they are almost impossible to discuss... and for the concepts that have been proposed the ideal lossless line case is perfectly acceptable.

3897. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:03:06 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <YfednVywZ5Tmje3anZ2dnUVZ_vWtnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30864

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 24, 11:18 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>
>> news:13cf4094-c748-4283-ae28-5a7cdc137621@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>>
>>> Can you kindly articulate the rules you use to know
>>> when it is appropriate to use P = V * I?
>> it is extremely simple. use traveling waves then V*I works everywhere all
>> the time. use standing waves and it fails. period, end of story.
>
> What happens on a line that is terminated in a real
> impedance that is not equal to Z0?
>
> There are aspects of both travelling waves and
> standing waves present on the line.
>
> Is it appropriate to use P = V * I?
>
> ...Keith

And from an earlier post, Keith wrote

"Are you really saying that if I measure the instantaneous
voltage and the instantaneous current then I can NOT multiply
them together to obtain the instantaneous power?

It certainly works some of the time.

If I can not do it all the time, when can I do it?"

You give a good example Keith. It would be correct for measurement at the load and at every point 1/2 wavelength back to the source from the load, because the standing wave has the same measurements at these points. At the 1/4 wavelength point back from the load and every successive 1/2 wave point back to the source, the equation would also be correct as demonstrated in Roy's example earlier today.

Excepting for these points, we would also be measuring a reactive component that could be described as the charging and discharging of the capacity or inductive component of the transmission line. (Imagine that we are measuring the mismatched load through a 1/8 wave length long transmission line, using an Autek RX VECTOR ANALYST instrument) The inclusion of this reactive component would invalidate the power reading if we were assuming that the measured power was all going to the load.

I would visualize the situation by saying that at the points mentioned, the peaks of the traveling waves match as they pass each other going in opposite directions each cycle. At all other points, the matching is peak of one plus part of the second, so that the resulting measurement can always be described as containing a quadrature (or reactive) component.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3898. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:03:50 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <GgUbj.32528$JD.27568@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30865

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I am having great difficulty matching the words you
> wrote with the request for an unambiguous definition
> of "standing wave power".
>
> Are you saying the concept is meaningless?
> Or do you think you provided a definition?

"Standing wave power" is an oxymoron. There is simply zero power in standing waves. The dot product of the net voltage and net current in an ideal standing wave is always ZERO.

Power (watts) is the measure of energy (joules) passing a measuring point in one second. One can measure the forward power. One can measure the reflected power. One cannot measure any standing wave power because it is always equal to (Pfor - Pref) which for ideal standing waves is *always* zero.

If the net energy flow is zero, as it is in ideal standing waves, the power is zero, by definition, because zero net joules are flowing. And, sure enough, the standing wave voltages phasors are *always* 90 degrees away from the standing wave current phasors and they are not moving left or right. They are rotating around a fixed spacial point on the wire.

Standing waves are a very sophisticated illusion.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3899. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:14:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PqUbj.997$6%.411@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30866

Keith Dysart wrote:
> And if I had meant *NET* I would have written "net".

Since you are talking about *NET* voltage, *NET*
current, *NET* energy, and *NET* power, don't you
think it would be wise to use the word *NET* (unless
your motive is to obscure)?

>> Since Pfor = Pref, then Pfor - Pref = 0
>
> Isn't that superposition of power? Something that
> most agree is not a legal operation.

No, that is simply an accepted engineering convention
that has been around since long before you and I
were born.

PLoad = (+Pfor) - (+Pref)

The negative sign doesn't mean negative power. It is
simply a directional convention for the Poynting vector
that indicates the direction of energy flow.

A negative sign is often used to denote direction (or
a 180 degree shift).

Dollars going into your bank account and coming out of
your bank account are all the same scalar dollars. The
direction in which they are flowing is denoted by a
plus or minus sign.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3900. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:18:35 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <zuUbj.34703$Pv2.6616@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30867

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 24, 11:50 am, "Yuri Blanarovich" <K...@optonline.net> wrote:
>> Why is the Bird wattmeter
>> calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart to
>> calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?
>
> Why indeed? The decision of Bird Electronic to build
> an instrument that measured actual line voltage and
> current and then compute forward or reverse voltage
> but display the result in watts has lead to enormous
> confusion about the nature of forward and reverse
> waves.
>
> If only they had decided to display forward or
> reverse volts, life would be much better. People
> would not have internalized "forward and reverse
> power" to such a degree.
>
> On the other hand, it would have then required
> more arithmetic to compute actual power.
>
> But they did it, and it can not be undone.
>
> Do you have an unambiguous definition of "standing
> wave power" that can be used?
>
> ...Keith

Hi Keith,
When you take the real part of P = VI*, where
I* is the complex conjugate of the current, you're computing
the power in the transmission line. However, the imaginary
part of VI* doesn't disappear, and you should be aware of
its existence if you're going to put a lot of energy into
said line (unless it's a perfect Cecil//Dave line with no
attenuation etc). Yuri is probably arguing from experience
with real lines. Cecil/Dave are arguing from an idealized,
but flawed understanding of the subject. All of them should
go back to school and study the whole elephant, so they won't
keep making the same mistakes the three blind men made.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3901. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:19:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uvUbj.999$6%.153@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30868

Dave wrote:
> ... today there are better things to do, like scrape ice

Dave, you really should get a self-defrosting refrigerator
so you won't have to scrape ice ever again. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3902. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:21:08 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <WwUbj.34704$Pv2.22462@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30869

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> This photonic limitation is something that exists only in your head.
>
> Good Grief, Gene, I don't have time to teach you
> quantum electrodynamics. Go read a book that tells
> you about the nature of photons. It is also the
> cornerstone of relativity.

Cecil, you couldn't teach anyone quantum electrodynamics if
they put a gun to your head. Quit pretending.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3903. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:26:49 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bCUbj.1000$6%.4@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30870

Dave wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:
>> Is it appropriate to use P = V * I?
>
> it is always appropriate to use P=V*I on the forward and reflected traveling
> waves. it is never appropriate to use it on the standing wave voltage and
> current. period... plonk.

Arguments like this are usually semantic. Is it possible
that Keith is talking about phasors and you are talking
about scalars?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3904. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:37:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <jMUbj.1003$6%.401@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30871

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil and Dave aren't taking resistance into account when they
> talk about waves. You can only feel sorry for guys like that.

Do you also feel sorry for Slater, Ramo, Whinnery, Johnson,
Chipman, Kraus, and Balanis who all wrote about systems
without taking resistance into account?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3905. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:43:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pRUbj.1004$6%.692@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30872

Tom Donaly wrote:
> All of them should
> go back to school and study the whole elephant, so they won't
> keep making the same mistakes the three blind men made.

The following all discuss lossless systems in their
writings - Slater, Chipman, Ramo & Whinnery, Johnson,
Kraus, and Balanis. Which of those people are the
three blind men?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3906. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 20:44:39 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VSUbj.1005$6%.672@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30873

Tom Donaly wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Good Grief, Gene, I don't have time to teach you
>> quantum electrodynamics. Go read a book that tells
>> you about the nature of photons. It is also the
>> cornerstone of relativity.
>
> Cecil, you couldn't teach anyone quantum electrodynamics if
> they put a gun to your head. Quit pretending.

Probably true, but Gene obviously knows less about the
subject than I do and that's pretty sad.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3907. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 21:08:14 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A1152BA8716Cnonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 30874

richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote in news:2484-476F9B75-561@storefull-3252.bay.webtv.net:

...
> No. Walter is exactly right, and don`t drag any distortionless line into
> the discussion. That is a device for audio circuits. For RF, you only
> need a low-loss (Zo = R) transmission line.
...

Richard, a lossless line is a special case of a distortionless line (ie all lossless lines are distortionless lines, but not vice versa).

Specifying a distortionless line is less limiting than restriction to only lossless lines.

You are actually proposing a greater restriction than I, and it isn't necessary.

Owen

3908. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 21:54:04 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0aju9lvd3l72@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30875

Dave wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:c5b238fb-9f47-44de-9efb-d748e23113a5@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On Dec 23, 10:12 am, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>
>> Are you really prepared to throw away P = VI?
>
> yes, when the V and I are the superimposed voltage and current that you
> insist are the real current and voltage on the line.
> . . .

Amazing! I suppose Ohm's law is next?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3909. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:00:36 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0b07c3sedv75@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30876

Dave wrote:
> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote in message
> news:13cf4094-c748-4283-ae28-5a7cdc137621@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>
>> Can you kindly articulate the rules you use to know
>> when it is appropriate to use P = V * I?
>
> it is extremely simple. use traveling waves then V*I works everywhere all
> the time. use standing waves and it fails. period, end of story.

It does not fail. Present any example of a transmission line terminated with a load. Choose any line and load impedance and any transmission line length. I'll tell you the V and I at any point on the line, calculate the instantaneous power from V(t) * I(t) at that point, and from that the average power. Then I'll show that this average power equals the power in the load and the power delivered by the source. As an added bonus, I can tell you the impedance (ratio of V/I) at any point along the line. I'll provide both equations that always work and numerical results.

Then you can show where I've made an error and why my calculations are invalid.

Can I be any more fair than that?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3910. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:03:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <p0Wbj.1543$pr6.866@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30877

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

>> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
>>> Are you really prepared to throw away P = VI?
>>
>> yes, when the V and I are the superimposed voltage and current that
>> you insist are the real current and voltage on the line.
>
> Amazing! I suppose Ohm's law is next?

Hopefully, you realize that P = VI only works for DC.
AC and RF, with their associated phase angles, are much
more complicated than P = VI. As a matter of fact, if
you use P = VI for standing waves, you are infinitely
wrong. There is no power in standing waves no matter
what the voltage and current magnitudes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3911. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:08:23 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47702dd7$0$4993$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30878

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:WWSbj.1216$OH6.775@trndny03...
> here you go art! a kindred spirit!! on sci.physics.electromag

Let' start with the easiest parts to debunk first:

>> The electron itself is a photon that cannot propagate because of its own
>> self gravity.

No it is not. A photon by definition has no rest mass. An electron as rest mass about 1/2000 that of a proton.

BTW, is a proton also a photon? ;-)

>>The enclosed self energy is such that the photon cannot propagate. "Stuck
>>light" in fact.

Yeah, stuck light. Right.

>> This photon is waving outside the stuck place so its influence can be
>> felt over an infinite distance. In fact, using the group x phase velocity
>> = constant we have that for electrons the group velocity is 0 and the
>> constant is c so the phase velocity is infinite.

Good logical leap using semantics instead of science.

>> so for some interactions like entanglement (a consequence of Fermi
>> (electrons come in pairs - up and down)) then the change of an electron
>> up to down that is tangled with it pair 10 light years away will be felt
>> instantaneously and the other member of the pair will change from down to
>> up with no loss of amplitude.

Now this is the best one yet. This tells us that we can have information flow at several times the speed of light, just generate your zero's and one's with up/down elctrion pairs 10 light years way, for instantaneous communication.

>>
>> This might be of interest too ...

It sure would...to IBM or anyone else trying to make faster than light computers. I guess you get the answer to the problem before you ask the question ;-)

The errors and misconceptions are so great, where does one start?

AI4QJ

3912. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:10:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <O7Wbj.81337$Um6.42496@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30879

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Dave wrote:
>> "Keith Dysart" <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:
>>> Can you kindly articulate the rules you use to know
>>> when it is appropriate to use P = V * I?
>>
>> it is extremely simple. use traveling waves then V*I works everywhere
>> all the time. use standing waves and it fails. period, end of story.
>
> It does not fail.

Good grief, Roy. The net voltage is 100v. The net current
is 1 amp. The load is infinite. P does NOT equal 100 watts.
P equals zero. P does not equal V * I. P = V*I*cos(A) where
A = 90 degrees.

What the hell is wrong with you people?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3913. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:14:40 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01>
Source record: 30880

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:47702dd7$0$4993$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:WWSbj.1216$OH6.775@trndny03...
>> here you go art! a kindred spirit!! on sci.physics.electromag
>
> Let' start with the easiest parts to debunk first:
>
>>> The electron itself is a photon that cannot propagate because of its own
>>> self gravity.
>
> No it is not. A photon by definition has no rest mass. An electron as rest
> mass about 1/2000 that of a proton.
>
> BTW, is a proton also a photon? ;-)
>
>>>The enclosed self energy is such that the photon cannot propagate. "Stuck
>>>light" in fact.
>
> Yeah, stuck light. Right.
>
>>> This photon is waving outside the stuck place so its influence can be
>>> felt over an infinite distance. In fact, using the group x phase
>>> velocity = constant we have that for electrons the group velocity is 0
>>> and the constant is c so the phase velocity is infinite.
>
> Good logical leap using semantics instead of science.
>
>>> so for some interactions like entanglement (a consequence of Fermi
>>> (electrons come in pairs - up and down)) then the change of an electron
>>> up to down that is tangled with it pair 10 light years away will be felt
>>> instantaneously and the other member of the pair will change from down
>>> to up with no loss of amplitude.
>
> Now this is the best one yet. This tells us that we can have information
> flow at several times the speed of light, just generate your zero's and
> one's with up/down elctrion pairs 10 light years way, for instantaneous
> communication.
>
>>>
>>> This might be of interest too ...
>
> It sure would...to IBM or anyone else trying to make faster than light

> computers. I guess you get the answer to the problem before you ask the
> question ;-)
>
> The errors and misconceptions are so great, where does one start?
>
> AI4QJ
>
don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know there
are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.

3914. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:26:48 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <ImWbj.314931$kj1.179686@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30881

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> This photonic limitation is something that exists only in your head.
>
> Good Grief, Gene, I don't have time to teach you
> quantum electrodynamics. Go read a book that tells
> you about the nature of photons. It is also the
> cornerstone of relativity.

Cecil,

I recall from some previous messages that you may have read Feynmann's QED. Why don't you add some Feynmann diagrams into this discussion and edumacate us all? (I can answer that one: you wouldn't know what to do with a Feynmann diagram if it bit you on the behind.)

More to the point. If you would stop the silly business about "net" everything you might begin to understand that standing waves have effects that move at the speed of light just in the same manner that traveling waves do. Do you really believe that the fields from the standing waves don't propagate?

Perhaps you should review the difference between static and stationary. The standing wave is stationary. It is not static.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3915. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:31:35 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <brWbj.75221$MJ6.26372@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30882

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> With such profound statements as, "a pure standing wave is technically
>> NOT an EM wave", it you might either offer some sort of reference or
>> start planning your trip to Stockholm.
>
> Gene, here is a true/false quiz for you. If you have a
> reference that disagrees with the obvious answers, please
> quote it.
>
> 1. Is EM wave energy photonic in nature? ________
>
> 2. Do photons move at the speed of light in a medium? ______
>
> 3. Do standing waves move at the speed of light? _______
>
> If the answers are yes, yes, and no, then standing waves
> have been eliminated from the set of EM waves.

Cecil,

Too easy.

1. Yes, but who cares? If you want to go beyond ordinary classical models, then most of your standard formalism about transmission lines would need a bit of work. Classical works pretty well for HF.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

Do I win the prize?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3916. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:39:50 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0d9p18c7kk85@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30883

Roger wrote:
> . . .
> You give a good example Keith. It would be correct for measurement at
> the load and at every point 1/2 wavelength back to the source from the
> load, because the standing wave has the same measurements at these
> points. At the 1/4 wavelength point back from the load and every
> successive 1/2 wave point back to the source, the equation would also be
> correct as demonstrated in Roy's example earlier today.
>
> Excepting for these points, we would also be measuring a reactive
> component that could be described as the charging and discharging of the
> capacity or inductive component of the transmission line. (Imagine that
> we are measuring the mismatched load through a 1/8 wave length long
> transmission line, using an Autek RX VECTOR ANALYST instrument) The
> inclusion of this reactive component would invalidate the power reading
> if we were assuming that the measured power was all going to the load.
> . . .

Well, let's look at that problem. Make the line 1/8 wavelength long instead of 1/4 wavelength. The ratio of V to I at the source can be calculated directly with a single formula or by separately calculating the forward and reverse traveling voltage and current waves and summing them. The result, for my 50 ohm transmission line terminated with 25 ohms, is 40 + j30 ohms. V at the input is fixed by the source at 100 volts RMS. I = V / Z = 1.6 - j1.2 amps = 2.0 amps magnitude with a phase angle of -36.87 degrees.

Now I'll translate V and I into time domain quantities. (I could have calculated I directly in the time domain, but this was simpler.)

Using w for omega, the rotational frequency,

If V(t) = 141.4*sin(wt) [100 volts RMS at zero degrees] then
I(t) = 2.828*sin(wt-36.87 deg.) [2 amps RMS at -36.87 degrees]

Multiplying V * I we get:

V(t) * I(t) = 400 * sin(wt) * sin(wt - 36.87 deg.)

By means of a trig identity, this can be converted to:

= 200 * [cos(36.87 deg) - cos(2wt - 36.87 deg.)]

cos(36.87 deg) = 0.80, so

V(t) * I(t) = 160 - 200 * cos(2wt - 36.87 deg.)

This is a waveform I described in my previous posting. The cosine term is a sinusoidal waveform at twice the frequency of V and I. The 160 is a constant ("DC") term which offsets this waveform. The fact that the waveform is offset means that the power is positive for a larger part of each cycle than it is negative, so during each cycle, more energy is moved in one direction than the other. In fact, the offset value of 160 is, as I also explained earlier, the average power. It should be apparent that the average of the first term, 160, is 160 and that the average of the second term, the cosine term, is zero.

Let's see how this all squares with the impedance I calculated earlier.

Average power is Irms^2 * R. The R at the line input is 40 ohms and the magnitude of I is 2.0 amps RMS, so the power from the source and entering the line is 2^2 * 40 = 160 watts. Whaddaya know. Let's try Vrms^2 / R. In this case, R is the shunt R. The line input impedance of 40 + j30 ohms can be represented by the parallel combination of 62.50 ohms resistive and a reactance of 83.33 ohms. The 62.50 ohms is what we use for the R in the V^2 / R calculation. Vrms^2 / R = 100^2 / 62.50 = 160 watts.

We can also calculate the power in the load from its voltage and current and, with the assumption of a lossless line I've been using, it will also equal 160 watts.

P = V(t) * I(t) always works. You don't need power factor or reactive power "corrections", or to have a purely resistive impedance.

This is really awfully basic stuff. Some of the posters here would come away with a lot more useful knowledge by spending their time reading a basic electric circuit text rather than making uninformed arguments.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3917. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:40:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kzWbj.1548$pr6.1085@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30884

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I recall from some previous messages that you may have read Feynmann's
> QED. Why don't you add some Feynmann diagrams into this discussion and
> edumacate us all?

They would actually be easier to do than some of the ASCII
schematics that I have drawn.

> More to the point. If you would stop the silly business about "net"
> everything you might begin to understand that standing waves have
> effects that move at the speed of light just in the same manner that
> traveling waves do. Do you really believe that the fields from the
> standing waves don't propagate?

Yes, the standing wave fields do not propagate so that should
be a clue that they are somewhat unrelated to reality. That the
standing wave fields do not propagate can be seen in the phase
of the standing wave current as reported by EZNEC - it doesn't
change by more than a negligible amount over the entire length
of a 1/2WL dipole just as Kraus reported:

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.gif

> Perhaps you should review the difference between static and stationary.
> The standing wave is stationary. It is not static.

I don't recall uttering the word "static". Perhaps you would like
to quote me and prove me wrong. If you cannot, would you like
to admit that you are just blowing smoke?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3918. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:46:04 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <MEWbj.27144$4V6.13132@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30885

Dave wrote:
> "Tom Donaly" <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net> wrote in message
> news:48Ubj.27133$4V6.27009@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net...
>> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>>> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>>> news:cwPbj.1073$ML6.117@trndny04...
>>>> you can do it when it makes physical sense. it does not make sense in
>>>> standing waves for all the obvious reasons that i have pointed out. it
>>>> does make sense in the individual traveling waves. just accept what
>>>> your little swr meter tells you, it shows the forward power and
>>>> reflected power, that is all you need and the only powers that make
>>>> sense.
>>>>
>>>>
>>> Little SWR meter shows forward AND reflected power in one direction, and
>>> reflected power only in reverse direction. Why is the Bird wattmeter
>>> calibrated in Watts, measuring power (forward and reverse) and has chart
>>> to calculate SWR, when there are no standing waves and no power in them?
>>> Laying waves or sitting waves???
>>>
>>> Seems to me that the PROBLEM is that some consider standing wave to be
>>> some imaginary, stopped, frozen wave, no good, while some of us consider
>>> standing wave to be the result of superposition of forward and reverse
>>> waves, that can be (their components) measured, current heats when
>>> flowing through resistance, voltage "burns" when poor dielectric.
>>> Like there is standing wave current, but no standing wave, huh????
>>> Or are we forgetting that we are dealing with electromagnetic waves?
>>> Can someone sort out the terminology and definitions?
>>>
>>> Yuri, K3BU
>> Hi, Yuri,
>> Cecil and Dave aren't taking resistance into account when they
>> talk about waves. In other words, they're not writing about real
>> transmission lines, coils, and such. The only lines they care about are
>> the ones in their minds: the simple ones where the attenuation constants
>> are always zero, and current and voltage are always either in phase, or
>> 90 degrees out of phase, and there is never any dielectric breakdown, no
>> matter the voltage. You can only feel sorry for guys like that.
>> 73,
>> Tom Donaly, KA6RUH
>
> using any decent coax of a reasonable length and typical amateur power
> levels the assumptions we have stated are very close to the actual results.
> if you want to examine lossy lines in detail then go ahead, the formulas get

> much messier and without proper formula rendering on a newsgroup they are
> almost impossible to discuss... and for the concepts that have been proposed
> the ideal lossless line case is perfectly acceptable.
>
>
Not when you put the kind of stress on it that Yuri does. Yuri has a
choice: he can either believe you, or what he can see with his own eyes,
in which case your fantasy line is not at all "perfectly acceptable."
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

3919. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:46:15 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <XEWbj.1551$pr6.649@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30886

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> 3. Do standing waves move at the speed of light? _______

> 3. Yes.

> Do I win the prize?

Of course not. Please explain how standing waves can
move at the speed of light yet only change phase by 1/10
of one degree in 90 degrees of transmission line or antenna?
Please be technically specific and include the math.

We cannot wait to hear your answer to that one.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3920. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:49:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <hIWbj.1552$pr6.1111@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30887

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Well, let's look at that problem. Make the line 1/8 wavelength long
> instead of 1/4 wavelength. The ratio of V to I at the source can be
> calculated directly with a single formula or by separately calculating
> the forward and reverse traveling voltage and current waves and summing
> them. The result, for my 50 ohm transmission line terminated with 25
> ohms, is 40 + j30 ohms.

Whoops, that is not possible for your V & I scalar values.
Please don't tell us that you are using ASCII characters,
normally reserved for scalar values, for phasor values,
without telling anyone what you were doing. Do you think
that is ethical?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3921. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 22:53:10 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <l2e0n3ld5p8dcsoko1pjmng86vt3emks20@4ax.com>
Source record: 30888
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3922. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 23:20:25 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Z8Xbj.1225$OH6.56@trndny03>
Source record: 30889

Roy, try a real simple case.

50 ohm line, 1/2 wavelength long, open circuit, lossless, sinusoidal steady state, fed with a 1v p-p voltage source.

Everyone will agree there is a standing wave on this line of course.

now, to make everyone happy... in the middle of the line calculate v(t), i(t), and p(t), these are the standing wave voltage, current, and power.

now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point, where the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.

compare and comment on the relation between pf, pr, and p.

extra credit:
repeat calculations at the far end of the line. again compare pf, pr, and p.

3923. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 23:53:58 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <94WdndSdeIgL2-3anZ2dnUVZ_viunZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30890

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> . . .
>> You give a good example Keith. It would be correct for measurement at
>> the load and at every point 1/2 wavelength back to the source from the
>> load, because the standing wave has the same measurements at these
>> points. At the 1/4 wavelength point back from the load and every
>> successive 1/2 wave point back to the source, the equation would also
>> be correct as demonstrated in Roy's example earlier today.
>>
>> Excepting for these points, we would also be measuring a reactive
>> component that could be described as the charging and discharging of
>> the capacity or inductive component of the transmission line.
>> (Imagine that we are measuring the mismatched load through a 1/8 wave
>> length long transmission line, using an Autek RX VECTOR ANALYST
>> instrument) The inclusion of this reactive component would invalidate
>> the power reading if we were assuming that the measured power was all
>> going to the load.
>> . . .
>
> Well, let's look at that problem. Make the line 1/8 wavelength long
> instead of 1/4 wavelength. The ratio of V to I at the source can be
> calculated directly with a single formula or by separately calculating
> the forward and reverse traveling voltage and current waves and summing
> them. The result, for my 50 ohm transmission line terminated with 25
> ohms, is 40 + j30 ohms. V at the input is fixed by the source at 100
> volts RMS. I = V / Z = 1.6 - j1.2 amps = 2.0 amps magnitude with a phase
> angle of -36.87 degrees.
>
> Now I'll translate V and I into time domain quantities. (I could have
> calculated I directly in the time domain, but this was simpler.)
>
> Using w for omega, the rotational frequency,
>
> If V(t) = 141.4*sin(wt) [100 volts RMS at zero degrees] then
> I(t) = 2.828*sin(wt-36.87 deg.) [2 amps RMS at -36.87 degrees]
>
> Multiplying V * I we get:
>
> V(t) * I(t) = 400 * sin(wt) * sin(wt - 36.87 deg.)
>
> By means of a trig identity, this can be converted to:
>
> = 200 * [cos(36.87 deg) - cos(2wt - 36.87 deg.)]

> cos(36.87 deg) = 0.80, so
>
> V(t) * I(t) = 160 - 200 * cos(2wt - 36.87 deg.)
>
> This is a waveform I described in my previous posting. The cosine term
> is a sinusoidal waveform at twice the frequency of V and I. The 160 is a
> constant ("DC") term which offsets this waveform. The fact that the
> waveform is offset means that the power is positive for a larger part of
> each cycle than it is negative, so during each cycle, more energy is
> moved in one direction than the other. In fact, the offset value of 160
> is, as I also explained earlier, the average power. It should be
> apparent that the average of the first term, 160, is 160 and that the
> average of the second term, the cosine term, is zero.
>
> Let's see how this all squares with the impedance I calculated earlier.
>
> Average power is Irms^2 * R. The R at the line input is 40 ohms and the
> magnitude of I is 2.0 amps RMS, so the power from the source and
> entering the line is 2^2 * 40 = 160 watts. Whaddaya know. Let's try
> Vrms^2 / R. In this case, R is the shunt R. The line input impedance of
> 40 + j30 ohms can be represented by the parallel combination of 62.50
> ohms resistive and a reactance of 83.33 ohms. The 62.50 ohms is what we
> use for the R in the V^2 / R calculation. Vrms^2 / R = 100^2 / 62.50 =
> 160 watts.
>
> We can also calculate the power in the load from its voltage and current
> and, with the assumption of a lossless line I've been using, it will
> also equal 160 watts.
>
> P = V(t) * I(t) always works. You don't need power factor or reactive
> power "corrections", or to have a purely resistive impedance.
>
> This is really awfully basic stuff. Some of the posters here would come
> away with a lot more useful knowledge by spending their time reading a
> basic electric circuit text rather than making uninformed arguments.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thanks for the example of P = V(t) * I(t).

I think the example illustrates why the instantaneous power equation P = V * I that Keith was referencing is not appropriate at all points on the line. If I understood Keith correctly, he would have calculated 200 watts input for your example (100 volts at 2 amps).

73, Roger, W7WKB

3924. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-24 23:59:00 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <8JXbj.81341$Um6.2723@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30891

Dave wrote:
> Roy, try a real simple case.
>
> 50 ohm line, 1/2 wavelength long, open circuit, lossless, sinusoidal steady
> state, fed with a 1v p-p voltage source.
>
> Everyone will agree there is a standing wave on this line of course.
>
> now, to make everyone happy... in the middle of the line calculate v(t),
> i(t), and p(t), these are the standing wave voltage, current, and power.
>
> now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point, where
> the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.
>
> compare and comment on the relation between pf, pr, and p.
>
> extra credit:
> repeat calculations at the far end of the line. again compare pf, pr, and
> p.
>
>
>
>

Do it yourself, Dave. Or, better yet, ask Cecil to do it. Anyway, you
made a mistake in the question. Can you discover what it is?
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

(P. S. It's Christmas Eve. I've got a quantity of nut-brown ale, a buxom
wench, a roast beef feast, and an insatiable appetite for all three, so
the digladiation will have to wait.)

3925. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 00:07:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b917b8bc-5623-4b16-b472-2e69b4d5b32a@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30892

On 24 Dec, 14:14, "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> news:47702dd7$0$4993$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> >news:WWSbj.1216$OH6.775@trndny03...
> >> here you go art! a kindred spirit!! on sci.physics.electromag
>
> > Let' start with the easiest parts to debunk first:
>
> >>> The electron itself is a photon that cannot propagate because of its own
> >>> self gravity.
>
> > No it is not. A photon by definition has no rest mass. An electron as rest
> > mass about 1/2000 that of a proton.
>
> > BTW, is a proton also a photon? ;-)
>
> >>>The enclosed self energy is such that the photon cannot propagate. "Stuck
> >>>light" in fact.
>
> > Yeah, stuck light. Right.
>
> >>> This photon is waving outside the stuck place so its influence can be
> >>> felt over an infinite distance. In fact, using the group x phase
> >>> velocity = constant we have that for electrons the group velocity is 0
> >>> and the constant is c so the phase velocity is infinite.
>
> > Good logical leap using semantics instead of science.
>
> >>> so for some interactions like entanglement (a consequence of Fermi
> >>> (electrons come in pairs - up and down)) then the change of an electron
> >>> up to down that is tangled with it pair 10 light years away will be felt
> >>> instantaneously and the other member of the pair will change from down
> >>> to up with no loss of amplitude.
>
> > Now this is the best one yet. This tells us that we can have information
> > flow at several times the speed of light, just generate your zero's and
> > one's with up/down elctrion pairs 10 light years way, for instantaneous

> > communication.
>
> >>> This might be of interest too ...
>
> > It sure would...to IBM or anyone else trying to make faster than light
> > computers. I guess you get the answer to the problem before you ask the
> > question ;-)
>
> > The errors and misconceptions are so great, where does one start?
>
> > AI4QJ
>
> don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know there
> are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

Thanks for thinking of me
Art

3926. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 00:19:46 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0j54h1i8r9fb@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30893

Roger wrote:
>
> Thanks for the example of P = V(t) * I(t).
>
> I think the example illustrates why the instantaneous power equation P =
> V * I that Keith was referencing is not appropriate at all points on the
> line. If I understood Keith correctly, he would have calculated 200
> watts input for your example (100 volts at 2 amps).

Huh? I calculated 160 watts using P = V(t) * I(t). Why do you think Keith would have calculated 200 from the same equation? I have no doubt that his math skills exceed mine, and I used nothing more than complex arithmetic and high school trig.

I calculated power at the input end of the line, but I can calculate it from the same equation P = V(t) * I(t) at any point on the line, and will get exactly the same result. At what point(s) do you think it's not "appropriate" to use?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3927. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 00:32:28 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47704f9c$0$7220$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30894

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
>>
> don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know there
> are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.

I know.

I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these extravagant concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in the air when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it is no big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand unification theories which have their own large numbers of google hits. Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the puzzle together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail: Albert did not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science fiction. Was that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))

3928. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 00:36:41 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <n4k0n3dfoejssd1khb8tlcmg5p6fvepsl6@4ax.com>
Source record: 30895
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 25 Nov 2007 12:32:59 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>>K4YZ wrote:
>>> Nope.
>>>
>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>
>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>
>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>
>>
>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>
>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>their minds.
>>
>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>>
>>JS
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

>
>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
>G

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3929. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 00:50:27 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b9f2c679-31db-405a-825d-645c667051cb@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30896

On 24 Dec, 16:32, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>
> news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
>
>
> > don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know there
> > are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.
>
> I know.
>
> I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these extravagant
> concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long
> before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in the air
> when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it is no
> big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand
> unification theories which have their own large numbers of google hits.
> Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the puzzle
> together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail: Albert did
> not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science fiction. Was
> that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))

What is it that makes you and David so angry with somebody proposing a
theory?
Do you really think that all is known about radiation and thus you are
firmly
equipped to debunk change?

3930. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 00:59:23 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0lfe5ft6v129@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30897

Dave wrote:
> Roy, try a real simple case.
>
> 50 ohm line, 1/2 wavelength long, open circuit, lossless, sinusoidal steady
> state, fed with a 1v p-p voltage source.
>
> Everyone will agree there is a standing wave on this line of course.
>
> now, to make everyone happy... in the middle of the line calculate v(t),
> i(t), and p(t), these are the standing wave voltage, current, and power.

No problem.

Let's use the voltage source as the phase reference, so it will be
(using w to represent the rotational frequency omega):

v(t) at the line input = 0.5 * sin(wt)

At the center of the line, i(t) = 0.02 * sin(wt - 90 deg.) and v(t) = 0.

p(t) = v(t) * i(t) = 0

Note that this isn't the average power (although the average power is
also zero), but the instantaneous power -- meaning that the power at
that point is zero at all times.

These aren't "standing wave" voltage, current, and power, but simply the
total voltage and current, and the power, at that point.

> now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point, where
> the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.

At the center of the line,

vf(t) = 0.5 * sin(wt - 90 deg.)
if(t) = 0.01 * sin(wt - 90 deg.)
vr(t) = -0.5 * sin(wt - 90 deg.)
ir(t) = 0.01 * sin(wt - 90 deg.)

where I've taken the positive direction of ir to be forward, the same as if.

> compare and comment on the relation between pf, pr, and p.

Calculation of P(t) is as follows:

p(t) = v(t) * i(t) = [vf(t) + vr(t)] * [if(t) + ir(t)]

= 0 * 0.02 sin(wt - 90 deg.) = 0 as calculated before.

I haven't seen a definition of pr and pf, but they're not relevant to the discussion. If you get a different result for power than zero by using whatever you take them to mean, then the concept is invalid. There is no average power leaving the source and no average power being dissipated in the load(*). So there had better be no average power anywhere in the line. There will be non-zero instantaneous power everywhere along the line except at the input, far end, and midway, but its average value will be zero, indicating the movement of energy back and forth but no net energy flow.

> extra credit:
> repeat calculations at the far end of the line. again compare pf, pr, and
> p.

Sure.

At the far end of the line,

v(t) = sin(wt - 180 deg.)
i(t) = 0

p(t) = v(t) * i(t) = 0 at all times.

vf, if, vr, and ir, are the same everywhere on the line, so see the previously calculated values. Likewise, the calculation of p(t) from the forward and reverse traveling waves is the same as before, with the same result.

I've shown that I can calculate the correct power at two points along the line by using p(t) = v(t) * i(t) as I can for any point on any line with any termination. Your question implies that the results I got (zero at all times at both points) are incorrect. What power (instantaneous and average) do you calculate for those two points?

(*) In fact, calculation of the power at the source will show that the power there is also zero at all times. The energy moving back and forth in the line at all points except the quarter wavelength nulls was put into the line during the turn-on process. After steady state has been reached, the source can be turned off (converted to a short circuit) with no change in what's happening on the line.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3931. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 01:15:33 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <_Y2dndgK2OknxO3anZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30798

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>>
>> Thanks for the example of P = V(t) * I(t).
>>
>> I think the example illustrates why the instantaneous power equation P
>> = V * I that Keith was referencing is not appropriate at all points on
>> the line. If I understood Keith correctly, he would have calculated
>> 200 watts input for your example (100 volts at 2 amps).
>
> Huh? I calculated 160 watts using P = V(t) * I(t). Why do you think
> Keith would have calculated 200 from the same equation? I have no doubt
> that his math skills exceed mine, and I used nothing more than complex
> arithmetic and high school trig.

Why is it the same equation? I understand your P = V(t) * I(t) to be V
and I as functions of time, but Keith to be using what ever he reads
from his voltmeter and ammeter.
>
> I calculated power at the input end of the line, but I can calculate it
> from the same equation P = V(t) * I(t) at any point on the line, and
> will get exactly the same result. At what point(s) do you think it's not
> "appropriate" to use?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

73, Roger, W7WKB

3932. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 01:41:19 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0nu1hnjpit4e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30799

Roger wrote:
>
> Why is it the same equation? I understand your P = V(t) * I(t) to be V
> and I as functions of time, but Keith to be using what ever he reads
> from his voltmeter and ammeter.

If you'll look back through Keith's postings you'll see that he was referring to the functions of time. It looks like he left off the explicit (t) at some places which would lead to confusion.

But I hope you realize that you can also find the average power just fine by calculating Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(theta) at any point along the line, where Vrms and Irms are the total voltage and current at the point, and theta is the angle between the two. This is true regardless of the SWR. Also, you can calculate power as Irms^2 * Rser or Vrms^2 / Rpar where Rser and Rpar are the series and parallel equivalent resistive parts of the impedance at any point. Like v(t) and i(t), Vrms and Irms can be found if desired by summing the forward and reflected waves to find the total value at the point of interest; superposition applies. It doesn't apply to power, so always do the summation of voltages and currents before calculating power.

One property of the P(t) = V(t) * I(t) equation is that it also applies to non-sinusoidal and even non-periodic waveforms -- it can *always* be used. And you can always find the average power by integrating it then dividing by the integration period. The average value calculation reduces to Vrms * Irms * cos(theta) for pure sine waves but not other waveforms.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3933. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 01:50:13 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n0oenilqle864@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30800

Correction:

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> . . .
> vf, if, vr, and ir, are the same everywhere on the line, so see the
> previously calculated values. Likewise, the calculation of p(t) from the
> forward and reverse traveling waves is the same as before, with the same
> result.

This isn't true. The phase angles of these terms are different at different places along the line, so the p(t) results are different. At the load end of the line:

vf(t) = 0.5 * sin(wt - 180 deg.)
if(t) = 0.01 * sin(wt - 180 deg.)
vr(t) = 0.5 * sin(wt - 180 deg.)
ir(t) = -0.01 * sin(wt - 180 deg.)

At this point, the result for p(t) is still zero at all times because of zero ir + if rather than vr + vf as at the center of the line. At other points along the line, as I mentioned in the original posting, p(t) will end up being non-zero -- it'll be a sinusoidal function with rotational frequency 2wt. But it will have an average value of zero, indicating movement of energy back and forth but no net energy flow over an integral number of periods.

I apologize for the error.

May everyone have an enjoyable and peaceful holiday.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3934. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 01:51:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rmZbj.1016$6%.897@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30801

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> These aren't "standing wave" voltage, current, and power, but simply the
> total voltage and current, and the power, at that point.

Good Grief, Roy, no wonder you are clueless about standing
waves. In a lossless open-circuit line, the total voltage and
current *ARE* the standing-wave voltage and current because
traveling wave current and voltage doesn't exist. Good Grief!
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3935. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 01:54:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <dpZbj.1017$6%.716@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30802

Roger wrote:
> Why is it the same equation? I understand your P = V(t) * I(t) to be V
> and I as functions of time, but Keith to be using what ever he reads
> from his voltmeter and ammeter.

There is a conspiracy to confuse you by using the same
symbol for completely different values - don't fall for
that Tar Baby.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3936. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 02:17:19 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47706830$0$7195$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30803

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:b9f2c679-31db-405a-825d-645c667051cb@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
On 24 Dec, 16:32, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>
> news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
>
>
> > don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know
> > there
> > are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.
>
> I know.
>
> I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these
> extravagant
> concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long
> before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in the
> air
> when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it is
> no
> big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand
> unification theories which have their own large numbers of google hits.
> Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the puzzle
> together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail: Albert
> did
> not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science fiction.
> Was
> that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))

-What is it that makes you and David so angry with somebody proposing a
-theory?
-Do you really think that all is known about radiation and thus you are
-firmly
-equipped to debunk change?

Electrons cannot be radiated from the surface of an antenna, diamagnetic or
otherwise. Think of it in terms of Guass's law: The E field resulting from
the charge on the antenna must always be equal to the charge on the other
side of an area integral of the projected surface over the wire.

IF a net volume of charge exits the antenna, then we have an imbalance and a
violation of Gauss's static law on the other side of the Gaussian surface.

3937. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 03:09:29 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ecc98dea-8391-4e97-9f91-91530c68f316@j64g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30804

On 24 Dec, 18:17, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:b9f2c679-31db-405a-825d-645c667051cb@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On 24 Dec, 16:32, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
> > > don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know
> > > there
> > > are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.
>
> > I know.
>
> > I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these
> > extravagant
> > concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long
> > before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in the
> > air
> > when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it is
> > no
> > big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand
> > unification theories which have their own large numbers of google hits.
> > Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the puzzle
> > together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail: Albert
> > did
> > not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science fiction.
> > Was
> > that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))
>
> -What is it that makes you and David so angry with somebody proposing a
> -theory?
> -Do you really think that all is known about radiation and thus you are
> -firmly
> -equipped to debunk change?
>
> Electrons cannot be radiated from the surface of an antenna, diamagnetic or
> otherwise. Think of it in terms of Guass's law: The E field resulting from

> the charge on the antenna must always be equal to the charge on the other
> side of an area integral of the projected surface over the wire.
>
> IF a net volume of charge exits the antenna, then we have an imbalance and a
> violation of Gauss's static law on the other side of the Gaussian surface.- Hide quoted
text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

And you are absolutely sure that your above analysis is correct and
without any
possible doubt what so ever and nothing to the contrary can possibly
be accepted
based on your perceived logic that your brain cannot be wrong with
respect
to its analytical processes?
Then how do you explain that using Gaussian logic or model that you
are quoting
is the same as Maxwells law when a time varient is added?
And to repeat my earlier question, what is it that makes you and David
so angry
at the suggestion of an alternate theory?
Art

3938. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 03:30:03 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4770793a$0$7159$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30805

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:ecc98dea-8391-4e97-9f91-91530c68f316@j64g2000hsj.googlegroups.com...
On 24 Dec, 18:17, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:b9f2c679-31db-405a-825d-645c667051cb@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On 24 Dec, 16:32, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
> > > don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know
> > > there
> > > are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.
>
> > I know.
>
> > I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these
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> > concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long
> > before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in the
> > air
> > when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it is
> > no
> > big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand
> > unification theories which have their own large numbers of google hits.
> > Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the
> > puzzle
> > together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail: Albert
> > did
> > not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science fiction.
> > Was
> > that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))
>
> -What is it that makes you and David so angry with somebody proposing a
> -theory?
> -Do you really think that all is known about radiation and thus you are
> -firmly
> -equipped to debunk change?

>
> Electrons cannot be radiated from the surface of an antenna, diamagnetic
> or
> otherwise. Think of it in terms of Guass's law: The E field resulting from
> the charge on the antenna must always be equal to the charge on the other
> side of an area integral of the projected surface over the wire.
>
> IF a net volume of charge exits the antenna, then we have an imbalance and
> a
> violation of Gauss's static law on the other side of the Gaussian
> surface.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

And you are absolutely sure that your above analysis is correct and
without any
possible doubt what so ever and nothing to the contrary can possibly
be accepted
based on your perceived logic that your brain cannot be wrong with
respect
to its analytical processes?

YES INSOFAR AS I AM ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED THAT GAUSS'S STATIC LAW AS ONE OF THE MAXWELL EQUATIONS IS ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.

Then how do you explain that using Gaussian logic or model that you
are quoting
is the same as Maxwells law when a time varient is added?

OK, LET US ADD A TIME VARIANT. MAXWELL'S STATIC LAW MUST BE TRUE DURING ANY TIME INCREMENT FROM T= 0 TO T = INFINITY. THAT IS MY POINT. AS SOON AS YOU START EJECTING STATIC CHARGES FROM WHATEVER ANTENNA SURFACE YOU ARE SUGGESTING, YOUR YOUR ASSERTION DOES NOT HOLD UP TO GAUSS'S LAW. SORRY ABOUT THAT BUT THAT'S THE WAY IT IS.

And to repeat my earlier question, what is it that makes you and David
so angry
at the suggestion of an alternate theory?

YOU ARE VERY CLEVER TO SAY YOU "SUGGEST" AN ALTERNATE THEORY. THIS, AS OPPOSED TO ACTUALLY "PROPOSING" AN ALTERNATE THEORY. NOBODY IS ANGRY ART BUT WE ARE ALL WAITING FOR YOUR PROPOSAL IN THE LANGUAGE OF MATHEMATICS. ALL ELSE IS BS, NO BETTER THAN THE NIGERIAN "PROFESSOR" SCAM ARTIST'S Gij, j=0 UNIFICATION THEORY.

AI4QJ
Art

3939. Re: Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 04:10:48 UTC
From: Hal Rosser <hmrosser@bellsouth.net>
Message-ID: <So%bj.9197$L27.5106@bignews9.bellsouth.net>
Source record: 30806

"J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:ZZ-dnaqZwMi_ffLanZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@bright.net...
> Dear Antenna Group: Here is an antenna question. December 24, 2007
>
> On the cover of the Winter 2007 QCWA Journal one may see three pictures of
> antennas used by Collins Radio. Two of the pictures feature a circular
> array of six curtain antennas. In other words, the array is expected to
> effect six beams - one every 60 degrees.
>
> The curtain part of the array is straight forward. The six antennas that
> are in front of each curtain are new to me. It is my hope that an
> explanation will be forthcoming about how the front antennas "work."
>
> Curtain description: Six, triangular, lattice towers of uniform cross
> section are placed equally on the circumference of a circle and guyed in
> four places. At least 52 (equally spaced in a vertical plane) horizontal
> wires are stretched between adjacent towers and the horizontal wires
> appear to be insulated from the towers at their ends. No noticeable sag is
> seen. A crude estimate suggests the towers are something like 80 to 100
> feet high.
>
> Front antennas: 17 horizontal doublets, all of essentially the same
> length, and all in a vertical plane that is parallel to the associated
> curtain emanate from a tubular mast placed in front of each curtain. [It
> is well known to place fat, horizontal dipoles in a broadside
> configuration in front of a curtain consisting of horizontal wires. At
> least part of the Collins' array does not look like anything I have seen
> before.] What I see has mirror symmetry with respect to a doublet that is
> in the middle of the mast. I assume that the antenna is fed with a
> balanced transmission line connected to the middle doublet. Above and
> below the middle doublet is seen exactly the same collection of doublets
> fed with a balanced transmission line..
>
> Starting with the middle doublet and proceeding upward a distance that I
> call 3X, one encounters a collection of seven, equally spaced doublets
> (spaced X apart). The bottom of the group of seven is seen to be fed with
> a balanced transmission line coming from the middle doublet. A balanced
> transmission line is seen emanating from the top doublet of the group of
> seven for a distance 3X to an isolated doublet at the top of the mast.
>
> If one were to ignore the groups of seven (one above the middle doublet
> and one below the middle doublet) one would have an antenna of three
> doublets in broadside with the likelihood of 1:2:1 factors so as to
> minimize lobes. The groups of seven could comprise two "elements" in

> broadside. Here is one additional fact about each group of seven: while
> the top and bottom doublet (of each group of seven) clearly have an
> attached balanced transmission line (one comes from the middle doublet and
> the other goes to a distal, solo doublet), the group of seven appear to be
> connected by a "butterfly" of what may be mesh (because one can see
> through the butterfly).
>
> The butterfly is simple, but not easy to describe. It is two isosceles
> triangles with their bases vertical and outward from the mast, and with
> the apex of each triangle appearing to touch the mast at the middle
> doublet of the group of seven. I estimate the height (base to apex) of
> each half to be about X. I assume that the mesh of the butterfly is
> connected to each of the doublets of the group of seven.
>
> So, who might be able to explain this?
>
> 73, Mac N8TT
> --
> J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
> Home: JCM@power-net.net

Sounds like a good antenna to try - except the XYL will really make herself an "ex" after seeing the array. Some of those XYLs just don't understand!

3940. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 04:11:25 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <4_adndtvjNdwH-3anZ2dnUVZ_ternZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30807

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>>
>> Why is it the same equation? I understand your P = V(t) * I(t) to be
>> V and I as functions of time, but Keith to be using what ever he reads
>> from his voltmeter and ammeter.
>
> If you'll look back through Keith's postings you'll see that he was
> referring to the functions of time. It looks like he left off the
> explicit (t) at some places which would lead to confusion.
>
> But I hope you realize that you can also find the average power just
> fine by calculating Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(theta) at any point along
> the line, where Vrms and Irms are the total voltage and current at the
> point, and theta is the angle between the two. This is true regardless
> of the SWR. Also, you can calculate power as Irms^2 * Rser or Vrms^2 /
> Rpar where Rser and Rpar are the series and parallel equivalent
> resistive parts of the impedance at any point. Like v(t) and i(t), Vrms
> and Irms can be found if desired by summing the forward and reflected
> waves to find the total value at the point of interest; superposition
> applies. It doesn't apply to power, so always do the summation of
> voltages and currents before calculating power.
>
> One property of the P(t) = V(t) * I(t) equation is that it also applies
> to non-sinusoidal and even non-periodic waveforms -- it can *always* be
> used. And you can always find the average power by integrating it then
> dividing by the integration period. The average value calculation
> reduces to Vrms * Irms * cos(theta) for pure sine waves but not other
> waveforms.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Thanks again Roy. Your last two postings have been very helpful. While I am aware of these relationships, I do not use them often and each use seems like a first time. So I try to be very careful, but still make bad errors as you saw yesterday.

I try not to be too critical of any postings, but (as Cecil warns) the standards of knowledge and explanation are very high on this news group, and misuse (even accidental) of terms or equations are noted and frequently flamed or worse. Participants need a thick skin and persistence, but a great deal can be learned here. I find it to be quite a learning experience and proving ground.

Merry Christmas!

73, Roger, W7WKB

3941. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 04:52:08 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <797c3a03-8056-479d-af4f-ef79ea11cd18@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30808

On 24 Dec, 19:30, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:ecc98dea-8391-4e97-9f91-91530c68f316@j64g2000hsj.googlegroups.com...
> On 24 Dec, 18:17, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:b9f2c679-31db-405a-825d-645c667051cb@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> > On 24 Dec, 16:32, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> > > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
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> > >news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
> > > > don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know
> > > > there
> > > > are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.
>
> > > I know.
>
> > > > I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these
> > > > extravagant
> > > > concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long
> > > > before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in the
> > > > air
> > > > when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it is
> > > > no
> > > > big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand
> > > > unification theories which have their own large numbers of google hits.
> > > > Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the
> > > > puzzle
> > > > together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail: Albert
> > > > did
> > > > not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science fiction.
> > > > Was
> > > > that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))
>
> > > -What is it that makes you and David so angry with somebody proposing a
> > > -theory?

> > -Do you really think that all is known about radiation and thus you are
> > -firmly
> > -equipped to debunk change?
>
> > Electrons cannot be radiated from the surface of an antenna, diamagnetic
> > or
> > otherwise. Think of it in terms of Guass's law: The E field resulting from
> > the charge on the antenna must always be equal to the charge on the other
> > side of an area integral of the projected surface over the wire.
>
> > IF a net volume of charge exits the antenna, then we have an imbalance and
> > a
> > violation of Gauss's static law on the other side of the Gaussian
> > surface.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> And you are absolutely sure that your above analysis is correct and
> without any
> possible doubt what so ever and nothing to the contrary can possibly
> be accepted
> based on your perceived logic that your brain cannot be wrong with
> respect
> to its analytical processes?
>
> YES INSOFAR AS I AM ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED THAT GAUSS'S STATIC LAW AS ONE OF
> THE MAXWELL EQUATIONS IS ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.
>
> Then how do you explain that using Gaussian logic or model that you
> are quoting
> is the same as Maxwells law when a time varient is added?
>
> OK, LET US ADD A TIME VARIANT. MAXWELL'S STATIC LAW MUST BE TRUE DURING ANY
> TIME INCREMENT FROM T= 0 TO T = INFINITY. THAT IS MY POINT. AS SOON AS YOU
> START EJECTING STATIC CHARGES FROM WHATEVER ANTENNA SURFACE YOU ARE
> SUGGESTING, YOUR YOUR ASSERTION DOES NOT HOLD UP TO GAUSS'S LAW. SORRY
> ABOUT THAT BUT THAT'S THE WAY IT IS.
>
> And to repeat my earlier question, what is it that makes you and David
> so angry
> at the suggestion of an alternate theory?
>
> YOU ARE VERY CLEVER TO SAY YOU "SUGGEST" AN ALTERNATE THEORY. THIS, AS
> OPPOSED TO ACTUALLY "PROPOSING" AN ALTERNATE THEORY. NOBODY IS ANGRY ART BUT
> WE ARE ALL WAITING FOR YOUR PROPOSAL IN THE LANGUAGE OF MATHEMATICS. ALL
> ELSE IS BS, NO BETTER THAN THE NIGERIAN "PROFESSOR" SCAM ARTIST'S Gij, j=0
> UNIFICATION THEORY.
>
> AI4QJ
> Art- Hide quoted text -

>
> - Show quoted text -

I have shared everything that I have so there is no more to share.
The law association between Gauss and Maxwell is now a proven fact.
There is no imbalance as you have suggested. All existing antenna
computor programs confirm the validity of the association.
Feynman agrees on the validity of the association.
But if all this theory in error then why are you so bothered about it?
I have no problem with you calling it BS but why resort to defermation
because I will not change my beliefs to those that you hold?
What I am proclaiming is part and parcel of free speech, and as
can be seen with more than a thousand posts and a few personal
attacks this group has not been able to silence Cecil.
What is so important that all participants on this newsgroup
must be a clone of yourself or you will mount personal attacks?
The group has been addressed by a Doctor from MIT with respect
to the mathematics.An independant participant verified an
antenna in equilibrium as being valid using his own antenna
computor program. Jackson's book confirms the association of
Gauss with Maxwell as well so why attack me when I am following
established positions because they are different from yours ?
As for proposing a theory I have done exactly that by presenting
it to my peers who are knoweledgable in the field. On top of
that I have spent good money in a application to the Patent office
even tho you may disagree on the propriety of those acts.
Fortunately there are some on this group do not recognise
the gown of infallability that you, David and a couple of
other people wear.
I obtained review of my research from knoweledgable
people in the field as well as building the antennas before I
went for peer review so frankly what you and David think
pales in the face of those knoweledgable in physics.
It just amazes me that some people get so angry
over something that doesn't affect their lives one tiddly bit
such they wish to sully another. I really don't know what
it is that you are searching for in life or if your needs
are insatiable.
Art
Art

3942. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 05:57:05 UTC
From: Howard W3CQH <hsgorden@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <E--dnZ4Hq5rDBu3anZ2dnUVZ_gOdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30809
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

<kb9rqz@yahool.com> wrote in message
news:n4k0n3dfoejssd1khb8tlcmg5p6fvepsl6@4ax.com...
> On Sun, 25 Nov 2007 12:32:59 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
>><assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:
>>
>>>K4YZ wrote:
>>>> Nope.
>>>>
>>>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>>>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>>>
>>>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>>>
>>>> Steve, K4YZ
>>>>
>>>
>>>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>>>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>>>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>>>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>>>
>>>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>>>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>>>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>>>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>>>their minds.
>>>
>>>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>>>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>>>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>>>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>>>
>>>JS
>>
>>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
>>congress"
>>adams
>>
>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/

>>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
>>google and noow motezrella
>>
>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>
>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>>
>>G
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a
> congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but
> google and noow motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>
you know that if you quit posting this garbage then nobody else would have
anything to post and we could get back to a reasonable NG

3943. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 06:37:41 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <k991n31fn43716do5aii4et0dm2om7ltpj@4ax.com>
Source record: 30833
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3944. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 06:38:43 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <85h0n3d6lbb5p6pm4etqoggvv0uju5i6e7@4ax.com>
Source record: 30832
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
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>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

3945. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 08:23:57 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4770be33$0$10953$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30810

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:797c3a03-8056-479d-af4f-ef79ea11cd18@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
On 24 Dec, 19:30, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:ecc98dea-8391-4e97-9f91-91530c68f316@j64g2000hsj.googlegroups.com...
> On 24 Dec, 18:17, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:b9f2c679-31db-405a-825d-645c667051cb@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> > On 24 Dec, 16:32, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> > > "Dave" <no...@nowhere.com> wrote in message
>
> > >news:kbWbj.14149$HQ6.9269@trndny01...
>
> > > > don't even bother starting... it was meant for art so he would know
> > > > there
> > > > are others who have just as strange a set of theories as he does.
>
> > > I know.
>
> > > I guess you don't have to go very far to see where some of these
> > > extravagant
> > > concepts originate. You don't have to google on diamagnetics very long
> > > before you run into levitation and then videos of frogs floating in
> > > the
> > > air
> > > when subjected to 10T magnetic fields (which are true). From there it
> > > is
> > > no
> > > big deal to talk about levitating electrons from antennas and grand
> > > unification theories which have their own large numbers of google
> > > hits.
> > > Nothing need be left to the imagination; just fit the pieces of the
> > > puzzle
> > > together like Einstein did except for....oops...one small detail:
> > > Albert
> > > did

> > > not depart from a strict mathematical model in favor of science
> > > fiction.
> > > Was
> > > that Diamagnetics ot dianetics? ;-))
>
> > -What is it that makes you and David so angry with somebody proposing a
> > -theory?
> > -Do you really think that all is known about radiation and thus you are
> > -firmly
> > -equipped to debunk change?
>
> > Electrons cannot be radiated from the surface of an antenna, diamagnetic
> > or
> > otherwise. Think of it in terms of Guass's law: The E field resulting
> > from
> > the charge on the antenna must always be equal to the charge on the
> > other
> > side of an area integral of the projected surface over the wire.
>
> > IF a net volume of charge exits the antenna, then we have an imbalance
> > and
> > a
> > violation of Gauss's static law on the other side of the Gaussian
> > surface.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> And you are absolutely sure that your above analysis is correct and
> without any
> possible doubt what so ever and nothing to the contrary can possibly
> be accepted
> based on your perceived logic that your brain cannot be wrong with
> respect
> to its analytical processes?
>
> YES INSOFAR AS I AM ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED THAT GAUSS'S STATIC LAW AS ONE OF
> THE MAXWELL EQUATIONS IS ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.
>
> Then how do you explain that using Gaussian logic or model that you
> are quoting
> is the same as Maxwells law when a time varient is added?
>
> OK, LET US ADD A TIME VARIANT. MAXWELL'S STATIC LAW MUST BE TRUE DURING
> ANY
> TIME INCREMENT FROM T= 0 TO T = INFINITY. THAT IS MY POINT. AS SOON AS YOU
> START EJECTING STATIC CHARGES FROM WHATEVER ANTENNA SURFACE YOU ARE
> SUGGESTING, YOUR YOUR ASSERTION DOES NOT HOLD UP TO GAUSS'S LAW. SORRY
> ABOUT THAT BUT THAT'S THE WAY IT IS.
>
> And to repeat my earlier question, what is it that makes you and David

> so angry
> at the suggestion of an alternate theory?
>
> YOU ARE VERY CLEVER TO SAY YOU "SUGGEST" AN ALTERNATE THEORY. THIS, AS
> OPPOSED TO ACTUALLY "PROPOSING" AN ALTERNATE THEORY. NOBODY IS ANGRY ART
> BUT
> WE ARE ALL WAITING FOR YOUR PROPOSAL IN THE LANGUAGE OF MATHEMATICS. ALL
> ELSE IS BS, NO BETTER THAN THE NIGERIAN "PROFESSOR" SCAM ARTIST'S Gij, j=0
> UNIFICATION THEORY.
>
> AI4QJ
> Art- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

I have shared everything that I have so there is no more to share.
The law association between Gauss and Maxwell is now a proven fact.
There is no imbalance as you have suggested. All existing antenna
computor programs confirm the validity of the association.
Feynman agrees on the validity of the association.
But if all this theory in error then why are you so bothered about it?
I have no problem with you calling it BS but why resort to defermation
because I will not change my beliefs to those that you hold?
What I am proclaiming is part and parcel of free speech, and as
can be seen with more than a thousand posts and a few personal
attacks this group has not been able to silence Cecil.
What is so important that all participants on this newsgroup
must be a clone of yourself or you will mount personal attacks?
The group has been addressed by a Doctor from MIT with respect
to the mathematics.An independant participant verified an
antenna in equilibrium as being valid using his own antenna
computor program. Jackson's book confirms the association of
Gauss with Maxwell as well so why attack me when I am following
established positions because they are different from yours ?
As for proposing a theory I have done exactly that by presenting
it to my peers who are knoweledgable in the field. On top of
that I have spent good money in a application to the Patent office
even tho you may disagree on the propriety of those acts.
Fortunately there are some on this group do not recognise
the gown of infallability that you, David and a couple of
other people wear.
I obtained review of my research from knoweledgable
people in the field as well as building the antennas before I
went for peer review so frankly what you and David think
pales in the face of those knoweledgable in physics.
It just amazes me that some people get so angry
over something that doesn't affect their lives one tiddly bit
such they wish to sully another. I really don't know what
it is that you are searching for in life or if your needs
are insatiable.

OK ART, CALM DOWN. LET US KNOW WHEN YOUR PATENT GETS ACCEPTED AND PUBLISHED.
I WILL BACK OFF FROM INVOKING THOSE NASTY FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF
ELECTROMAGNETISM. I WOULD'NT WANT TO LET PRIOR ART STAND IN YOUR WAY.

3946. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 11:24:54 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <990ea527-12a8-4396-a592-1f064250a2f0@c49g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30811

On Dec 24, 1:28 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Except that V(x,t) and I(x,t) are not, in general, related by Z0.
>
> From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo & Whinnery, 2nd edition:
>
> V(x,t) = V*e^j(wt-kx) + V'*e^j(wt+kx)
>
> I(x,t) = [V*e^j(wt-kx) - V'*e^j(wt+kx)]/Z0

You are quite unfair to Ramo & Whnnery when you quote them
out of context. It makes them look like they do not have a
clue.

Just because you find the same string ["V(x,t)"] in their
text does not mean that they are talking about the same
thing. (It better not in this case, or you should throw
their book away.)

You, yourself, have made the point in other posts that
the current and voltage on an open circuited line are
in quadrature, so they can not be in the ratio of Z0.

> > No. The two wave view is merely an alternate set of expressions
> > which, when summed (i.e. using superposition), provide the actual
> > voltage and current on the line. These alternate expressions are
> > obtained by algebraic maniupulation of the more fundamental
> > descriptive equations.
>
> Methinks you are confusing cause and effect. The standing
> wave is not the cause of the two traveling waves.

Of course not. "Standing wave" is just a short hand description
of the distribution of voltage and current on the line.

> > In my analysis, P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) is the equation that means
> > the power at any point and time can by obtained by measuring the
> > actual voltage and current on the line at the point and time of interest.
>
> Make that the *NET* power and you will have it nailed.
>
> > Are you sure you want to throw away this ability? Are you sure you
> > want to claim that instantaneous power can NOT be obtained by
> > multiplying the instaneous measured voltage by the instanteous
> > measured current?
>

> When the instantaneous voltage is the sum of two more elementary
> voltages (same for current) then you are reporting the *NET*
> results, not the underlying component results. The *NET* results
> do not dictate reality.

Sorry Cecil. The observed voltage and current on the line
are the reality.

...Keith

3947. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 12:01:39 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Di6cj.1256$OH6.55@trndny03>
Source record: 30812

so roy has correctly calculated the standing wave 'power' to be zero at two points on the line. i am sure that yuri will take great exception to this result showing there is no power in the standing wave.

but he missed the definition of pr and pf...

dave in problem statement:
> now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point,
> where
> the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.

so he conveniently skipped that step and instead writes this cop out:

roy:
>I haven't seen a definition of pr and pf, but they're not relevant to
>the discussion. If you get a different result for power than zero by
>using whatever you take them to mean, then the concept is invalid.

pr and pf are, as i stated, the power in the forward and reflected waves. There is of course power in these two waves and it is indeed 'sloshing' back and forth in the line. These are the waves that can be measured by any of the simple devices such as neon bulbs or bird watt meters that clearly show equal and opposite powers in the waves. so you can indeed have power in the traveling waves, but no power in the standing waves... which will always be the case.

i will give him this point as being correct for a lossless open (or shorted) line:

>There
>is no average power leaving the source and no average power being
>dissipated in the load(*). So there had better be no average power
>anywhere in the line.

but then he loses it again:

>There will be non-zero instantaneous power
>everywhere along the line except at the input, far end, and midway, but
>its average value will be zero,

the traveling waves will have power EVERYWHERE on the line, the special cases are are just the ones where the standing wave is most easily shown as having no power. obviously if there is power in a wave at one point on a line it is not going to stop and bypass the quarter wave points, the forward and reflected waves continue end to end and their power goes with them... it is at those 'special' points where the voltage or currents in the forward and reflected waves always cancel each other so if you measure with a simple

tool you will see the voltage or current nulls at those points. that does not mean there is no power passing those points, only that the voltage or current in the traveling waves has conveniently canceled each other out at those points.

and then he has to end up with an obvious contradiction:

> indicating the movement of energy back
>and forth but no net energy flow.

how does energy not flow if it is moving back and forth???

3948. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 12:09:14 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <Kp6cj.1161$ML6.8@trndny04>
Source record: 30813

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4770be33$0$10953$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> OK ART, CALM DOWN. LET US KNOW WHEN YOUR PATENT GETS ACCEPTED AND
> PUBLISHED. I WILL BACK OFF FROM INVOKING THOSE NASTY FUNDAMENTAL
> PRINCIPLES OF ELECTROMAGNETISM. I WOULD'NT WANT TO LET PRIOR ART STAND IN
> YOUR WAY.
>
now, now, yelling at art won't help. neither will logical arguments. but
it does give me a nice laugh watching someone else try. sorry, but it
appears you were the only one to fall for that cheap troll.

3949. r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 12:26:33 UTC
From: Dave <noone@nowhere.com>
Message-ID: <ZF6cj.1291$OH6.639@trndny03>
Source record: 30814

or FAQ depending on how you look at it... I should probably repeat this regularly on here.

This newsgroup should NOT be used as a reference source for concepts or equations regarding fields, waves, transmission lines, or other physical phenomena. Please consult published text books and peer reviewed journals for analysis of technical questions. The regular contributors in this group have a wide variety of misconceptions and erroneous views which they frequently throw in as if they were well known facts.

On the lighter side, it can be fun now and then to throw them a simple problem and watch them swarm around like a kicked hornet nest.

3950. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 15:42:24 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <Ex9cj.1$Jm1.0@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 30815

>
> The errors and misconceptions are so great, where does one start?
>
> AI4QJ
>

Just file under ART'S FARTS together with his patent on director being reflector. :-)

bada BUm

3951. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 16:00:43 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <SO6dnezF-ZCutOzanZ2dnUVZ_uqvnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30816

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> These aren't "standing wave" voltage, current, and power, but simply
>> the total voltage and current, and the power, at that point.
>
> Good Grief, Roy, no wonder you are clueless about standing
> waves. In a lossless open-circuit line, the total voltage and
> current *ARE* the standing-wave voltage and current because
> traveling wave current and voltage doesn't exist. Good Grief!

Hmmm, Like Roy, I thought there was still a traveling wave in this situation. The voltage at the far end of the line must reverse polarity as time passes, so the waves must continue to travel, or so I would think.

Maybe it could be said better, but I thought Roy was trying to say that although power could not be detected at the center or ends, it was flowing as a result of the initial impetus charged into the system. I would understand that this power would be the power needed to charge the impedance and capacity of the line as it continually reversed polarity. This would be real power from energy stored (but constantly moving) on the 1/2 wavelength line so long as the system is active. We know we have power present because we find energy distributed as V and I on the time plot (viewed as a "standing wave" on the time plot).

Is this a "tongue-in-cheek" comment?

73, Roger, W7WKB

3952. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 16:10:21 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <NX9cj.59232$eY.23480@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30817

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:

>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> Except that V(x,t) and I(x,t) are not, in general, related by Z0.

>> From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo & Whinnery, 2nd edition:
>>
>> V(x,t) = V*e^j(wt-kx) + V'*e^j(wt+kx)
>>
>> I(x,t) = [V*e^j(wt-kx) - V'*e^j(wt+kx)]/Z0

> You are quite unfair to Ramo & Whnnery when you quote them
> out of context. It makes them look like they do not have a
> clue.

It's not out of context. Those are their equations for
standing wave voltage and standing wave current. It is
net voltage and net current because each equation is
the sum of two component values.

> Just because you find the same string ["V(x,t)"]

Actually, it wasn't the same string. R&W used 'z'
instead of 'x' for the length of the wire as was
common a half-century ago when I had their textbook
for both undergraduate and graduate level courses.

> in their text does not mean that they are talking about
> the same thing. (It better not in this case, or you should
> throw their book away.)

But they *are* talking about the same thing. The first equation
above is the total (standing wave) voltage. The second equation
is the total (standing wave) current. The only term difference
between the two equations is the Z0 term. There is a sign difference
in the current equation that shifts the reflected current by 180
degrees putting the net voltage and net current in quadrature.

Methinks suggesting that Ramo & Whinnery should be thrown away
is "delusions of grandeur".

> You, yourself, have made the point in other posts that
> the current and voltage on an open circuited line are
> in quadrature, so they can not be in the ratio of Z0.

Nobody said they are "in the ratio of Z0" and that's not
what you said before either. You said they are "not related

by Z0" and they are related by Z0 just as the above equations
demonstrate. You didn't say "ratio", you said "related".

The ratio of standing wave voltage to standing wave current
above is:

```
V(x,t) V*e^j(wt-kx) + V'*e^j(wt+kx)
------ = ---------------------------------- = Z
I(x,t) [V*e^j(wt-kx) - V'*e^j(wt+kx)]/Z0
```

This is the old familiar SWR circle on the Smith Chart.
Smith Charts are normalized to Z0 = 1.0. The impedance
on the Smith Chart must be multiplied by Z0 to get the
actual impedance. Those impedances are indeed
"related to Z0". The s-parameter signals are normalized
to the square root of Z0. Vfor/Ifor = Vref/Iref = Z0.
Virtually everything about a transmission line is "related"
to Z0 including the standing wave voltage and current.

>> Methinks you are confusing cause and effect. The standing
>> wave is not the cause of the two traveling waves.
>
> Of course not. "Standing wave" is just a short hand description
> of the distribution of voltage and current on the line.

Yes, a "short hand description" that exists only in the human
mind and gets some folks into trouble - like trying to use
the illusion of moving standing wave current to "measure"
the delay through a coil. There is no standing wave current
movement through a coil or a wire. Standing wave current
doesn't move - it just stands there, oscillating in place.
EM current that doesn't move is obviously an illusion (and
a violation of the laws of physics).

Here's what Eugene Hecht said about standing waves in "Optics".

"It [the standing wave phasor] doesn't rotate at all, and
the resultant wave it represents doesn't progress through
space - it's a standing wave."

Applied to a wire or a loading coil, we can paraphrase -
standing wave current "doesn't progress through" a wire or
a loading coil - "it's a standing wave". EZNEC supports this
concept. Take a look at the current phase for a 1/2WL wire
dipole. From one end of the dipole to the other, the total
current phase varies by only a couple of degrees. Kraus agrees:

http://www.w5dxp.com/krausdip.jpg

> Sorry Cecil. The observed voltage and current on the line
> are the reality.

The net voltage and net current are real but their independent
existence apart from the underlying traveling waves is just

an illusion. They are not independent. They are the *result*
of superposition of the forward and reverse waves. They are
merely an *effect* and not the cause of anything.

There are lots of real illusions. That beautiful Texas
"sunrise" this morning was just an illusion, an effect of
the rotation of the earth.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3953. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 16:17:47 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <O2acj.2$Jm1.0@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 30818

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:ZF6cj.1291$OH6.639@trndny03...
> or FAQ depending on how you look at it... I should probably repeat this
> regularly on here.
>
> This newsgroup should NOT be used as a reference source for concepts or
> equations regarding fields, waves, transmission lines, or other physical
> phenomena. Please consult published text books and peer reviewed journals
> for analysis of technical questions. The regular contributors in this
> group have a wide variety of misconceptions and erroneous views which they
> frequently throw in as if they were well known facts.
>
> On the lighter side, it can be fun now and then to throw them a simple
> problem and watch them swarm around like a kicked hornet nest.
>
>
>

The best confession yet :-)

Just my two centavos.
I enjoy this group because it is not policed by the Gestapo moderator and is open to variety of opinions and allows niiiice loooong threads leading to some conclusions and bringing up points that otherwise would be neglected.
It is a mirror of some personalities, uncovering their real repository of knowledge, right or wrong, testing the convictions and stubbornness on sometimes sticking to their false truths. But those with some open mind left can make their own conclusions and learn a thing or two.
What a difference to say Towertalk reflector where i.e. W8JI (the great technical imposter - as summed by K7GCO) can decimate opponent of his "gospels" while Gestapo admin will delete any opposition to his "teachings" and leave the last man standing with his fallacies still on his web site.
Too bad, because many decent posters get turned off and fade away just disgusted by it.
So, thanks to youze guyz for your contributions to the warfare here, it is the best, stimulating and a mirror of various contributors that paint the pictures of themselves with their arguments.
I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way to "no power in standing waves" and where all those electrons, photons and other antenna creaters go when I feed them power.

Merry Christmas and a Happy, Healthy New 2008!

Yuri, K3BU, VE3BMV etc

3954. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 16:25:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <kaacj.949$EI5.145@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30819

Dave wrote:
> so roy has correctly calculated the standing wave 'power' to be zero at two
> points on the line. i am sure that yuri will take great exception to this
> result showing there is no power in the standing wave.

Power is the measure of the energy flow past a measurement
point. There is no net energy flow in pure standing waves.
Since the standing wave current phasor is always 90 degrees
different from the standing wave voltage phasor,

Power = V*I*cos(90) = 0 watts Note that V and I do not
have to be zero. There is simply no real power in a pure
standing wave. However, there are plenty of joules in
standing waves that can be converted to real power at
the expense of the standing waves after key-up.

All of the standing wave energy is contained in

Reactive Power = V*I*sin(90) in units of VARS

From the IEEE Dictionary:

"reactive power - For sinusoidal quantities in a two-wire
circuit, reactive power is the product of the voltage,
the current, and the sine of the phase angle between them."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3955. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 16:45:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7tacj.951$El5.350@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30820

Roger wrote:
> Hmmm, Like Roy, I thought there was still a traveling wave in this
> situation. The voltage at the far end of the line must reverse polarity
> as time passes, so the waves must continue to travel, or so I would think.

It is common practice to divide the waves into standing waves
and traveling waves so they can be discussed separately. For
instance, if the forward voltage is 200 volts and the reflected
voltage is 100 volts, we have a mixture of standing waves and
traveling waves.

It is common practice to allocate 100 volts of the forward wave
to the standing wave in order to exactly match the reflected
voltage with the resultant *pure standing wave*.

The other 100 volts is allocated to the *pure traveling wave* that
is making its way from the source to the load. That's how my profs
at Texas A&M chose to teach the subject. It's a sort of reverse
superposition technique that makes everything crystal clear in
a system of mixed standing waves and traveling waves.

> Is this a "tongue-in-cheek" comment?

You think? :-)

Note that in a pure standing wave, the magnitudes of the forward
wave and reflected wave are identical.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3956. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 16:59:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_Facj.32590$JD.28308@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30821

> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way to "no
> power in standing waves" and where all those electrons, photons and other
> antenna creaters go when I feed them power.

There's plenty of energy in those standing waves, Yuri,
existing as "reactive power" as defined by the IEEE
Dictionary (units of VARS from power engineering).

When any energy is extracted from a standing wave and
used to heat the Hustler coil, it automatically becomes a
traveling wave with the voltage and current in phase, not
a standing wave with the voltage and current 90 degrees out
of phase. Your Hustler coil was burned up by traveling waves,
not standing waves.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3957. Happy Holidays

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 17:14:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ITacj.955$El5.82@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30822

Best Wishes in 2008 to one and all.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3958. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 17:30:15 UTC
From: Jay in the Mojave <jay123a@qnet.com>
Message-ID: <13n2fh9k2h0k533@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30823

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> "Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
> news:ZF6cj.1291$OH6.639@trndny03...
>> or FAQ depending on how you look at it... I should probably repeat this
>> regularly on here.
>>
>> This newsgroup should NOT be used as a reference source for concepts or
>> equations regarding fields, waves, transmission lines, or other physical
>> phenomena. Please consult published text books and peer reviewed journals
>> for analysis of technical questions. The regular contributors in this
>> group have a wide variety of misconceptions and erroneous views which they
>> frequently throw in as if they were well known facts.
>>
>> On the lighter side, it can be fun now and then to throw them a simple
>> problem and watch them swarm around like a kicked hornet nest.
>>
>>
>>
>
> The best confession yet :-)
>
> Just my two centavos.
> I enjoy this group because it is not policed by the Gestapo moderator and is
> open to variety of opinions and allows niiiice loooong threads leading to
> some conclusions and bringing up points that otherwise would be neglected.
> It is a mirror of some personalities, uncovering their real repository of
> knowledge, right or wrong, testing the convictions and stubbornness on
> sometimes sticking to their false truths. But those with some open mind left
> can make their own conclusions and learn a thing or two.
> What a difference to say Towertalk reflector where i.e. W8JI (the great
> technical imposter - as summed by K7GCO) can decimate opponent of his
> "gospels" while Gestapo admin will delete any opposition to his "teachings"
> and leave the last man standing with his fallacies still on his web site.
> Too bad, because many decent posters get turned off and fade away just
> disgusted by it.
> So, thanks to youze guyz for your contributions to the warfare here, it is
> the best, stimulating and a mirror of various contributors that paint the
> pictures of themselves with their arguments.
> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way to "no
> power in standing waves" and where all those electrons, photons and other
> antenna creaters go when I feed them power.
>
> Merry Christmas and a Happy, Healthy New 2008!
>

> Yuri, K3BU, VE3BMV etc
>
>
Hello All:

I have sent Yuri e-mail telling him how I liked his Razor Antenna and enjoyed his writings and such. But got no reply. Maybe didn't get thru the filter?!?!?

This RRAA is a good group as I for one, watch and read, and then reread and look thru a few books. It is a healthy group. And at times real entertaining. As Yuri said it has many different views and considerations not mention in most books and such are presented.

Setting back on the side lines and watching.

Merry Christmas to all.

Jay in the Mojave

3959. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 17:35:44 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n2frk3ckrrnea@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30824

Roger wrote:
>
> Hmmm, Like Roy, I thought there was still a traveling wave in this
> situation. The voltage at the far end of the line must reverse polarity
> as time passes, so the waves must continue to travel, or so I would think.

In the case of an open circuited line, the voltage traveling wave maintains the same polarity upon reflection from the end of the line. Mathematically, the voltage reflection coefficient is +1. The voltage and current traveling waves continue to travel after reflection, which results in the interference pattern known as a standing wave.

> Maybe it could be said better, but I thought Roy was trying to say that
> although power could not be detected at the center or ends, it was
> flowing as a result of the initial impetus charged into the system.

It's easy to confuse power and energy, and I've been careful to use those terms correctly. Power is the rate of energy flow, and I said nothing about power flowing. (That's Cecil's concept, and careless application of it leads to irreconcilable problems.)

> I
> would understand that this power would be the power needed to charge the
> impedance and capacity of the line as it continually reversed polarity.

Capacitance is charged by charge, which is the integral of current, so you can if you want track the charging and discharging of the line's capacitance by integrating the current. Impedance is the ratio of V to I and isn't something that's charged.

> This would be real power from energy stored (but constantly moving) on
> the 1/2 wavelength line so long as the system is active. We know we
> have power present because we find energy distributed as V and I on the
> time plot (viewed as a "standing wave" on the time plot).

The existence of both voltage and current at any point along the line tells us that there is instantaneous power at that point, which means that energy is flowing past that point. At any point along the open circuited line except the ends and middle (where the power is always zero), we can see that the power is in the form of a sine wave having twice the period of v(t) or i(t) and no offset. This means that at any point, energy flows first one direction, then back, equal amounts and for equal amounts of time, twice during each v(t) or i(t) cycle. The result is no net energy flow in either direction.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3960. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 18:22:14 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n2iiq64j0l1c3@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30825

It's sad to see that the response to my analysis and equations is insult and derision rather than any coherent counter argument, but I'm unfortunately not surprised. I don't see in it any evidence that my posted calculation was in error -- the only objections I see are that it doesn't support a flawed theory, so it therefore must be wrong. The calculations I made are based on solid theory which has been successfully used for more than a century, and you won't be able to make any measurement which will refute them. They're also entirely self consistent with all other transmission line phenomena which can be calculated or measured.

So I wouldn't bother to respond at all except that it does provide the opportunity to elaborate a bit on what I posted. If further responses are as devoid of substance as this one, I'll probably end up plonking Dave as I did Cecil some time ago, for the same reason.

Dave wrote:
> so roy has correctly calculated the standing wave 'power' to be zero at two
> points on the line. i am sure that yuri will take great exception to this
> result showing there is no power in the standing wave.

I did what I claimed to be able to do -- correctly calculate the power from v(t) * i(t). Yuri takes exception to many things I say, but frankly that bothers me not in the least.

> but he missed the definition of pr and pf...

Indeed I did. Can you define them for me please?

p(t) = v(t) * i(t)
v(t) = vf(t) + vr(t)
i(t) = if(t) + ir(t)

Therefore,

p(t) = [vf(t) + vr(t)] * [if(t) + ir(t)]
= vf(t) * if(t) + vr(t) * ir(t) + vf(t) * ir(t) + vr(t) * if(t)

Of these four terms, which, if any, are pf(t) and pr(t)? What are the two remaining terms called?

> dave in problem statement:
>> now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point,
>> where
>> the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.
>
> so he conveniently skipped that step and instead writes this cop out:

No, I did calculate all except pf(t) and pr(t), which you didn't define.
As soon as you do (see the question above), I'll be glad to calculate
them also. Or you could do it for us -- it won't involve more than
simple arithmetic.

> roy:
>> I haven't seen a definition of pr and pf, but they're not relevant to
>> the discussion. If you get a different result for power than zero by
>> using whatever you take them to mean, then the concept is invalid.
>
> pr and pf are, as i stated, the power in the forward and reflected waves.

What would that be, then, vr(t) * ir(t) and vf(t) * if(t)? Where does
the power in those remaining two terms come from or go?

> There is of course power in these two waves and it is indeed 'sloshing' back
> and forth in the line.

Please note that I didn't say that power was "sloshing" back and forth.
I said that energy was. Power is not the same as energy -- they bear the
same relationship as speed and distance.

> These are the waves that can be measured by any of
> the simple devices such as neon bulbs or bird watt meters that clearly show
> equal and opposite powers in the waves. so you can indeed have power in the
> traveling waves, but no power in the standing waves... which will always be
> the case.

Unfortunately, people assume that the units indicated on a meter are the
quantity actually being measured, which often they're not. But this has
been explained many times before here.

> i will give him this point as being correct for a lossless open (or shorted)
> line:
>
>> There
>> is no average power leaving the source and no average power being
>> dissipated in the load(*). So there had better be no average power
>> anywhere in the line.
>
> but then he loses it again:
>
>> There will be non-zero instantaneous power
>> everywhere along the line except at the input, far end, and midway, but
>> its average value will be zero,
>
> the traveling waves will have power EVERYWHERE on the line, the special
> cases are are just the ones where the standing wave is most easily shown as
> having no power. obviously if there is power in a wave at one point on a
> line it is not going to stop and bypass the quarter wave points, the forward
> and reflected waves continue end to end and their power goes with them... it
> is at those 'special' points where the voltage or currents in the forward
> and reflected waves always cancel each other so if you measure with a simple

> tool you will see the voltage or current nulls at those points. that does
> not mean there is no power passing those points, only that the voltage or
> current in the traveling waves has conveniently canceled each other out at
> those points.

Here's just one of the problems with assigning powers to the traveling waves, attempting to keep track of them separately, and applying superposition to nonlinear quantities. The conclusion that there is power at the ends of the line, for example, is demonstrably not true. There is no current at the far end of the line at any time, and therefore no power, as I showed. My comment at the end further shows why the power at the end of the line must be zero.

> and then he has to end up with an obvious contradiction:
>
>> indicating the movement of energy back
>> and forth but no net energy flow.
>
> how does energy not flow if it is moving back and forth???

Hopefully most of the readers were more astute than this and noticed the word "net". If equal amounts of energy flow in each direction during a cycle (as indicated by a power waveform with no offset), there is no net energy flow. It means that energy is being stored at some location in one direction, then returned during the other half of the power cycle. This is true in any purely reactive circuit, for example a tank circuit, where exactly the same calculation I made can be done with the same result.

Consider our open ended line for a moment, and imagine it laid out from left to right with the open end to the right, so I can name directions. There's no place to the right of the line to store energy, so no energy can be moved past that point to the right. If we consider the positive direction of energy flow as being to the right, this means that the power at the end of the line can never go positive, even for an instant -- if it did, it would mean energy is moving past the end of the line during that time. But since there's no storage mechanism beyond the end, this can't happen. And since we can't have net energy moving past the end, either, the power therefore can't go negative at any time either. So the power at the end of the line must be zero at all times. This is of course the result I got from v(t) * i(t).

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

3961. Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 18:29:09 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <XZbcj.4$Jm1.3@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 30826

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:_Facj.32590$JD.28308@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way to "no
>> power in standing waves" and where all those electrons, photons and other
>> antenna creaters go when I feed them power.
>
> There's plenty of energy in those standing waves, Yuri,
> existing as "reactive power" as defined by the IEEE
> Dictionary (units of VARS from power engineering).
>
> When any energy is extracted from a standing wave and
> used to heat the Hustler coil, it automatically becomes a
> traveling wave with the voltage and current in phase, not
> a standing wave with the voltage and current 90 degrees out
> of phase. Your Hustler coil was burned up by traveling waves,
> not standing waves.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Love those absolute statements, just like my mother in-law used to say:
"because..."

So can we take it apart?
I have a quarter wave resonant, fine tuned, coil loaded Hustler mobile 80m
whippy.
So far we knew that it is a standing wave circuit. Now Cecil tells me that
it automatically becomes traveling wave in/through the coil? Wasaaap?
Christmas miracle?
We know, saw burning and measured that current decreases towards the top as
proportional to the standing wave (current). We know that traveling wave has
uniform current along the conductor (coil). That it needs to be terminated
in characteristic impedance load somewhere in order to have nice smooth
constant current distribution along the conductor (antenna).
So far I have learned that, yes, standing wave current can burn the coil
(now it is traveling), that sw voltage can burn lossy insulator and create
corona. That current through resistance generates heat, consumes real power.
That resonant antenna is a standing wave circuit, but standing wave voltage
and current, while they are measurable and observable do not have (sw)
power. When I pump more power to the antenna, it burns faster. It takes
power to burn things, but there is no power, just current and voltage.
Normally power is voltage times current, but not in Hustler country. (Use
lossless transmission line, dummy :-)

"You are right Yuri (finally) because......."

So what happened to collapsing E field creating M field and them 90 degrees?

How can I proceed to explore standing wave antennas vs. traveling waves if I am stuck here on the Hustler whip and its whims and "no power" burning coils?
Must be the messed up equilibrium somewhere :-)

Huh?

Yuri

3962. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:01:04 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <Qrccj.319639$kj1.179065@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30827

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> The net voltage and net current are real but their independent
> existence apart from the underlying traveling waves is just
> an illusion.

Cecil,

This sums it up pretty nicely. Reality is an illusion. No wonder many people have a hard time accepting your nonsense. You have built your own little world where reality and illusion are randomly intertwined as suits the needs of the moment.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3963. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:07:33 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <74966dde-cb86-4033-b308-e7a563c37e2f@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30828

On 20 Dec, 09:03, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
snip By the way, it is the ELECTROMAGNETIC field that launches the
> particles from the radiating surface and it is the MECHANICAL REACTIVE
> FORCE that provides the mechanical resonance of the radiator WHICH
> JOINS THE THEORIES OF NEWTON AND . MAXWELL that Einstein struggled for
> in vain.
> For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
> respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
> prove your point.
> Regards
> Art Unwin, a limey no less

I made an error int he above statement which I need to correct.
The particles used in the transition from Gauss are STATIC particles
of the inter galaxial kind which have the propensity to settle on
diamagnetic materials without rejection This being the same material
from which antennas are made of. When a majority of free electron
are in a ELECTROSTATIC field created by a change in voltage levitation
takes place on static particles. This is somewhat opposite to
ELECTROMAGNETIC levitation altho there are also other differences
which I need not to go into at this time. The circuit that providees
such conditions is a tank circuit where the radiator must be a
multiple
of one wave length to ensure equilibrium is maintained within
the Gaussian field
Art

3964. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:10:40 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkrkji$1n6$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30829

Dave wrote:
> or FAQ depending on how you look at it... I should probably repeat this
> regularly on here.
>
> This newsgroup should NOT be used as a reference source for concepts or
> equations regarding fields, waves, transmission lines, or other physical
> phenomena. Please consult published text books and peer reviewed journals
> for analysis of technical questions. The regular contributors in this group
> have a wide variety of misconceptions and erroneous views which they
> frequently throw in as if they were well known facts.
>
> On the lighter side, it can be fun now and then to throw them a simple
> problem and watch them swarm around like a kicked hornet nest.

Now, let me see, to sum that "all up:"

1) Do not think for yourself; only thoughts which have gone before are valid.

2) There is nothing which has been overlooked in prior works.

3) The world is only composed of idiots; if they even read the conversation/debate of others on "possibilities" their lack of mental prowness will be their end.

4) If someone doesn't have a complete and absolute understanding of the "truths" at this point, so be it, they are not to engage in any discussions which will expose their ignorance--else they be less than REAL men/women.

5) Etc., etc., etc. ...

Yeah, I have heard it all before ... thanks. Frankly, if there does exist such idiots as you propose--so be it.

THREAD PLONK!

JS

3965. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:11:02 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <aBccj.77711$MJ6.13484@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30830

Dave wrote:
> so roy has correctly calculated the standing wave 'power' to be zero at two
> points on the line. i am sure that yuri will take great exception to this
> result showing there is no power in the standing wave.
>
> but he missed the definition of pr and pf...
>
> dave in problem statement:
>> now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point,
>> where
>> the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.
>
> so he conveniently skipped that step and instead writes this cop out:
>
> roy:
>> I haven't seen a definition of pr and pf, but they're not relevant to
>> the discussion. If you get a different result for power than zero by
>> using whatever you take them to mean, then the concept is invalid.
>
> pr and pf are, as i stated, the power in the forward and reflected waves.
> There is of course power in these two waves and it is indeed 'sloshing' back
> and forth in the line. These are the waves that can be measured by any of
> the simple devices such as neon bulbs or bird watt meters that clearly show
> equal and opposite powers in the waves. so you can indeed have power in the
> traveling waves, but no power in the standing waves... which will always be
> the case.
>
> i will give him this point as being correct for a lossless open (or shorted)
> line:
>
>> There
>> is no average power leaving the source and no average power being
>> dissipated in the load(*). So there had better be no average power
>> anywhere in the line.
>
> but then he loses it again:
>
>> There will be non-zero instantaneous power
>> everywhere along the line except at the input, far end, and midway, but
>> its average value will be zero,
>
> the traveling waves will have power EVERYWHERE on the line, the special
> cases are are just the ones where the standing wave is most easily shown as
> having no power. obviously if there is power in a wave at one point on a

> line it is not going to stop and bypass the quarter wave points, the forward
> and reflected waves continue end to end and their power goes with them... it
> is at those 'special' points where the voltage or currents in the forward
> and reflected waves always cancel each other so if you measure with a simple
> tool you will see the voltage or current nulls at those points. that does
> not mean there is no power passing those points, only that the voltage or
> current in the traveling waves has conveniently canceled each other out at
> those points.
>
> and then he has to end up with an obvious contradiction:
>
>> indicating the movement of energy back
>> and forth but no net energy flow.
>
> how does energy not flow if it is moving back and forth???
>
>

I see we are back to the old business about colliding waves that apparently carry vector power. At least it seems that way since the counter-traveling power can cancel at some points and add up at other points. I thought we trashed this idea a couple of years ago.

Remember, calculate fields first and then worry about power or energy. Any change in that calculation order will surely lead to "traveling waves of average power" and other such gems.

I hope no Joules are hurt in the collision.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

3966. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:13:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkrkpc$1n6$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30831

Jay in the Mojave wrote:

> ...
> Setting back on the side lines and watching.
>
> Merry Christmas to all.
>
> Jay in the Mojave

Merry Xmas Jay.

We are kindred spirits in the enjoyment of this group ...

Warm regards,
JS

3967. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:21:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkrl8g$1n6$3@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30834

Gene Fuller wrote:

>> ...
> Remember, calculate fields first and then worry about power or energy.
> Any change in that calculation order will surely lead to "traveling
> waves of average power" and other such gems.
>
> I hope no Joules are hurt in the collision.
>
> 73,
> Gene
> W4SZ

If two boards of a length are secured upon the surface of a body of water, their parallel distances to each other computed to "contain" "standing waves" of a certain frequency, and a device to "impart energy" placed against one, to "strike" the surface of the water--much can be seen without the necessity of "complicating maths."

Or, a substantial mud puddle, two boards and a timing circuit ...

Regards,
JS

3968. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 19:59:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Xidcj.1639$pr6.649@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30835

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> It's easy to confuse power and energy, and I've been careful to use
> those terms correctly. Power is the rate of energy flow, and I said
> nothing about power flowing. (That's Cecil's concept, and careless
> application of it leads to irreconcilable problems.)

Roy, God Himself appeared to me in a vision and said that
if you don't stop bearing false witness against me, you are
going to end up in a very bad place.

For the record, here's what I said in a WorldRadio article
more than three years ago: "The author has endeavored to satisfy
the purists in this series of articles. The term "power flow" has
been avoided in favor of "energy flow". Power is a measure of that
energy flow per unit time through a plane. Likewise, the EM fields
in the waves do the interfering. Powers, treated as scalars, are
incapable of interference. Any sign associated with a power in
this paper is the sign of the cosine of the phase angle between
two voltage phasors."

> The existence of both voltage and current at any point along the line
> tells us that there is instantaneous power at that point, ...

Not if the voltage and current are always 90 degrees out of
phase which is a fact of physics for pure standing waves. There
is no power, instantaneous or otherwise, in pure standing waves.
The cosine of 90 degrees is *always* zero.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3969. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:06:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <6pdcj.81390$Um6.21585@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30836

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> ... I'll probably end up plonking
> Dave as I did Cecil some time ago, for the same reason.

Roy, you ploinked me because I proved you wrong about the delay through a 75m loading coil and you didn't want to lose face on this newsgroup. You have refused to look at any of the EZNEC files that prove you wrong. You have threatened to recall my copy of EZNEC because you cannot fact the technical facts reported by your own creation.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3970. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:11:03 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8c14dfc7-55eb-450b-8ef4-e8ffccc4dd6b@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30837

On 25 Dec, 11:11, Gene Fuller <W4SZzzz...@att.net> wrote:
> Dave wrote:
> > so roy has correctly calculated the standing wave 'power' to be zero at two
> > points on the line. i am sure that yuri will take great exception to this
> > result showing there is no power in the standing wave.
>
> > but he missed the definition of pr and pf...
>
> > dave in problem statement:
> >> now, calculate vf(t), if(t),pf(t), vr(t), ir(t), pr(t) at that point,
> >> where
> >> the 'f' terms are the forward wave, the 'r' terms are the reflected wave.
>
> > so he conveniently skipped that step and instead writes this cop out:
>
> > roy:
> >> I haven't seen a definition of pr and pf, but they're not relevant to
> >> the discussion. If you get a different result for power than zero by
> >> using whatever you take them to mean, then the concept is invalid.
>
> > pr and pf are, as i stated, the power in the forward and reflected waves.
> > There is of course power in these two waves and it is indeed 'sloshing' back
> > and forth in the line. These are the waves that can be measured by any of
> > the simple devices such as neon bulbs or bird watt meters that clearly show
> > equal and opposite powers in the waves. so you can indeed have power in the
> > traveling waves, but no power in the standing waves... which will always be
> > the case.
>
> > i will give him this point as being correct for a lossless open (or shorted)
> > line:
>
> >> There
> >> is no average power leaving the source and no average power being
> >> dissipated in the load(*). So there had better be no average power
> >> anywhere in the line.
>
> > but then he loses it again:
>
> >> There will be non-zero instantaneous power
> >> everywhere along the line except at the input, far end, and midway, but
> >> its average value will be zero,
>
> > the traveling waves will have power EVERYWHERE on the line, the special
> > cases are are just the ones where the standing wave is most easily shown as

> > having no power. obviously if there is power in a wave at one point on a
> > line it is not going to stop and bypass the quarter wave points, the forward
> > and reflected waves continue end to end and their power goes with them... it
> > is at those 'special' points where the voltage or currents in the forward
> > and reflected waves always cancel each other so if you measure with a simple
> > tool you will see the voltage or current nulls at those points. that does
> > not mean there is no power passing those points, only that the voltage or
> > current in the traveling waves has conveniently canceled each other out at
> > those points.
>
> > and then he has to end up with an obvious contradiction:
>
> >> indicating the movement of energy back
> >> and forth but no net energy flow.
>
> > how does energy not flow if it is moving back and forth???
>
> I see we are back to the old business about colliding waves that
> apparently carry vector power. At least it seems that way since the
> counter-traveling power can cancel at some points and add up at other
> points. I thought we trashed this idea a couple of years ago.
>

> Remember, calculate fields first and then worry about power or energy.
snip-

You can't do that unless you break up the rise in voltage from
beginning to end
in segments. Each segment is different to the other when you are
considering
a tank circuit. This is why these arguments take so long, since one is
talking
about the fields at one segment and all the other corresponders are
refering
to other segments. It is quite possible that many correspondents are
correct
but only with respect to the segment they are referring to.You should
all
get on the same stage when entertaing such that the audio does not
get
to the deafining level while at the same time entertaining the same
audience
Art

3971. Re: New Electricity

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:15:21 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <477164d8$0$16149$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30838

"Dave" <noone@nowhere.com> wrote in message
news:Kp6cj.1161$ML6.8@trndny04...
>
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
> news:4770be33$0$10953$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>> OK ART, CALM DOWN. LET US KNOW WHEN YOUR PATENT GETS ACCEPTED AND
>> PUBLISHED. I WILL BACK OFF FROM INVOKING THOSE NASTY FUNDAMENTAL
>> PRINCIPLES OF ELECTROMAGNETISM. I WOULD'NT WANT TO LET PRIOR ART STAND IN
>> YOUR WAY.
>>
> now, now, yelling at art won't help. neither will logical arguments. but
> it does give me a nice laugh watching someone else try. sorry, but it
> appears you were the only one to fall for that cheap troll.
>

Dave:

1. I am responding to Art in caps only because when he posts from google.com, his posts do not have quote attributes (such as "<"). I am using IE6 which does not pick up such attributes. Thus, in responding to his paragraphs I need some way to differentiate his sentences from mine. I cannot use italics, clors or bold so my only choice is caps. I know that caps sometimes implies "yelling" but in this case that is not my intent. I am not going to manually insert quote attributes.

2. In reference to a "cheap troll", I believe it was you who started this thread.

Are you saying that you are starting threads in rraa with the intent of trolling for sucker posts?

AI4QJ

3972. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:15:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lxdcj.81391$Um6.6262@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30839

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> So far we knew that it is a standing wave circuit. Now Cecil tells me that
> it automatically becomes traveling wave in/through the coil? Wasaaap?
> Christmas miracle?

No, that's not what I said. What I said is the voltage and
current in a standing wave are *always* 90 degrees out of
phase and it is impossible to generate heat when the voltage
and current are 90 degrees out of phase. Just as soon as
heat is detected, we know the cosine of the angle between the
voltage and current is 1.0 which tells us it is a traveling
wave, not a standing wave.

As long as the phase angle between the voltage and current
remains at 90 degrees, it is a standing wave, by definition,
and heat cannot be extracted. If heat is extracted, it no
longer meets the definition of a standing wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3973. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:20:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <NCdcj.1641$pr6.1016@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30840

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The net voltage and net current are real but their independent
>> existence apart from the underlying traveling waves is just
>> an illusion.
>
> This sums it up pretty nicely. Reality is an illusion. No wonder many
> people have a hard time accepting your nonsense. You have built your own
> little world where reality and illusion are randomly intertwined as
> suits the needs of the moment.

Reality can certainly contain illusions. Sunrise and sunset
are a couple of examples. Magician tricks are another.

If you want to prove that standing waves are not an illusion,
take away the component forward and reverse traveling waves
and show us what you have left. As I said above, to which
you objected, standing waves cannot exist independently
of their forward and reverse components. I stand by that
statement. Prove it wrong if you can.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3974. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:32:27 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <vNdcj.81394$Um6.64964@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30841

Gene Fuller wrote:
> I see we are back to the old business about colliding waves that
> apparently carry vector power. At least it seems that way since the
> counter-traveling power can cancel at some points and add up at other
> points. I thought we trashed this idea a couple of years ago.

Please cease the obfuscation. It cannot be explained any
better than these two web pages. Please note that "intensity"
is a power density (watts/unit-area) and it is *energy* that
is redistributed, not voltage or current.

www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/oc_2_1.htm

"Clearly, if the wavelength of the incident light and the
thickness of the film are such that a phase difference exists
between reflections of p, then reflected wavefronts interfere
destructively, and overall reflected intensity is a minimum.
If the two reflections are of equal amplitude, then this
amplitude (and hence intensity) minimum will be zero."
[Referring to 1/4 wavelength thin films.]

"In the absence of absorption or scatter, the principle of
conservation of energy indicates all 'lost' reflected intensity
will appear as enhanced intensity in the transmitted beam. The
sum of the reflected and transmitted beam intensities is always
equal to the incident intensity. This important fact has been
confirmed experimentally."

micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html

"... when two waves of equal amplitude and wavelength that are
180-degrees ... out of phase with each other meet, they are not
actually annihilated, ... All of the photon energy present in
these waves must somehow be recovered or redistributed in a new
direction, according to the law of energy conservation ... Instead,
upon meeting, the photons are redistributed to regions that permit
constructive interference, so the effect should be considered as
a redistribution of light waves and photon energy rather than
the spontaneous construction or destruction of light."
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3975. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 20:56:05 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkrqp7$r29$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30842

Cecil Moore wrote:
[...]

Frankly, I like things "simple."

In the standing wave experiment, involving creating a standing wave on a string with a vibrational apparatus--where would you think one would be tempted/inclined to attempt a mechanical "contact/connection" with the string to extract [work,power,energy?]

If anyone elses' inclinations are similar to my own, it would be a "hump" ...

Regards,
JS

3976. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 21:03:47 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkrr7l$r29$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30843

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ... As I said above, to which
> you objected, standing waves cannot exist independently
> of their forward and reverse components. I stand by that
> statement. Prove it wrong if you can.

The logic in your argument is flawless, in fact, I believe it ...

However, the voltage/current/power/energy/joules given out by my car alternator cannot exist independently of the petrol powered motor. Still, I consider that electrical voltage/current/power/energy/joules a "SEPARATE entity" ...

Yanno, he didn't come last night ... the cookies and milk still sit before the hearth, no unaccounted gifts clutter the space beneath the tree ... yet still, I believe! :-P

Regards,
JS

3977. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 21:49:52 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <26eb63f2-e7d8-417b-b55a-b8066bfaa13c@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30844

On 25 Dec, 11:07, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 20 Dec, 09:03, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> snip By the way, it is the ELECTROMAGNETIC field that launches the
>
> > particles from the radiating surface and it is the MECHANICAL REACTIVE
> > FORCE that provides the mechanical resonance of the radiator WHICH
> > JOINS THE THEORIES OF NEWTON AND . MAXWELL that Einstein struggled for
> > in vain.
> > For those that feel that mechanical laws of Newton cannot be used with
> > respech to electrical subjects(ala Roy) here is a chance for you to
> > prove your point.
> > Regards
> > Art Unwin, a limey no less
>
> I made an error int he above statement which I need to correct.
> The particles used in the transition from Gauss are STATIC particles
> of the inter galaxial kind which have the propensity to settle on
> diamagnetic materials without rejection This being the same material
> from which antennas are made of. When a majority of free electron
> are in a ELECTROSTATIC field created by a change in voltage levitation
> takes place on static particles. This is somewhat opposite to
> ELECTROMAGNETIC levitation altho there are also other differences
> which I need not to go into at this time. The circuit that providees
> such conditions is a tank circuit where the radiator must be a
> multiple
> of one wave length to ensure equilibrium is maintained within
> the Gaussian field
> Art

Let me clear this up a bit further because of the related posts

Articles that refer to frogs elc being levitated are refering to
the magnetic field of 1 to 10 tesla where the leviatated
material diamagnetic.
Articles refering to the electron gun should realise that the
electrons are
not in the majority and in fact the electrons are part and parcel of
the
material being heated by being in orbit. It takes considerable power
to remove the electron from orbit from its native material and like a
tungsten lamp dissapates over time which when DC is used is called
"notching"
The same thing happens of course when heating is done by AC except we
have
two notches in different places instead of one which is why DC driven

lamps only have a half life.
So let me reiterate.In a electron gun the electron is torn away
from its orbit which diminishes the mass of the parent material.
With respect to a passive or static particle the particle is
levitated from a diamagnetic surface beyond the arbitary Gaussian
field
where when the electrostatic field diminishes the surface is
repopulated. That is if the operation is not in a vacuum!
Ofcourse some particles are already in motion when the electrostatic
field dissapates such that some particles have not had time to escape
the arbitary field, so I suggest these return to the diamagnetic
material
where all the surface space has now been taken by replacement static
particles thus leaving only the space below the surface for them to
rest and decay.
I hope that makes things clearer.
Regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ.....xg

3978. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 22:43:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fks125pb1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30845

John Smith wrote:
[ramblings]

I remember, back in the early 60's I built a coaxial tank circuit for the fm band (88-108mc) for a selective receiver ... I wonder ... <sound of books opening--case coming off the old ti-86> ???

JS

3979. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 22:47:53 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <tMfcj.896$Sa1.48@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 30846

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> The net voltage and net current are real but their independent
>>> existence apart from the underlying traveling waves is just
>>> an illusion.
>>
>> This sums it up pretty nicely. Reality is an illusion. No wonder many
>> people have a hard time accepting your nonsense. You have built your
>> own little world where reality and illusion are randomly intertwined
>> as suits the needs of the moment.
>
> Reality can certainly contain illusions. Sunrise and sunset
> are a couple of examples.

There aren't really any sunrises or sunsets, Cecil?

> Magician tricks are another.

Magic tricks aren't illusion, but reality? Those guys are really
working magic? Wow, my entire belief system is crumbling.

Dave K8MN

3980. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 23:00:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <lYfcj.705$pA7.308@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30847

Dave Heil wrote:
>> Reality can certainly contain illusions. Sunrise and sunset
>> are a couple of examples.
>
> There aren't really any sunrises or sunsets, Cecil?

The sun doesn't rise or set. That is just an illusion
caused by the planet upon which we are standing rotating
on its axis.

And Dave, neither does the Sun God ride his flaming
chariot across the sky each day.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3981. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 23:06:05 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <MYCdnRKu-5lDEezanZ2dnUVZ_hadnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30748

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
>> The existence of both voltage and current at any point along the line
>> tells us that there is instantaneous power at that point, ...
>
> Not if the voltage and current are always 90 degrees out of
> phase which is a fact of physics for pure standing waves. There
> is no power, instantaneous or otherwise, in pure standing waves.
> The cosine of 90 degrees is *always* zero.

These comments in total are very interesting, by both authors. Thank you for them.

It is clear that there is not a standard way of describing energy that is in the process of being stored in either an inductor or capacitor. Clearly it is stored, not used (converted) as in a resistor.

Storage of energy in a capacitor (for instance) occurs over time and requires power to complete. So how do we describe that power if it is always zero because voltage and current are 90 degrees out of phase? Should we recognize that only the peak voltage and peak current is 90 degrees out of phase, with the entire charging time occurring within those two time extremes? Between those two time extremes, the voltage and current are in phase but at changing impedance, with power flowing into the capacitor. So think I.

I think of the "standing wave" as being equivalent to the graph on my power bill that shows power used daily over a month. Granted that the standing wave is recorded in V or I, but we only need to know the R that the standing wave is acting through to determine the power that it represents.

I certainly find this interesting.

73, Roger, W7WKB

3982. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 23:11:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fks2nupb2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30749

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ... neither does the Sun God ride his flaming
> chariot across the sky each day.

Finally, we are in total agreement!

That is Santa, damn idiots believing in some sun god, DUH!

You think he supports Mrs. Santa and the elves off a single days work
per year? ;-)

Regards,
JS

3983. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-25 23:54:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sKgcj.32615$JD.267@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30750

Roger wrote:
> So how do we describe that power if it is
> always zero because voltage and current are 90 degrees out of phase?

Here's how power engineers solve the problem.
Voltage and Current are phasors.

V*I = volt-amps

V*I*cos(A) = Watts, real power

V*I*sin(A) = VARS, reactive power
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3984. Re: Happy Holidays

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 01:24:33 UTC
From: Topaz305RK <k7sam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <U9-dnb-a8bqVMOzanZ2dnUVZ_tyknZ2d@vnet-inc.com>
Source record: 30751

Cecil - Always the gentleman.
Happy Holidays to you also.

Sam

3985. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 03:29:50 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4771cab1$0$16699$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30752

"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:XZbcj.4$Jm1.3@newsfe09.lga...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:_Facj.32590$JD.28308@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>>> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way to "no
>>> power in standing waves" and where all those electrons, photons and
>>> other antenna creaters go when I feed them power.
>>
>> There's plenty of energy in those standing waves, Yuri,
>> existing as "reactive power" as defined by the IEEE
>> Dictionary (units of VARS from power engineering).
>>
>> When any energy is extracted from a standing wave and
>> used to heat the Hustler coil, it automatically becomes a
>> traveling wave with the voltage and current in phase, not
>> a standing wave with the voltage and current 90 degrees out
>> of phase. Your Hustler coil was burned up by traveling waves,
>> not standing waves.
>> --
>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>
> Love those absolute statements, just like my mother in-law used to say:
> "because..."
>
> So can we take it apart?
> I have a quarter wave resonant, fine tuned, coil loaded Hustler mobile 80m
> whippy.
> So far we knew that it is a standing wave circuit. Now Cecil tells me that
> it automatically becomes traveling wave in/through the coil? Wasaaap?
> Christmas miracle?
> We know, saw burning and measured that current decreases towards the top
> as proportional to the standing wave (current). We know that traveling
> wave has uniform current along the conductor (coil). That it needs to be
> terminated in characteristic impedance load somewhere in order to have
> nice smooth constant current distribution along the conductor (antenna).
> So far I have learned that, yes, standing wave current can burn the coil
> (now it is traveling), that sw voltage can burn lossy insulator and create
> corona. That current through resistance generates heat, consumes real
> power. That resonant antenna is a standing wave circuit, but standing wave
> voltage and current, while they are measurable and observable do not have
> (sw) power. When I pump more power to the antenna, it burns faster. It
> takes power to burn things, but there is no power, just current and
> voltage. Normally power is voltage times current, but not in Hustler

> country. (Use lossless transmission line, dummy :-)
>
> "You are right Yuri (finally) because......."
>
> So what happened to collapsing E field creating M field and them 90
> degrees?
>
> How can I proceed to explore standing wave antennas vs. traveling waves if
> I am stuck here on the Hustler whip and its whims and "no power" burning
> coils?
> Must be the messed up equilibrium somewhere :-)
>
> Huh?

The standing wave is completely reactive. It is constantly storing and releasing energy. In addition to the standing wave we have ohmic resistance in series and radiation resistance in parallel. For the series ohmic resistance and parallel radiation resistance, current is in phase when the antenna is resonant. Think of a circuit with a capacitor, inductor and radiation resistor resonant in parallel with an ohmic reistor in series with the RLC. The standing wave portion is drawn by the capacitor/coil where current through the inductive portion is lags +90 degrees wrt to voltage and through the capacitive it leads by 90 degrees. The standing wave is merely a vibrational energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance. However, the impedance of the total circuit also consists of real components accounting for the real power drawn by your residential electrical service (or car battery). For this portion of the antenna, the current is a travelling wave. Hopefully, radiation resistance will be >> ohmic but that will not usually be the case with a bug catcher.

3986. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 04:25:13 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A129CD04E328nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 30753

```
"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4771cab1$0$16699$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

>
> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
> news:XZbcj.4$Jm1.3@newsfe09.lga...
>>
>> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>> news:_Facj.32590$JD.28308@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>>>> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way
>>>> to "no power in standing waves" and where all those electrons,
>>>> photons and other antenna creaters go when I feed them power.
>>>
>>> There's plenty of energy in those standing waves, Yuri,
>>> existing as "reactive power" as defined by the IEEE
>>> Dictionary (units of VARS from power engineering).
>>>
>>> When any energy is extracted from a standing wave and
>>> used to heat the Hustler coil, it automatically becomes a
>>> traveling wave with the voltage and current in phase, not
>>> a standing wave with the voltage and current 90 degrees out
>>> of phase. Your Hustler coil was burned up by traveling waves,
>>> not standing waves.
>>> --
>>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>>
>> Love those absolute statements, just like my mother in-law used to
>> say: "because..."
>>
>> So can we take it apart?
>> I have a quarter wave resonant, fine tuned, coil loaded Hustler
>> mobile 80m whippy.
>> So far we knew that it is a standing wave circuit. Now Cecil tells me
>> that it automatically becomes traveling wave in/through the coil?
>> Wasaaap? Christmas miracle?
>> We know, saw burning and measured that current decreases towards the
>> top as proportional to the standing wave (current). We know that
>> traveling wave has uniform current along the conductor (coil). That
>> it needs to be terminated in characteristic impedance load somewhere
>> in order to have nice smooth constant current distribution along the
>> conductor (antenna). So far I have learned that, yes, standing wave
>> current can burn the coil (now it is traveling), that sw voltage can
>> burn lossy insulator and create corona. That current through
>> resistance generates heat, consumes real power. That resonant antenna
```

>> is a standing wave circuit, but standing wave voltage and current,
>> while they are measurable and observable do not have (sw) power. When
>> I pump more power to the antenna, it burns faster. It takes power to
>> burn things, but there is no power, just current and voltage.
>> Normally power is voltage times current, but not in Hustler country.
>> (Use lossless transmission line, dummy :-)
>>
>> "You are right Yuri (finally) because......."
>>
>> So what happened to collapsing E field creating M field and them 90
>> degrees?
>>
>> How can I proceed to explore standing wave antennas vs. traveling
>> waves if I am stuck here on the Hustler whip and its whims and "no
>> power" burning coils?
>> Must be the messed up equilibrium somewhere :-)
>>
>> Huh?
>
> The standing wave is completely reactive. It is constantly storing and
> releasing energy. In addition to the standing wave we have ohmic
> resistance in series and radiation resistance in parallel. For the
> series ohmic resistance and parallel radiation resistance, current is
> in phase when the antenna is resonant. Think of a circuit with a
> capacitor, inductor and radiation resistor resonant in parallel with
> an ohmic reistor in series with the RLC. The standing wave portion is
> drawn by the capacitor/coil where current through the inductive
> portion is lags +90 degrees wrt to voltage and through the capacitive
> it leads by 90 degrees. The standing wave is merely a vibrational
> energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system
> capacitance. However, the impedance of the total circuit also consists
> of real components accounting for the real power drawn by your
> residential electrical service (or car battery). For this portion of
> the antenna, the current is a travelling wave. Hopefully, radiation
> resistance will be >> ohmic but that will not usually be the case with
> a bug catcher.
>
>
>
I keep reading this stuff looking for a complete definition of this new
"standing wave" that has a life of its own.

A whole lot of the quote is inconsistent, but lets just examine this
little sentence:
> ... The standing wave is merely a vibrational
> energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system
> capacitance. ...

Let's consider a 50 ohm ideal transmission line with a 25 ohm ideal
resistive load in the AC steady state. There is no "antenna system
inductance and antenna system capacitance", there is no load inductance

or capacitance at all.

Now is there a "standing wave" on the transmission line in the absence of these elements that are purported to underly "a vibrational energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance"?

Of course there is... well, at least in terms of the conventional meaning of "standing wave", so this explanation of what underlies a standing wave must be flawed.

Owen

3987. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 04:44:13 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <x_kcj.954$7d1.209@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30754

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>>> Reality can certainly contain illusions. Sunrise and sunset
>>> are a couple of examples.
>>
>> There aren't really any sunrises or sunsets, Cecil?
>
> The sun doesn't rise or set. That is just an illusion
> caused by the planet upon which we are standing rotating
> on its axis.

Sorry, Cecil, it isn't an illusion. Sunrise and sunset are simply names we've given to that which you've described. They really take place and are not at all an illusion.

> And Dave, neither does the Sun God ride his flaming
> chariot across the sky each day.

Then again, you're the only fellow writing about such. I've made no mention of anything like that.

What about the magic tricks?

Dave K8MN

3988. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 05:14:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Tqlcj.34794$Pv2.26713@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30755

Owen Duffy wrote:
> Let's consider a 50 ohm ideal transmission line with a 25 ohm ideal
> resistive load in the AC steady state. There is no "antenna system
> inductance and antenna system capacitance", there is no load inductance
> or capacitance at all.

I suspect what Dan is referring to is the LCLCLCLC
equivalent circuit for a transmission line. A horizontal
wire over ground is a one-wire transmission line with
Z0 = ~SQRT(L/C). A radiating antenna can be considered
to be a lossy transmission line.

A #14 horizontal wire at 30 feet calculates out to be
Z0 = 600 ohms so L/C = ~360,000. I'm pretty sure that
is the L and C that Dan is talking about - the same
L and C in which the standing wave energy is stored.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3989. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 05:19:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bvlcj.34795$Pv2.24597@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30756

Dave Heil wrote:
> Sorry, Cecil, it isn't an illusion. Sunrise and sunset are simply names
> we've given to that which you've described. They really take place and
> are not at all an illusion.

You can believe that the sun rises and sets if you want to,
Dave. Most of us know that the sun is fixed at the center
of the solar system. The names "sun rise" and "sun set" were
coined back when humans believed that the sun actually made
a trip across the sky every day over a flat earth. Do you also
believe in a flat earth?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

3990. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 05:27:39 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4771e64b$0$16662$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30757

```
"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A129CD04E328nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4771cab1$0$16699$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>>
>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>> news:XZbcj.4$Jm1.3@newsfe09.lga...
>>>
>>> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>>> news:_Facj.32590$JD.28308@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>>>>> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way
>>>>> to "no power in standing waves" and where all those electrons,
>>>>> photons and other antenna creaters go when I feed them power.
>>>>
>>>> There's plenty of energy in those standing waves, Yuri,
>>>> existing as "reactive power" as defined by the IEEE
>>>> Dictionary (units of VARS from power engineering).
>>>>
>>>> When any energy is extracted from a standing wave and
>>>> used to heat the Hustler coil, it automatically becomes a
>>>> traveling wave with the voltage and current in phase, not
>>>> a standing wave with the voltage and current 90 degrees out
>>>> of phase. Your Hustler coil was burned up by traveling waves,
>>>> not standing waves.
>>>> --
>>>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
>>>
>>> Love those absolute statements, just like my mother in-law used to
>>> say: "because..."
>>>
>>> So can we take it apart?
>>> I have a quarter wave resonant, fine tuned, coil loaded Hustler
>>> mobile 80m whippy.
>>> So far we knew that it is a standing wave circuit. Now Cecil tells me
>>> that it automatically becomes traveling wave in/through the coil?
>>> Wasaaap? Christmas miracle?
>>> We know, saw burning and measured that current decreases towards the
>>> top as proportional to the standing wave (current). We know that
>>> traveling wave has uniform current along the conductor (coil). That
>>> it needs to be terminated in characteristic impedance load somewhere
>>> in order to have nice smooth constant current distribution along the
>>> conductor (antenna). So far I have learned that, yes, standing wave
>>> current can burn the coil (now it is traveling), that sw voltage can
```

>>> burn lossy insulator and create corona. That current through
>>> resistance generates heat, consumes real power. That resonant antenna
>>> is a standing wave circuit, but standing wave voltage and current,
>>> while they are measurable and observable do not have (sw) power. When
>>> I pump more power to the antenna, it burns faster. It takes power to
>>> burn things, but there is no power, just current and voltage.
>>> Normally power is voltage times current, but not in Hustler country.
>>> (Use lossless transmission line, dummy :-)
>>>
>>> "You are right Yuri (finally) because......."
>>>
>>> So what happened to collapsing E field creating M field and them 90
>>> degrees?
>>>
>>> How can I proceed to explore standing wave antennas vs. traveling
>>> waves if I am stuck here on the Hustler whip and its whims and "no
>>> power" burning coils?
>>> Must be the messed up equilibrium somewhere :-)
>>>
>>> Huh?
>>
>> The standing wave is completely reactive. It is constantly storing and
>> releasing energy. In addition to the standing wave we have ohmic
>> resistance in series and radiation resistance in parallel. For the
>> series ohmic resistance and parallel radiation resistance, current is
>> in phase when the antenna is resonant. Think of a circuit with a
>> capacitor, inductor and radiation resistor resonant in parallel with
>> an ohmic reistor in series with the RLC. The standing wave portion is
>> drawn by the capacitor/coil where current through the inductive
>> portion is lags +90 degrees wrt to voltage and through the capacitive
>> it leads by 90 degrees. The standing wave is merely a vibrational
>> energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system
>> capacitance. However, the impedance of the total circuit also consists
>> of real components accounting for the real power drawn by your
>> residential electrical service (or car battery). For this portion of
>> the antenna, the current is a travelling wave. Hopefully, radiation
>> resistance will be >> ohmic but that will not usually be the case with
>> a bug catcher.
>>
>>
>>
> I keep reading this stuff looking for a complete definition of this new
> "standing wave" that has a life of its own.
>
> A whole lot of the quote is inconsistent, but lets just examine this
> little sentence:
>> ... The standing wave is merely a vibrational
>> energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system
>> capacitance. ...
>

> Let's consider a 50 ohm ideal transmission line with a 25 ohm ideal
> resistive load in the AC steady state. There is no "antenna system
> inductance and antenna system capacitance", there is no load inductance
> or capacitance at all.
>
> Now is there a "standing wave" on the transmission line in the absence of
> these elements that are purported to underly "a vibrational energy shift
> between antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance"?
>
> Of course there is... well, at least in terms of the conventional meaning
> of "standing wave", so this explanation of what underlies a standing wave
> must be flawed.

No, it is not flawed:

1. Transmission line: In terms of mathematics, the impedance of an arbitrary length depends on the Zo, the length and the frequency. Of course, the equation is rather arithmetically onerous, containing complex components so let us use the smith chart. Since you did not specify a length, it is slightly easier to choose a 1/4W resonant line although there would not be a big problem using say 80 electrical degrees of line (perhaps you might like to try that).

On the smith chart, you have provided Zo = 50 ohms and Z(L) = 25 + j0 ohms. Draw the SWR circle from the compass point at R = 25/50 = 0.5 or SWR = 2.

As you move around the circle, you can directly read the impedance from generator towards the load at R = j0 with gradually increasing values of capacitance depending on where you are in the line. At 90 degrees electrical, Z = Zo(0.5 - j0.86). When the wave is reflected back, now you go back towards the generator and you see an inductive impedance Z = Zo(0.5 + j0.86) gradually decreasing as you go back to the generator. So you very definitely have energy stored and released, stored and released as the forward and reflected waves traverse along the line. In your case, you also have 25 ohms resistive which is being dissipated. Since your SWR is 2, the amplitude ratio between forward and reflected is not 1:1. If you refer to the external scale on the chart, the difference in amplitude between forward and reflected waves is at SWR = 2 is 6dB.

2. Antenna: The same principles apply except that the inductive and capacitive components are not distributed in the same linear way as in the transmission line. It really doesn't matter; all of the above information gleaned from the smith chart remains the same for an antenna.

Now, I could have gone into the complex equations and filled 3 sheets of paper with calculations but I chose to let the smith chart do the calculating for me (as any sane person would!). But you can also see that there are differences between the antenna and your transmission line example and my lumped component example but they only exist in terms of how you conceptualize the 'system'. The principles hold true in all cases.

AI4QJ

3991. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 05:37:42 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4771e8a6$0$16711$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30758

```
"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4771e64b$0$16662$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
> news:Xns9A129CD04E328nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
>> news:4771cab1$0$16699$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
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>>> "Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
>>> news:XZbcj.4$Jm1.3@newsfe09.lga...
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>>>> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
>>>> news:_Facj.32590$JD.28308@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net...
>>>>>> I have learned from my burned up Hustler coil mystery all the way
>>>>>> to "no power in standing waves" and where all those electrons,
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>>>>> There's plenty of energy in those standing waves, Yuri,
>>>>> existing as "reactive power" as defined by the IEEE
>>>>> Dictionary (units of VARS from power engineering).
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>>>>> When any energy is extracted from a standing wave and
>>>>> used to heat the Hustler coil, it automatically becomes a
>>>>> traveling wave with the voltage and current in phase, not
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>>>>> of phase. Your Hustler coil was burned up by traveling waves,
>>>>> not standing waves.
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>>>>> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com
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>>>> Love those absolute statements, just like my mother in-law used to
>>>> say: "because..."
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>>>> So can we take it apart?
>>>> I have a quarter wave resonant, fine tuned, coil loaded Hustler
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>>> resistance will be >> ohmic but that will not usually be the case with
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>> "standing wave" that has a life of its own.
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>> A whole lot of the quote is inconsistent, but lets just examine this
>> little sentence:
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>> Let's consider a 50 ohm ideal transmission line with a 25 ohm ideal
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>> or capacitance at all.
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>> these elements that are purported to underly "a vibrational energy shift
>> between antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance"?
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>> of "standing wave", so this explanation of what underlies a standing wave
>> must be flawed.
>
> No, it is not flawed:
>
> 1. Transmission line: In terms of mathematics, the impedance of an
> arbitrary length depends on the Zo, the length and the frequency. Of
> course, the equation is rather arithmetically onerous, containing complex
> components so let us use the smith chart. Since you did not specify a
> length, it is slightly easier to choose a 1/4W resonant line although
> there would not be a big problem using say 80 electrical degrees of line
> (perhaps you might like to try that).
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> ohms.
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>
> As you move around the circle, you can directly read the impedance from
> generator towards the load at R = j0 with gradually increasing values of
> capacitance depending on where you are in the line. At 90 degrees
> electrical, Z = Zo(0.5 - j0.86). When the wave is reflected back, now you
> go back towards the generator and you see an inductive impedance Z =
> Zo(0.5 + j0.86) gradually decreasing as you go back to the generator. So
> you very definitely have energy stored and released, stored and released
> as the forward and reflected waves traverse along the line. In your case,
> you also have 25 ohms resistive which is being dissipated. Since your SWR
> is 2, the amplitude ratio between forward and reflected is not 1:1. If you
> refer to the external scale on the chart, the difference in amplitude
> between forward and reflected waves is at SWR = 2 is 6dB.
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> capacitive components are not distributed in the same linear way as in the
> transmission line. It really doesn't matter; all of the above information
> gleaned from the smith chart remains the same for an antenna.
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> Now, I could have gone into the complex equations and filled 3 sheets of
> paper with calculations but I chose to let the smith chart do the

> calculating for me (as any sane person would!). But you can also see that
> there are differences between the antenna and your transmission line
> example and my lumped component example but they only exist in terms of
> how you conceptualize the 'system'. The principles hold true in all cases.
>
> AI4QJ

Typo correction:

"As you move around the circle, you can directly read the impedance from generator towards the load at R = j0 with gradually increasing values of capacitance depending on where you are in the line."

Should be "...towards the load at R = 0.5 - j0".

3992. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 05:50:51 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4771ebbb$0$16631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30759

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Tqlcj.34794$Pv2.26713@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net...
> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> Let's consider a 50 ohm ideal transmission line with a 25 ohm ideal
>> resistive load in the AC steady state. There is no "antenna system
>> inductance and antenna system capacitance", there is no load inductance
>> or capacitance at all.
>
> I suspect what Dan is referring to is the LCLCLCLC
> equivalent circuit for a transmission line. A horizontal
> wire over ground is a one-wire transmission line with
> Z0 = ~SQRT(L/C). A radiating antenna can be considered
> to be a lossy transmission line.
>
> A #14 horizontal wire at 30 feet calculates out to be
> Z0 = 600 ohms so L/C = ~360,000. I'm pretty sure that
> is the L and C that Dan is talking about - the same
> L and C in which the standing wave energy is stored.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Yes, thanks Cecil, that is exactly what I mean. In the xmission line, the L's and C's are evenly distributed and in the antennas they are not so nicely linear. The antenna is a lossy transmission line just as Owen's example was a lossy xmission line example with a 25 ohm load at the end. In this case, antenna, xmission line and lumped components work out the same. The inductance stores the current and the capacitance stores the voltage with the power being imaginary (reactive VA) in the standing wave portion. You could keep the standing wave going forever with 0 watts real power being inputted if there were no ohmic or radiation resistance dissipating the power.

3993. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 05:51:32 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A12AB72F3D80nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 30760

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4771e64b$0$16662$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

I put to you a scenario where there was no antenna or load inductance or capacitance, and there was a standing wave on the transmission line.

That says to me that the standing wave is not a consequence of antenna or load inductance or capacitance, or "a vibrational energy shift between antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance" as you put it.

Owen

3994. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 06:32:46 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4771f58f$0$16717$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30761

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A12AB72F3D80nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4771e64b$0$16662$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
>
> I put to you a scenario where there was no antenna or load inductance or
> capacitance, and there was a standing wave on the transmission line.
>
> That says to me that the standing wave is not a consequence of antenna or
> load inductance or capacitance, or "a vibrational energy shift between
> antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance" as you put it.
>
> Owen

Why does that not imply a reactive standing wave, which is what I mean by "a vibrational energy shift between antenna (transmission or lumped) system inductance and antenna (transmission or lumped) system capacitance". Vibrational simply means a wave. I use the word "vibrational" as part of the conceptualiztion of energy going back and forth. Just because you also have real power dissipation does not mean you do not have a reactive component as well. You have both. Your SWR = 2 was due to the 25 ohm impedance. If you had given me 50 ohm impedance at the end of the 1/4W transmission line, your SWR would = 1 and you would only have a travelling wave with no power being reflected back to cause a standing wave. All power would be absorbed by the 50 ohm resistor. If you had said the line were open, then you would have a 1:1 SWR in a 1/4W resonant system with no preal power being absorebed by the inite ohm resistor. The higher the SWR on a transmission line of 1/4W resonance or any length, the more travelling wave component you have and the less standing wave component you have since the attenuation between transmitted and reflected waves becomes too great.

AI4QJ

3995. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 06:51:15 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkstl4$op1$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30762

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> I suspect what Dan is referring to is the LCLCLCLC
> equivalent circuit for a transmission line. A horizontal
> wire over ground is a one-wire transmission line with
> Z0 = ~SQRT(L/C). A radiating antenna can be considered
> to be a lossy transmission line.
>
> A #14 horizontal wire at 30 feet calculates out to be
> Z0 = 600 ohms so L/C = ~360,000. I'm pretty sure that
> is the L and C that Dan is talking about - the same
> L and C in which the standing wave energy is stored.

since:
2b
L = 0.00508((ln---) - 0.75) (best ascii can do)
a

where:
L = uH
a = wire dia in inches
b = wire length in inches
ln = natural logarithm
and, since #14 is .0641 inch
and 30 ft = 30*12 or 360 inches

2*360
L = 0.00508((ln(------)) - 0.75)
0.0641

L = .043568935605uH

Now, if I can just find that formula for the capacitance of a free wire
in space--I know I seen it here just a bit ago ... sorry, I'll have to
get back to you on that one ;-)

Regards,
JS

3996. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 07:59:41 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkt1lepui1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30763

John Smith wrote:
[a bunch of kidding stuff--it's CHRISTMAS!]

There is the equation:

```
| |2h | b+sqrt(bsquared+asquared) |||
L = .0117|log10|---|---------------------------|||  +
| | a |b+sqrt(bsquared+(4*hsquared)|||

| b |
0.0508|sqrt(bsquared+4*hsquared) - sqrt(bsquared+asquared) + - - 2h + a|
| 4 |
```

where: (and, sorry again, we only have ascii here)

```
|
(and, | is simply a bracket) or, one of these "({[" or these ")}]" but
|
```

then, you already knew that ...

L = uH
a = wire rad. in inches
b = wire length parallel to ground, in inches
h = wire height above ground, in inches

Now, this equation is probably a 'bit' more accurate than above--but
d*mn, still looking for that free wire (or, wire-above-ground) equation
for capacitance, for a wire in space ... :-D

Regards,
looking forward to New Years,
JS

3997. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 08:04:15 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkt1u0pui2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30764

John Smith wrote:

[more stuff his sick mind gets a kick out of]

> Regards,
> looking forward to New Years,
> JS

Sorry, when everyone else is in bed, or his/her cups, I am still
up--just has always been like that ... and with that, a Good Night!

Regards,
JS

3998. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 08:10:39 UTC
From: Owen Duffy <none@no.where>
Message-ID: <Xns9A12C30917C97nonenowhere@61.9.191.5>
Source record: 30765

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
news:4771ebbb$0$16631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:

...
> not so nicely linear. The antenna is a lossy transmission line just as
> Owen's example was a lossy xmission line example with a 25 ohm load at

No, my example stipulated an ideal transmission line, and by that I mean it
to be lossless amongst other things.

You and Cecil are transforming the example to suit yourselves.

Owen.

3999. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 08:56:14 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n45piiaatcmf7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30766

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>>> The existence of both voltage and current at any point along the line
>>> tells us that there is instantaneous power at that point, ...
>>
>> Not if the voltage and current are always 90 degrees out of
>> phase which is a fact of physics for pure standing waves. There
>> is no power, instantaneous or otherwise, in pure standing waves.
>> The cosine of 90 degrees is *always* zero.
>
> These comments in total are very interesting, by both authors. Thank
> you for them.
>
> It is clear that there is not a standard way of describing energy that
> is in the process of being stored in either an inductor or capacitor.
> Clearly it is stored, not used (converted) as in a resistor.

Sure there is. The energy stored in a capacitor is 1/2 * C * V^2, and in an inductor, 1/2 * L * I^2. The rate of energy flow into or out of an inductor or capacitor is called "power". It's exactly the same stuff as energy moving into or through a resistor, and it's measured and described in exactly the same way.

> Storage of energy in a capacitor (for instance) occurs over time and
> requires power to complete.

Yes, power is the rate of energy transfer.

> So how do we describe that power if it is
> always zero because voltage and current are 90 degrees out of phase?

See the following example which shows just that situation.

> Should we recognize that only the peak voltage and peak current is 90
> degrees out of phase, with the entire charging time occurring within
> those two time extremes? Between those two time extremes, the voltage
> and current are in phase but at changing impedance, with power flowing
> into the capacitor. So think I.

The whole concept of impedance gets a bit flaky when working in the time domain. I recommend sticking to voltage, current, power, and energy when doing so. Go through the following example, and I believe you'll get a much better idea of what's happening on a basic level.

But you've made some good observations. The answer is that, as I mentioned, the instantaneous power (p(t)) is not zero except at the ends and middle of the example line. Some of the posters are confusing average and instantaneous power, which is leading to incorrect statements and conclusions. Instantaneous power can easily be non-zero while maintaining zero average power, as I'll illustrate.

Let's look, for example, at the half wavelength open circuited line described by "Dave", being driven by v = 0.5 sin(wt), 1/8 wavelength from the end. At that point,

vf(t) = 0.5 sin(wt - 135 deg.)
vr(t) = 0.5 sin(wt - 225 deg.)
if(t) = 0.01 sin(wt - 135 deg.)
ir(t) = -0.01 sin(wt - 225 deg.)

considering the positive direction of ir(t) as the same as the positive direction of if(t) so we can add if(t) and ir(t) to get i(t).

Using elementary trig identities for the addition, and dropping the explicit identification of degrees for simplicity:

vf(t) + vr(t) = v(t) = sin(wt - 180) * cos(45) = 0.7172 * sin(wt - 180)
if(t) + ir(t) = i(t) = 0.02 * cos(wt - 180) * sin(45) = 0.01414 *
cos(wt - 180)

One important thing to notice is that, unlike the ends or center of the line, neither the voltage nor the current is zero at this point. Consequently, their product is also non-zero.

The voltage and current are, of course, 90 degrees out of phase, as they are everywhere along an open circuited or short circuited line, or one terminated in a pure reactance. And when the average power is computed from the instantaneous power, the result will be zero. But that doesn't mean that the instantaneous power is zero as some are claiming. Let's see what it does mean. Using another trig identity,

p(t) = v(t) * i(t) = 0.01 * sin(wt - 180) * cos(wt - 180)
= 0.005 * sin(2wt)

This is the instantaneous power which, as I've described before, is a sinusoidal function with rotational frequency 2w. It has no offset, so the average value is zero. But it shows that energy moves back and forth past this point every cycle. Equal amounts move each direction each cycle, so no net power flows either direction.

There are simpler ways to get the same answer, but this one shows very basically where the energy is going at every instant. If instead you start out by throwing away the time information and just looking at averages, you lose a lot of information along with the basic understanding of energy movement in the system. I'm afraid some people have taken this simpler approach without realizing what information and insight they've lost by doing so. The average value can always be determined from the instantaneous function, but never the other way around.

> I think of the "standing wave" as being equivalent to the graph on my
> power bill that shows power used daily over a month. Granted that the
> standing wave is recorded in V or I, but we only need to know the R that
> the standing wave is acting through to determine the power that it
> represents.

Not quite. The power bill graph is a graph of the power, much like the p(t) function I calculated. The energy, which you pay for, is the integral of that graph. If you used a constant power of 1 kW for half the month, then sent 1 kW back into the power grid for the other half of the month, you'd technically owe nothing, since you'd use no net power. You might even have stored it somewhere and given the very same energy back rather than using some and generating an equal amount later. That's exactly what's happening at the point on the line 1/8 wavelength from the end.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

-- I've had many opportunities when doing this to make arithmetic or trigonometric errors, and I haven't taken the time to thoroughly check my work -- although the conclusion is correct. I'd appreciate anyone pointing out any mathematical errors he's found.

4000. Re: skyhook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 08:58:46 UTC
From: Anti-Keyclown <keyklownzrnutjobs@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <6217eecc-5a1e-4251-8250-b26346e5b4f1@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30767

On Dec 15, 3:37 pm, "Bob" <bobsa...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> "KC8QJP" <kc8...@lycos.net> wrote in message
>
> news:4763f7b2$0$26044$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>
> > Is this considered a super skyhook antenna?
>
> >http://i5.tinypic.com/86ee8a8.jpg
>
> > Tnx in advance.
>
> There is antenna? Who permit them to transmit shit to humans brains around?
>
>
>
>
>
> > --
> > Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

That is moparholic@hotmail.com hiding behind a nym and pretending he
has a general class license. He got one part of it right, though. The
holder of kc8qjp is female. (S)he is that.

4001. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 12:32:34 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <b8459e73-e5de-4a64-a488-2aa2bb4fef32@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30768

Not if the voltage and current are always 90 degrees out of
phase which is a fact of physics for pure standing waves. There
is no power, instantaneous or otherwise, in pure standing waves.
The cosine of 90 degrees is *always* zero.
--
**8

Cecil, your technical and mathematical skills vastly exceed mine... My
poor little monkey brain has to work in the concrete, not the
abstract...
I sort of understand the concept of the standing wave being the
instantaneous vector product of two colliding EM wave fronts...
I accept the fact that MATHEMATICALLY; P = V*I* cos (theta).... And
being that theta is DEFINED as 90 degrees the cos = 0, so the
instantaneous power is zero...
But here is where the math breaks down...
On my herd of 100KW RF generators... Every time the load failed for
even a split second, those fire breathing dragons would blow a hole
through the quarter inch thick slabs of copper that made up the line,
instantaneously...
To prove that mathematically there is no power contained in a standing
wave collides with my, farm boy, real world, physics experiments...
The voltage peak on that line when that standing wave forms is real,
it has mucho power (esp when driven by the dragon breath of a 100KW
triode with 15KV on the plate), and it blows the hole in the line at
the same distance from the load every time (proof of standing wave
theory)...

This is why i have a problem accepting that a standing wave contains
no power - regardless of the prominence of the men who wrote the
textbooks..

cheers ... denny

4002. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 13:02:44 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <Zhscj.1$C%3.0@newsfe09.lga>
Source record: 30769

"Denny" <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote in message
news:b8459e73-e5de-4a64-a488-2aa2bb4fef32@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> Not if the voltage and current are always 90 degrees out of
> phase which is a fact of physics for pure standing waves. There
> is no power, instantaneous or otherwise, in pure standing waves.
> The cosine of 90 degrees is *always* zero.
> --
> **8
>
> Cecil, your technical and mathematical skills vastly exceed mine... My
> poor little monkey brain has to work in the concrete, not the
> abstract...
> I sort of understand the concept of the standing wave being the
> instantaneous vector product of two colliding EM wave fronts...
> I accept the fact that MATHEMATICALLY; P = V*I* cos (theta).... And
> being that theta is DEFINED as 90 degrees the cos = 0, so the
> instantaneous power is zero...
> But here is where the math breaks down...
> On my herd of 100KW RF generators... Every time the load failed for
> even a split second, those fire breathing dragons would blow a hole
> through the quarter inch thick slabs of copper that made up the line,
> instantaneously...
> To prove that mathematically there is no power contained in a standing
> wave collides with my, farm boy, real world, physics experiments...
> The voltage peak on that line when that standing wave forms is real,
> it has mucho power (esp when driven by the dragon breath of a 100KW
> triode with 15KV on the plate), and it blows the hole in the line at
> the same distance from the load every time (proof of standing wave
> theory)...
>
> This is why i have a problem accepting that a standing wave contains
> no power - regardless of the prominence of the men who wrote the
> textbooks..
>
> cheers ... denny

Same here, I burn the coil with "no power" on standing wave circuit -
quarter wave resonant loaded whip.
Cecil is telling us that the current becomes automatically traveling wave,
while EZNEC model shows drop along the coil and rest of the circuit with
nice standing wave.
I grew up in the city, around cars and I am having problem swallowing that
we have SW current and voltage but no power, while we pump power into the
circuit and see nasty things happening requiring power.

three cheers... Yuri oK3BU

4003. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 14:00:49 UTC
From: Jay in the Mojave <jay123a@qnet.com>
Message-ID: <13n4nkl4e38pb0e@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30770

John Smith wrote:
> Jay in the Mojave wrote:
>
>> ...
>> Setting back on the side lines and watching.
>>
>> Merry Christmas to all.
>>
>> Jay in the Mojave
>
> Merry Xmas Jay.
>
> We are kindred spirits in the enjoyment of this group ...
>
> Warm regards,
> JS

Hello JS:

Yeah Ten-4 hope Christmas was a pleasant day for. I do enjoy reading the group here. But don't have the time to look everyday.

Have a Happy and safe New Year. Stay out of jail. (humor) Maybe catch ya on the bands some day.

Jay in the Mojave

Kreediantilas:
Not 2 many

4004. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 14:20:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Eqtcj.2791$lo5.625@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30771

Owen Duffy wrote:

> I put to you a scenario where there was no antenna or load inductance or
> capacitance, and there was a standing wave on the transmission line.

In that case, the standing wave is contained in the inductance
and capacitance in the transmission line.

> That says to me that the standing wave is not a consequence of antenna or
> load inductance or capacitance, or "a vibrational energy shift between
> antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance" as you put it.

When Dan said that, he was not talking about transmission lines.
He was talking about the standing wave antenna itself (without
the transmission line). You two are talking about entirely
different things.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4005. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 14:49:01 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <xRtcj.967$7d1.933@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30772

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> Sorry, Cecil, it isn't an illusion. Sunrise and sunset are simply
>> names we've given to that which you've described. They really take
>> place and are not at all an illusion.
>
> You can believe that the sun rises and sets if you want to,
> Dave. Most of us know that the sun is fixed at the center
> of the solar system. The names "sun rise" and "sun set" were
> coined back when humans believed that the sun actually made
> a trip across the sky every day over a flat earth.

Sunrise and sunset are simply names we've given to that which you've described. My logging program provides me with sunrise and sunset times for various parts of the world. The National Weather Service uses those terms. You may choose to say at the beginning of each day that the earth has rotated so that the star at the center of our solar system is visible. I don't know anyone who spouts that kind of mouthful.

> Do you also
> believe in a flat earth?

Where are you getting the "also"?

Now, what about the magic tricks?

Dave K8MN

4006. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 15:20:16 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Riucj.34836$Pv2.28442@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30773

Owen Duffy wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> not so nicely linear. The antenna is a lossy transmission line just as
>> Owen's example was a lossy xmission line example with a 25 ohm load at
>
> No, my example stipulated an ideal transmission line, and by that I mean it
> to be lossless amongst other things.

What we are saying is that even if the transmission line
is lossless, the *system* is lossy because of the 25 ohm
resistor.

If there were no losses in the *system*, the waves on the
lossless transmission line would be pure standing waves.
Because of the losses in the load, the waves on the lossless
transmission line are not pure standing waves, but a mixture
of standing waves and traveling waves. In your case (#1 below)
the system is primarily a traveling wave system, closer to
flat than to an OC or SC stub because only 11% of the forward
energy is rejected by the load.

> You and Cecil are transforming the example to suit yourselves.

I'm not transforming the example. You are the one who put
the lossy resistor in the system. The traveling waves are
the direct result of the installation of the resistor.

Let's look at a few different examples and assume the
measured joules/sec flowing forward toward the load is
100 joules/sec in each case.

1. Your example of 50 ohm lossless coax connected to a 25
ohm load. The forward joules/sec is 100. The reflected
joules/sec is 11.11. The joules/sec consumed by the 25
ohm load is 88.89. 89% of the forward wave is traveling
wave. 11.11% of the forward wave is used by the standing
wave. The system is primarily a traveling wave system.
The energy not delivered to the load is stored in the
standing wave in the LCLCLCLC components of the
transmission line.

2. No load on the lossless coax. The forward joules/sec
and the reflected joules/sec are equal. 100% of the energy
is standing wave energy and all of it is stored in the
LCLCLCLC components of the transmission line. It does not
move from LC to LC. It simply oscillates in place between

L and C. EZNEC confirms that the current phasor does NOT rotate.

3. 50 ohm load on the lossless coax. The reflected joules/sec equals zero and the system is flat. 100% of the energy is traveling wave energy. The only energy in the transmission line is the energy it took to fill the pipeline, the delay between power-on and the load dissipating power. The LCLCLCLC in this case is an energy bucket brigade.

4. 500 ohm load on the lossless coax. Of the forward 100 joules/sec, only 33 joules/sec is accepted by the load. The other 67 joules/sec are rejected by the load and become half of the energy in the standing wave. The system is primarily a standing wave system. The energy not delivered to the load is stored in the standing wave in the LCLCLCLC components of the transmission line.

--

73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4007. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 15:37:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Syucj.726$pA7.173@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30774

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The voltage and current are, of course, 90 degrees out of phase, ...

You have just contradicted yourself. There *cannot* be any
real power associated with a voltage and current that are
90 degrees out of phase.

Power = V*I*cos(90) = 0 watts

I will attempt to check your math. I'll bet your dimensions
are volt*amps and NOT watts.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4008. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 15:50:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <qLucj.1019$EI5.777@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30775

Denny wrote:
> But here is where the math breaks down...
> On my herd of 100KW RF generators... Every time the load failed for
> even a split second, those fire breathing dragons would blow a hole
> through the quarter inch thick slabs of copper that made up the line,
> instantaneously...

The math didn't break down, Denny, your logic did.

1. The standing wave voltage is *ALWAYS* 90 degrees out of
phase with the standing wave current, by definition.

2. It is *IMPOSSIBLE* to "blow a hole through the quarter
inch thick slabs of copper" with a voltage and current that
are 90 degrees out of phase.

3. Therefore, the voltage and current that blew the holes
in the copper slabs were NOT 90 degrees out of phase and
therefore were not standing waves. In-phase voltage and
current is required to blow holes in copper slabs.

4. Standing waves are a steady-state phenomenon. Blowing
holes in copper slabs is a transient phenomenon. At the
end of steady-state, the standing wave energy is always
converted into real watts and either radiated or dissipated.

The energy that blew holes in your copper slabs did NOT
meet the definition of "standing wave energy". During
the transient state, it was converted from standing wave
energy (with its 90 degree phase difference between voltage
and current) to traveling wave energy (with its in-phase
relationship between voltage and current).
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4009. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 16:01:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JVucj.1020$El5.794@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30776

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> Cecil is telling us that the current becomes automatically traveling wave,

Yes, it is impossible to get any watts out of a voltage
and current that are 90 degrees apart simply because
there are zero watts available.

Standing wave voltage and current are 90 degrees apart,
by definition.

Therefore, by definition, any wave that yields watts
is NOT a standing wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4010. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 16:11:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <43vcj.81434$Um6.44075@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30777

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> The voltage and current are, of course, 90 degrees out of phase, ...
>
> p(t) = v(t) * i(t) = 0.01 * sin(wt - 180) * cos(wt - 180)
> = 0.005 * sin(2wt)

Those are not watts, those are volt*amps. Therefore that's
not real power. Real power is:

p(t) = v(t) * i(t) * cos(90) = ZERO
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4011. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 16:14:30 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <G5vcj.81435$Um6.34138@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30778

Dave Heil wrote:
> Sunrise and sunset are simply names we've given to that which you've
> described.

Those words were coined when the human race believed
that the sun actually traveled across the sky each
day. The sun "rising" means the sun is moving but
that is just an illusion.

You seem to believe that illusions don't exist in
reality. That very belief is an illusion.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4012. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 16:44:10 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fku0cr$pe4$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30779

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ... The sun "rising" means the sun is moving but
> that is just an illusion.
>
> You seem to believe that illusions don't exist in
> reality. That very belief is an illusion.

I shudder to think of having ran into you that day, long ago, in Ft. Bragg CA, when that young girls hand was in mine, and we watched the beauty in the "sunset" on that sandy beach and then ...

I married her, yanno? :-P

Regards,
JS

4013. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 17:39:56 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fku3ld$9dn$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30780

John Smith wrote:
...

Well, finished unpacking the new toy. Thanks Santa!

Bolted the neodymium magnet to the 1,000,000 R.P.S. motor (specially constructed from the metal from crashed UFOs' recovered by the gov't.) Shoved this rf generator into the coaxial tank to couple with the specially constructed copper coupling constructed into the tank, and firmly secured it. Coupled the ant to the tank with a 1 turn loop located at a standing wave "hump" and plugged it in ... darn thing is a little large!

Anyone have their MW radio(s) tuned to 1Mhz? :-|

Regards,
JS

4014. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 17:46:24 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4772936e$0$3183$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30781

"Owen Duffy" <none@no.where> wrote in message
news:Xns9A12C30917C97nonenowhere@61.9.191.5...
> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in
> news:4771ebbb$0$16631$4c368faf@roadrunner.com:
>
> ...
>> not so nicely linear. The antenna is a lossy transmission line just as
>> Owen's example was a lossy xmission line example with a 25 ohm load at
>
> No, my example stipulated an ideal transmission line, and by that I mean
> it
> to be lossless amongst other things.
>
> You and Cecil are transforming the example to suit yourselves.

Are you serious? Your example was an IDEAL transmission line with a 25 ohm
resistive load that results in LOSS.

4015. adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 17:49:17 UTC
From: s <ymailus@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <555ec01e-e9fc-4319-a6c4-083b1299b7e0@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30782

hi there,

i read an article(link below) on adding an external aerial to a PC
mouse to improve its transmitting ability using a twist tie to its
front

http://lactose.blogspot.com/2007/06/give-your-mouse-tail-to-improve-its.html

but it didnt improve its range. i figured you ppl here know your
aerials so i was wondering if you could give me some ideas to try.
this is what the mouse looks like (RF board is one on the right). thx

http://www.geocities.com/ymailus/mouse.JPG (i can upload a hi res one
if anyone needs it)

s

4016. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 17:57:14 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fku4lr$9dn$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30783

s wrote:
[...]

Certainly interesting ...

However, I'd suggest you would get a more acceptable performance by purchasing a USB hub. Plug the hubs' cable into the computer, and place the hub on the desk in proper range of the mouse and plug the mouses' dongle into the hub ...

I know, not as fun as experimenting, but loads more performance!

Regards,
JS

4017. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 18:54:46 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <Xrxcj.1$NQ7.0@newsfe11.lga>
Source record: 30784

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:JVucj.1020$El5.794@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net...
> Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
>> Cecil is telling us that the current becomes automatically traveling
>> wave,
>
> Yes, it is impossible to get any watts out of a voltage
> and current that are 90 degrees apart simply because
> there are zero watts available.
>
> Standing wave voltage and current are 90 degrees apart,
> by definition.
>
> Therefore, by definition, any wave that yields watts
> is NOT a standing wave.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

You mean that when having quarter wave resonant antenna, with standing wave (current node at the tip, voltage node at the base) that is your 90 degrees apart?

Yuri

4018. internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 19:15:05 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <0b634a33-e89b-4754-ab5e-c519f5f64ce6@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30785

Food for thought
About ten years ago a sattelite generated a barium
(diamagnetic) cloud in space. When this cloud was
penetrated they found a cavity inside where there
was an electric field in which there was current flow.
This does not state that the return current actually
flows thru the inside of a radiator, only that current
flow is possible on the IINSIDE of a diamagnetic
material.
Art

4019. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 19:30:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <aua5n31bgpllns720m0k1kqu03kjr193b5@4ax.com>
Source record: 30786
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4020. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:02:12 UTC
From: Jim Kelley <jwkelley@uci.edu>
Message-ID: <fkuc0qhra1@news.service.uci.edu>
Source record: 30787

Cecil Moore wrote:

> What I said is the voltage and
> current in a standing wave are *always* 90 degrees out of
> phase and it is impossible to generate heat when the voltage
> and current are 90 degrees out of phase.

So then shouldn't one expect coax to be heated uniformly along its
length at a high SWR?

73, ac6xg

4021. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:20:56 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4772b7a7$0$4312$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30788

"Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
news:Eqtcj.2791$lo5.625@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net...
> Owen Duffy wrote:
>
>> I put to you a scenario where there was no antenna or load inductance or
>> capacitance, and there was a standing wave on the transmission line.
>
> In that case, the standing wave is contained in the inductance
> and capacitance in the transmission line.
>
>> That says to me that the standing wave is not a consequence of antenna or
>> load inductance or capacitance, or "a vibrational energy shift between
>> antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance" as you put it.
>
> When Dan said that, he was not talking about transmission lines.
> He was talking about the standing wave antenna itself (without
> the transmission line). You two are talking about entirely
> different things.

Thanks Cecil.

When discussing the typical amateur operator's transmission system, one cannot isolate three configurations that contain reactive components. The typical amateur operator has a tuner, which conforms mostly to the lumped model. Then there is the transmission line which of course complies with the transmission line model. And then we have the antenna which conforms to a lossy transmission line model due to radiation resistance (even is we assume ohmic R = 0).

My setup is typical; I have a 50 ohm transceiver connected to an ameritron AL80B that has 50 ohm input impedance (matched in part using lumped components). The linear output goes to a 3KW 'tuner' and SWR/power meter which connects to a G5RV antenna system whose dimensions conform to the space in my attic (it is a somewhat large attic). I have a lumped 1:1 'ugly balun between the unbalanced 50 ohm coax and the balanced ladder line that feeds the antenna.

When I 'tune' to SWR =1:1, there is a standing wave in the entire system. The amplitudes of the forward and reverse waves through the whole are the same (not attenuated). There is a back and forth vibration that involves antenna capacitance/inductace, 2 different transmission line capcitance/inductances, capacitance and inductance manually adjusted in the tuner and the discrete lumped components at the xcvr output, and amp input and output. This standing wave exists but it does *nothing* to transmit power from my amp into radiated power. My tuner does not get 'hot' when I

key down (except for perhaps some ohmic losses). What gets hot are the clouds above my house ;-) due to the radiation resistance that transmitted a TRAVELLING wave into real radiated power.

When discussing a bug catcher, the discreet inductor component also functions partially as the antenna and together with the phase shift of the impedance discontinuity between the stinger and coil makes up part of the electrical length of the antenna. In my case, electrical antenna length consists of the antenna itself, phase shift at ladder line/antenna discontinuity, radiating ladder line, impedance discontinuity at the tuner and so on. Hopefully my tuner, ugly balun coax are not a significant part of the electrical length of the antenna.

My point is that we must be able to discuss all 3 models (plus impedance discontinuity shifts) to obtain a full understanding of antennas. It is imperative that we are able to separate the reactive power from real power. Think of a car stuck on an icy road; two people push up and down on the back of the car at mechanical resonant frequency. Once that up and down motion is in process, it takes very little effort to keep the vibration going. That is reactive power. Then the two people push in the forward direction and the car moves. That is the travelling wave portion that takes real power.

4022. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:41:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <H%ycj.32390$ID6.31258@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30789

Yuri Blanarovich wrote:
> You mean that when having quarter wave resonant antenna, with standing wave
> (current node at the tip, voltage node at the base) that is your 90 degrees
> apart?

No, on a lossless wire or transmission line with pure
standing waves, at any *PLANE* intersecting the wire or
transmission line, the measured net voltage will be 90
degrees out of phase with the measured net current.

Vtot(t) = Vfor(t) + Vref(t) and |Vfor|=|Vref|

Itot(t) = Ifor(t) - Iref(t) and |Ifor|=|Iref|

The negative sign on Iref(t) puts Itot(t) 90
degrees out of phase with Vtot(t). You can easily
prove that for yourself.

By definition, there cannot be any real average or
real instantaneous power (watts) in a standing wave.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4023. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:42:47 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <WoydnVeEh9pble_anZ2dnUVZ_v2pnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30790

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Owen Duffy wrote:
>> "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:
>>> not so nicely linear. The antenna is a lossy transmission line just as
>>> Owen's example was a lossy xmission line example with a 25 ohm load at
>>
>> No, my example stipulated an ideal transmission line, and by that I
>> mean it to be lossless amongst other things.
>
> What we are saying is that even if the transmission line
> is lossless, the *system* is lossy because of the 25 ohm
> resistor.
>
> If there were no losses in the *system*, the waves on the
> lossless transmission line would be pure standing waves.
> Because of the losses in the load, the waves on the lossless
> transmission line are not pure standing waves, but a mixture
> of standing waves and traveling waves. In your case (#1 below)
> the system is primarily a traveling wave system, closer to
> flat than to an OC or SC stub because only 11% of the forward
> energy is rejected by the load.
>
>> You and Cecil are transforming the example to suit yourselves.
>
> I'm not transforming the example. You are the one who put
> the lossy resistor in the system. The traveling waves are
> the direct result of the installation of the resistor.
>
> Let's look at a few different examples and assume the
> measured joules/sec flowing forward toward the load is
> 100 joules/sec in each case.
>
> 1. Your example of 50 ohm lossless coax connected to a 25
> ohm load. The forward joules/sec is 100. The reflected
> joules/sec is 11.11. The joules/sec consumed by the 25
> ohm load is 88.89. 89% of the forward wave is traveling
> wave. 11.11% of the forward wave is used by the standing
> wave. The system is primarily a traveling wave system.
> The energy not delivered to the load is stored in the
> standing wave in the LCLCLCLC components of the
> transmission line.
>
> 2. No load on the lossless coax. The forward joules/sec
> and the reflected joules/sec are equal. 100% of the energy

> is standing wave energy and all of it is stored in the
> LCLCLCLC components of the transmission line. It does not
> move from LC to LC. It simply oscillates in place between
> L and C. EZNEC confirms that the current phasor does NOT
> rotate.
>
> 3. 50 ohm load on the lossless coax. The reflected joules/sec
> equals zero and the system is flat. 100% of the energy is
> traveling wave energy. The only energy in the transmission
> line is the energy it took to fill the pipeline, the delay
> between power-on and the load dissipating power. The LCLCLCLC
> in this case is an energy bucket brigade.
>
> 4. 500 ohm load on the lossless coax. Of the forward 100
> joules/sec, only 33 joules/sec is accepted by the load.
> The other 67 joules/sec are rejected by the load and become
> half of the energy in the standing wave. The system is
> primarily a standing wave system. The energy not delivered
> to the load is stored in the standing wave in the LCLCLCLC
> components of the transmission line.

Cecil, I think this is an excellent series of examples, and greatly helps me understand your thinking. Roy also wrote a great posting, which I will respond to shortly.

But I wonder if you are thinking of the standing wave as the end of the reflected wave, or as the envelope described by the reflected waves as they sequence in time. These choices at first sound nearly identical, but they are not. A sequence of reflected waves results in sequential changes that affect the input power. The final standing wave will not be defined until several sequential waves have occurred. Unless adjusted, the ongoing stable power flow to the load will be reduced (or increased) from the initial value by the effects of the standing wave. So think I.

Thanks for this series of examples.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4024. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:47:29 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <B5zcj.1703$pr6.138@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30791

Jim Kelley wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> What I said is the voltage and
>> current in a standing wave are *always* 90 degrees out of
>> phase and it is impossible to generate heat when the voltage
>> and current are 90 degrees out of phase.
>
> So then shouldn't one expect coax to be heated uniformly along its
> length at a high SWR?

No, any and all heat is work done by traveling waves, not
standing waves. As long as standing waves exist as standing
waves, they are incapable of doing work or heating anything.

You, of all people, should appreciate that since V*I*cos(90)
equals zero for standing waves, absolutely no work can be
performed by a standing wave. If the energy in a standing
wave is used to provide work, the standing wave ceases to
exist as it does at key-up.

In trying to get any work out of V*I*cos(90)=0, blood out
of a turnip comes to mind.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4025. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:55:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Gczcj.32392$ID6.25223@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30792

AI4QJ wrote:
> This standing wave exists but it does *nothing* to transmit
> power from my amp into radiated power.

Just a Nit.

The standing wave does do something to help the process.
It, like the tuner, transforms impedances. Without the
impedance transformation properties of the standing
waves, the system would not work as designed.

With my All-HF-Band notuner dipole (on my web page) the
standing waves are my friends, not my enemies. Without
the standing waves, my ladder-line length selector
method of matching would not work.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4026. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 20:59:56 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <7JWdnQN2fbBRXe_anZ2dnUVZ_h2pnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30793

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>
>>>> The existence of both voltage and current at any point along the
>>>> line tells us that there is instantaneous power at that point, ...
>>>
>>> Not if the voltage and current are always 90 degrees out of
>>> phase which is a fact of physics for pure standing waves. There
>>> is no power, instantaneous or otherwise, in pure standing waves.
>>> The cosine of 90 degrees is *always* zero.
>>
>> These comments in total are very interesting, by both authors. Thank
>> you for them.
>>
>> It is clear that there is not a standard way of describing energy that
>> is in the process of being stored in either an inductor or capacitor.
>> Clearly it is stored, not used (converted) as in a resistor.
>
> Sure there is. The energy stored in a capacitor is 1/2 * C * V^2, and in
> an inductor, 1/2 * L * I^2. The rate of energy flow into or out of an
> inductor or capacitor is called "power". It's exactly the same stuff as
> energy moving into or through a resistor, and it's measured and
> described in exactly the same way.
>
>> Storage of energy in a capacitor (for instance) occurs over time and
>> requires power to complete.
>
> Yes, power is the rate of energy transfer.
>
>> So how do we describe that power if it is always zero because voltage
>> and current are 90 degrees out of phase?
>
> See the following example which shows just that situation.
>
>> Should we recognize that only the peak voltage and peak current is 90
>> degrees out of phase, with the entire charging time occurring within
>> those two time extremes? Between those two time extremes, the voltage
>> and current are in phase but at changing impedance, with power flowing
>> into the capacitor. So think I.
>
> The whole concept of impedance gets a bit flaky when working in the time
> domain. I recommend sticking to voltage, current, power, and energy when

> doing so. Go through the following example, and I believe you'll get a
> much better idea of what's happening on a basic level.
>
> But you've made some good observations. The answer is that, as I
> mentioned, the instantaneous power (p(t)) is not zero except at the ends
> and middle of the example line. Some of the posters are confusing
> average and instantaneous power, which is leading to incorrect
> statements and conclusions. Instantaneous power can easily be non-zero
> while maintaining zero average power, as I'll illustrate.
>
> Let's look, for example, at the half wavelength open circuited line
> described by "Dave", being driven by v = 0.5 sin(wt), 1/8 wavelength
> from the end. At that point,
>
> vf(t) = 0.5 sin(wt - 135 deg.)
> vr(t) = 0.5 sin(wt - 225 deg.)
> if(t) = 0.01 sin(wt - 135 deg.)
> ir(t) = -0.01 sin(wt - 225 deg.)
>
> considering the positive direction of ir(t) as the same as the positive
> direction of if(t) so we can add if(t) and ir(t) to get i(t).
>
> Using elementary trig identities for the addition, and dropping the
> explicit identification of degrees for simplicity:
>
> vf(t) + vr(t) = v(t) = sin(wt - 180) * cos(45) = 0.7172 * sin(wt - 180)
> if(t) + ir(t) = i(t) = 0.02 * cos(wt - 180) * sin(45) = 0.01414 *
> cos(wt - 180)
>
> One important thing to notice is that, unlike the ends or center of the
> line, neither the voltage nor the current is zero at this point.
> Consequently, their product is also non-zero.
>
> The voltage and current are, of course, 90 degrees out of phase, as they
> are everywhere along an open circuited or short circuited line, or one
> terminated in a pure reactance. And when the average power is computed
> from the instantaneous power, the result will be zero. But that doesn't
> mean that the instantaneous power is zero as some are claiming. Let's
> see what it does mean. Using another trig identity,
>
> p(t) = v(t) * i(t) = 0.01 * sin(wt - 180) * cos(wt - 180)
> = 0.005 * sin(2wt)
>
> This is the instantaneous power which, as I've described before, is a
> sinusoidal function with rotational frequency 2w. It has no offset, so
> the average value is zero. But it shows that energy moves back and forth
> past this point every cycle. Equal amounts move each direction each
> cycle, so no net power flows either direction.
>
> There are simpler ways to get the same answer, but this one shows very

> basically where the energy is going at every instant. If instead you
> start out by throwing away the time information and just looking at
> averages, you lose a lot of information along with the basic
> understanding of energy movement in the system. I'm afraid some people
> have taken this simpler approach without realizing what information and
> insight they've lost by doing so. The average value can always be
> determined from the instantaneous function, but never the other way around.
>
>> I think of the "standing wave" as being equivalent to the graph on my
>> power bill that shows power used daily over a month. Granted that the
>> standing wave is recorded in V or I, but we only need to know the R
>> that the standing wave is acting through to determine the power that
>> it represents.
>
> Not quite. The power bill graph is a graph of the power, much like the
> p(t) function I calculated. The energy, which you pay for, is the
> integral of that graph. If you used a constant power of 1 kW for half
> the month, then sent 1 kW back into the power grid for the other half of
> the month, you'd technically owe nothing, since you'd use no net power.
> You might even have stored it somewhere and given the very same energy
> back rather than using some and generating an equal amount later. That's
> exactly what's happening at the point on the line 1/8 wavelength from
> the end.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL
>
> -- I've had many opportunities when doing this to make arithmetic or
> trigonometric errors, and I haven't taken the time to thoroughly check
> my work -- although the conclusion is correct. I'd appreciate anyone
> pointing out any mathematical errors he's found.

Roy, thanks for this posting and it's immediate predecessors. They are very helpful both to my understanding and toward understanding how you are thinking of things.

Your comment about the power bill was particularly helpful because you are exactly right about the sequence of power, first received, and then given back. The standing wave is doing exactly that, with the only difference being that power is moving from one side of the system to the other, with one side containing "negative power" (negative only in the sense that polarity is reversed) and the other positive power.

This does raise the question of the description of the traveling wave used in an earlier posting.

The example was the open ended 1/2 wavelength transmission line, Zo = 50 ohms, with 1v p-p applied at the source end. The term wt is the phase reference. At the center of the line, (using the source end as a reference), you gave vr(t) =-.05*sin(wt-90 deg.) and ir(t) = 0.01*sin(wt-90 deg.)

By using the time (wt-90), I think you mean that the peak occurs 90 degrees behind the leading edge.

This posting was certainly correct if we consider only the first reflected wave. However, I think we should consider that TWO reflected waves may exist on the line under final stable conditions. This might happen because the leading edge of the reflected wave will not reach the source until the entire second half of the initial exciting wave has been delivered. Thus we have a full wave delivered to the 1/2 wavelength line before the source ever "knows" that the transmission line is not infinitely long. We need to consider the entire wave period from (wt-0) to (wt-360.

If these things occur, then at the center of the line, final stable vr(t) and ir(t) are composed of two parts, vr(wt-90) and vr(wt-270) and corresponding ir(wt-90) and ir(wt-270). We should be describing vr(t) as vrt(t) where vrt is the summed voltage of the two reflected waves.

Then vrt(t) = vr(wt-90) + vr(wt-270) = 0
and irt(t) = ir(wt-90) + ir(wt-270) = 0

Below I will use the following terms:

vf = 1v/2 = 0.5v
vr = vf = 0.5v (for open circuit line)
ir = 0.5/50 = 0.01a

At the ends, vrt(t) = 2*vr(wt-90) = -2*vr(wt-270) = 1v

The voltage is doubled because of reflection. vf(wt-270) is negative.

Now consider power at the 45 and 135 degree points under stable conditions, 1/8 and 3/8 wavelength in from the source. This would be the power in the standing wave at the 45 and 135 degree locations.

At the 45 and 135 degree transmission line points, we have two components present because the peak of each wave will be in alignment with the leading edge of the reflected part of the same wave. (Reflected waves being reflected again) Peak current and peak voltage will be matched with near the near zero leading edge voltage and current.

Pr(left side) = vr(wt-90)*ir(wt-90) + vr(wt-180)*ir(wt-180)
= Pr(right side)= vr(wt-270)*ir(wt-270) + vr(wt-360)*ir(wt-360)
= 0.005w

Notice that vr(wt-90) and ir(wt-90) are different polarity from vr(wt-270) and ir(wt-270). but the products of v and i are positive.

Find total power in the standing wave at the 45 degree points from (ignoring the zero leading edge component)

Prt = Pr(left side) + Pr(right side)
= vr(wt-90)*ir(wt-90)+ vr(wt-270)*ir(wt-270)
= 0.005w + 0.005w = 0.01w

which is the total power (rate of energy delivery) contained in the standing wave at the points 45 degrees each side of center. If we want to find the total energy contained in the standing wave, we would integrate over the entire time period of 180 degrees.

So think I.

As you can see, by considering that a full wave or complete cycle may exist on the 1/2 wave transmission line, we can explain power moving from side to side over the transmission line. I could not have offered this explanation without your help and guidance and Cecil's as well. I hope you will agree that it is a correct analysis.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4027. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 21:05:51 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Pmzcj.32394$ID6.868@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30794

Roger wrote:
> But I wonder if you are thinking of the standing wave as the end of the
> reflected wave, or as the envelope described by the reflected waves as
> they sequence in time.

I am talking about steady-state and V(t) vs I(t) for
pure standing waves. Standing waves contain no real
active power. At the risk of having Jim Kelley develop
apoplexy :-) standing waves contain only reactive power,
as defined by The IEEE Dictionary.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4028. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 21:31:22 UTC
From: s <ymailus@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <2c90f85f-0e35-427b-b015-360fc8c8ad18@x29g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30795

On Dec 26, 6:57 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:

> I know, not as fun as experimenting, but loads more performance!

that wud definately provide a solution, but i am bent on tryng to get
this wireless mouse designed to work on the same desk as the receiver,
to transmit from a different room.

i am trying to establish where to solder an antenna.

4029. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 21:59:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkuiso$7d1$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30796

Cecil Moore wrote:

> ...
> In trying to get any work out of V*I*cos(90)=0, blood out
> of a turnip comes to mind.

I am not at the point where I would dismiss/cease-to-listen your argument(s), far from it.

However, I see no reason why standing waves on a string, standing waves in water, acoustic standing waves in the medium of a tuning fork, etc. should be expected to behave in any manner inconsistent to em waves in a medium--which can contain them and whereas standing waves will result ...

While most techs are "rote leaned", I am simply a hobbiest in these areas, I have no "indoctrinated beliefs."

It is pretty apparent where I would attempt connection with any of these mechanical waves in an attempt to extract work (power/energy/joules), and from any "container" capable of containing them.

I have no problem in forming questions about the validity of the math which drives your argument(s)--in one of my hands lays the formulas/equations, in the other what my eyes suggest--NO, "what my eyes tell me" ... close examination of either suggests the other is lie.

You will have patience if this takes a bit--I am sure ...

Regards,
JS

4030. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 22:11:02 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkujhn$7d1$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30797

s wrote:

> ...
> i am trying to establish where to solder an antenna.

Got 'cha ...

I don't think anyone here would hesitate to offer assistance. However, for beginnings, the antenna should be cut for the specific freq of the mouse. Do you know that freq?

And then, without a schematic of the mouse, how would someone locate the "final amp" on the mouse with any certainty? Can you identify the trace/other which is serving as the ant now? That is where, most likely, you would make the connection. If it were my mouse I'd be more brazen--you hating me for making a wrong "guess" just doesn't cut it!

There is more to worry about also ... trust me.

Crux of the matter being--no one is a big hurry to help you "burn up" your mouse!

Regards,
JS

4031. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 22:38:36 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4772d7e3$0$2518$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30698

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4772b7a7$0$4312$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "Cecil Moore" <nospam@w5dxp.com> wrote in message
> news:Eqtcj.2791$lo5.625@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net...
>> Owen Duffy wrote:
>>
>>> I put to you a scenario where there was no antenna or load inductance or
>>> capacitance, and there was a standing wave on the transmission line.
>>
>> In that case, the standing wave is contained in the inductance
>> and capacitance in the transmission line.
>>
>>> That says to me that the standing wave is not a consequence of antenna
>>> or load inductance or capacitance, or "a vibrational energy shift
>>> between antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance" as you
>>> put it.
>>
>> When Dan said that, he was not talking about transmission lines.
>> He was talking about the standing wave antenna itself (without
>> the transmission line). You two are talking about entirely
>> different things.
>
> Thanks Cecil.
>
> When discussing the typical amateur operator's transmission system, one
> cannot isolate three configurations that contain reactive components. The
> typical amateur operator has a tuner, which conforms mostly to the lumped
> model. Then there is the transmission line which of course complies with
> the transmission line model. And then we have the antenna which conforms
> to a lossy transmission line model due to radiation resistance (even is we
> assume ohmic R = 0).
>
> My setup is typical; I have a 50 ohm transceiver connected to an ameritron
> AL80B that has 50 ohm input impedance (matched in part using lumped
> components). The linear output goes to a 3KW 'tuner' and SWR/power meter
> which connects to a G5RV antenna system whose dimensions conform to the
> space in my attic (it is a somewhat large attic). I have a lumped 1:1
> 'ugly balun between the unbalanced 50 ohm coax and the balanced ladder
> line that feeds the antenna.
>
> When I 'tune' to SWR =1:1, there is a standing wave in the entire system.
> The amplitudes of the forward and reverse waves through the whole are the
> same (not attenuated). There is a back and forth vibration that involves

> antenna capacitance/inductace, 2 different transmission line
> capcitance/inductances, capacitance and inductance manually adjusted in
> the tuner and the discrete lumped components at the xcvr output, and amp
> input and output. This standing wave exists but it does *nothing* to
> transmit power from my amp into radiated power. My tuner does not get
> 'hot' when I key down (except for perhaps some ohmic losses). What gets
> hot are the clouds above my house ;-) due to the radiation resistance that
> transmitted a TRAVELLING wave into real radiated power.
>
> When discussing a bug catcher, the discreet inductor component also
> functions partially as the antenna and together with the phase shift of
> the impedance discontinuity between the stinger and coil makes up part of
> the electrical length of the antenna. In my case, electrical antenna
> length consists of the antenna itself, phase shift at ladder line/antenna
> discontinuity, radiating ladder line, impedance discontinuity at the tuner
> and so on. Hopefully my tuner, ugly balun coax are not a significant part
> of the electrical length of the antenna.
>
> My point is that we must be able to discuss all 3 models (plus impedance
> discontinuity shifts) to obtain a full understanding of antennas. It is
> imperative that we are able to separate the reactive power from real
> power. Think of a car stuck on an icy road; two people push up and down on
> the back of the car at mechanical resonant frequency. Once that up and
> down motion is in process, it takes very little effort to keep the
> vibration going. That is reactive power. Then the two people push in the
> forward direction and the car moves. That is the travelling wave portion
> that takes real power.

Another correction:

"When I 'tune' to SWR =1:1, there is a standing wave in the entire system. The amplitudes of the forward and reverse waves through the whole are the same (not attenuated)."

"There is a standing wave in the system from the tuner through the coax thru the ladder line thru the antenna".

4032. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 22:46:32 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4772d9c0$0$2533$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30699

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:0b634a33-e89b-4754-ab5e-c519f5f64ce6@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> Food for thought
> About ten years ago a sattelite generated a barium
> (diamagnetic) cloud in space. When this cloud was
> penetrated they found a cavity inside where there
> was an electric field in which there was current flow.
> This does not state that the return current actually
> flows thru the inside of a radiator, only that current
> flow is possible on the IINSIDE of a diamagnetic
> material.

For a static e field, of course, that would depend on the conductivity of the material. Barium being a metal would be a better conductor than, say, porcelain, another diamagnetic material. I doubt you would measure current flow across an electric field thru porcelain, unless the field were time varying.

4033. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 22:57:55 UTC
From: s <ymailus@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <b4517db7-233e-4a38-b590-2c31b01ec2a9@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30700

> likely, you would make the connection. If it were my mouse I'd be more
> brazen--you hating me for making a wrong "guess" just doesn't cut it!

no worries,its an old, non optical mouse that i am trying to give a
2nd life.
i think it runs at 27Mhz. there is a little can on the underside which
has 27.045 on it.

the current antenna laid on the pcb is shaped thus
http://www.geocities.com/ymailus/pcb.JPG

thx

4034. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 23:30:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkuo6m$q2p$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30701

s wrote:

>> ...
> i think it runs at 27Mhz. there is a little can on the underside which
> has 27.045 on it.
>
> the current antenna laid on the pcb is shaped thus
> http://www.geocities.com/ymailus/pcb.JPG
>
> thx

Some of the "more to it" is that at 27Mhz, you are not going to add on anything I can think of which will improve distance--all I see is that you will detune circuit and antenna and degrade performance. (at least, in a usable way)

At 900Mhz and above, a complete antenna can consist of a "bread tie" and performance can be improved.

Let's see if any others have some thoughts ...

Regards,
JS

4035. Re: r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-26 23:39:13 UTC
From: Policy Ham <rko32@cs.com>
Message-ID: <4772db01$0$26097$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 30702
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb

Dave wrote:
> or FAQ depending on how you look at it... I should probably repeat this
> regularly on here.
>
> This newsgroup should NOT be used as a reference source for concepts or
> equations regarding fields, waves, transmission lines, or other physical
> phenomena. Please consult published text books and peer reviewed journals
> for analysis of technical questions. The regular contributors in this group
> have a wide variety of misconceptions and erroneous views which they
> frequently throw in as if they were well known facts.
>
> On the lighter side, it can be fun now and then to throw them a simple
> problem and watch them swarm around like a kicked hornet nest.
>
>
>
You've got the nerve to spew your complaint about a post like that after
all of the filth in the radio usenet groups? You must be as dense as kb9rqz.

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4036. dloyd Lavies hear no truth knows no no truth types no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 00:03:17 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6107ddcb-127f-479d-a622-da6a4a5ae5a2@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30703
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.antenna, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.cb

On Dec 26, 6:39 pm, Policy Ham <rk...@cs.com> wrote:
> Dave wrote:
> > or FAQ depending on how you look at it... I should probably repeat this
> > regularly on here.
>
> > This newsgroup should NOT be used as a reference source for concepts or
> > equations regarding fields, waves, transmission lines, or other physical
> > phenomena. Please consult published text books and peer reviewed journals
> > for analysis of technical questions. The regular contributors in this group
> > have a wide variety of misconceptions and erroneous views which they
> > frequently throw in as if they were well known facts.
>
> > On the lighter side, it can be fun now and then to throw them a simple
> > problem and watch them swarm around like a kicked hornet nest.
>
> You've got the nerve to spew your complaint about a post like that after
> all of the filth in the radio usenet groups? You must be as dense as kb9rqz.
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

4037. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 00:51:14 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30704

On 26 Dec, 14:46, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:0b634a33-e89b-4754-ab5e-c519f5f64ce6@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
>
> > Food for thought
> > About ten years ago a sattelite generated a barium
> > (diamagnetic) cloud in space. When this cloud was
> > penetrated they found a cavity inside where there
> > was an electric field in which there was current flow.
> > This does not state that the return current actually
> > flows thru the inside of a radiator, only that current
> > flow is possible on the IINSIDE of a diamagnetic
> > material.
>
> For a static e field, of course, that would depend on the conductivity of
> the material. Barium being a metal would be a better conductor than, say,
> porcelain, another diamagnetic material. I doubt you would measure current
> flow across an electric field thru porcelain, unless the field were time
> varying.

I am not knoweledgable about those things but it does bother
me that it is accepted that the current on the antenna flows
up and then retraces its path on the way down.
For myself I do not understand why the flow is not down the
center within the underside of the so called surface skin.
For instance, if we had a half wave length surface then
the radiation would or should be equal to one full wave
length radiator. When I place a radiator inside a Gaussian
field it has to be near or at a full wave length to be resonant
and in equilibrium where the surface is what contains the
inductance and capacitance which are for the extremities of
movement for a parallel circuit and the return route must
be resistive only.
If I place one or more random length radiators of approx one wave
length with varying heights along its length into a antenna
program with an optimiser where it represents a gaussian
field,i.e. in equilibrium, the result will always be a non
planar array where the majority of elements are resonant
and at different angles and where the chosen fed element
drives all elements as one element by virtue of the array
being in equilibrium.Thus with varying heights the array
gets added gain but with a single feed point
If a half wave antenna is inserted initially that

would reflect the notion that the current travel was
2 X radiator length and thus the
array should consist of 1/2 wave radiators, which doesn't
compute!I.E resonant but not in equilibrium.
To me, this suggests that the return path is
down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
states that it is possible for current flow down the
center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
in a barium cloud.
From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?
Art

4038. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 00:55:48 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <01508cbe-81d2-4670-8a77-d39ad458fbcb@v32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30705

On Dec 24, 8:15 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > Roger wrote:
>
> >> Thanks for the example of P = V(t) * I(t).
>
> >> I think the example illustrates why the instantaneous power equation P
> >> = V * I that Keith was referencing is not appropriate at all points on
> >> the line. If I understood Keith correctly, he would have calculated
> >> 200 watts input for your example (100 volts at 2 amps).
>
> > Huh? I calculated 160 watts using P = V(t) * I(t). Why do you think
> > Keith would have calculated 200 from the same equation? I have no doubt
> > that his math skills exceed mine, and I used nothing more than complex
> > arithmetic and high school trig.
>
> Why is it the same equation? I understand your P = V(t) * I(t) to be V
> and I as functions of time, but Keith to be using what ever he reads
> from his voltmeter and ammeter.

My apologies for being not being completely clear.

My voltmeter is always one that is appropriate for the situation.
A d'Arsonval movement would work at sufficiently low frequencies
but for the ones under discussion an oscilloscope would probably
be more appropriate. It would be a voltmeter that would be able
to measure the actual voltage at a point on the line at a particular
time. I.e. V(x,t)

Again, apologies.

...Keith

4039. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 01:09:20 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9f096a13-3c2d-4051-a1a0-9ea0f133846d@v32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30706

On Dec 24, 2:38 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > And for a challenging use case, please consider two
> > circuits connected together. The circuits are in black
> > boxes so you do not know their details, but the voltage
> > on the connection between the circuits is measured as
> > 10 V RMS at 4 MHz. The current is measured as 0.
>
> > How much energy is being transferred between the
> > circuits?
>
> Inside each black box is a 50 ohm signal generator equipped
> with a circulator and a 50 ohm load resistor. The signal
> generators are outputting identical 10 V RMS phase-locked
> signals.
>
> Signal generator #1 "sees" the 50 ohm resistor in
> signal generator #2 as it's load and supplies 200
> milliamp, thus heating up the load resistor.
>
> Signal generator #2 "sees" the 50 ohm resistor in
> signal generator #1 as it's load and supplies 200
> milliamp, thus heating up the load resistor.
>
> The net voltage is measured as 10 V RMS at 4 MHz.
> The net current is measured as 0.
>
> How much energy is being transferred between the
> circuits?
>
> Install a one wavelength 50 ohm lossless transmission
> line between the two signal generators. Nothing changes
> but the standing waves become very visible and measurable.

An excellent example.

Allow me to provide an alternate analysis.

The current between the black boxes is 0.

From circuit analysis theory, any branch with a current
that is always zero can be cut without altering the
conditions anywhere in the rest of the circuit.

Cut the branches connecting the two black boxes.

No conditions change in either of the now two cicuits.

It is obvious that the power dissipated in circuilator 1 must be provided by signal generator 1 and the power dissipated in circulator 2 must be provided by signal generator 2.

...Keith

4040. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 01:15:30 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <50c9a7d0-f8f4-417b-b56a-86fedd9d4682@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30707

On Dec 24, 2:50 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > When does P(x,t) not equal V(x,t) * I(x,t)?
>
> Any time the angle between V(x,t) and I(x,t) is
> not 0 or 180 degrees. The correct equation is:
>
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t) * cos(A)
>

This is non-sensical. V(x,t) and I(x,t) are functions
representing the instanteous values of the voltage
and current with respect to place and time.

The expression you really mean is

Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(A)

You have to keep the time domain equations separate
from the phasor equations.

> If you write the above equation as:
>
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
>
> then you have implied the *dot product* of those
> terms.

No. I mean multiply the instantaneous value by
the instantaneous value, or more correctly,
the function representing the instantaneous
value of voltate by the function representing
the instantaneous value of current.

No vectors or phasors; just time domain functions.

...Keith

4041. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 01:35:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <51ff6d61-24d8-478e-ae25-bcf2d752fb7a@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30708

On Dec 25, 11:10 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >>> Except that V(x,t) and I(x,t) are not, in general, related by Z0.
> >> From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo & Whinnery, 2nd edition:
>
> >> V(x,t) = V*e^j(wt-kx) + V'*e^j(wt+kx)
>
> >> I(x,t) = [V*e^j(wt-kx) - V'*e^j(wt+kx)]/Z0
> > You are quite unfair to Ramo & Whnnery when you quote them
> > out of context. It makes them look like they do not have a
> > clue.
>
> It's not out of context. Those are their equations for
> standing wave voltage and standing wave current. It is
> net voltage and net current because each equation is
> the sum of two component values.

Apologies to Ramo, Whinery and Cecil. I mis-read the
quoted equations.

...Keith

4042. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 03:12:45 UTC
From: Tom Donaly <dtdonaly@sbcglobal.net>
Message-ID: <NKEcj.783$pA7.283@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30709

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 25, 11:10 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>>>> Except that V(x,t) and I(x,t) are not, in general, related by Z0.
>>>> From "Fields and Waves ..." by Ramo & Whinnery, 2nd edition:
>>>> V(x,t) = V*e^j(wt-kx) + V'*e^j(wt+kx)
>>>> I(x,t) = [V*e^j(wt-kx) - V'*e^j(wt+kx)]/Z0
>>> You are quite unfair to Ramo & Whnnery when you quote them
>>> out of context. It makes them look like they do not have a
>>> clue.
>> It's not out of context. Those are their equations for
>> standing wave voltage and standing wave current. It is
>> net voltage and net current because each equation is
>> the sum of two component values.
>
> Apologies to Ramo, Whinery and Cecil. I mis-read the
> quoted equations.
>
> ...Keith

That's o.k., Cecil doesn't really understand them. If he did,
he wouldn't need to parrot them out of a book.
73,
Tom Donaly, KA6RUH

4043. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 03:45:38 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47731fe3$0$11054$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30710

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...

" To me, this suggests that the return path is
down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
states that it is possible for current flow down the
center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
in a barium cloud.
From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?"

At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens as a result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up to oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor with a net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the generator that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field from the AC current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed there is current flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a weak current but it is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic field. I think the situation you are speaking to is having additional currents through the center that are additive (or subtractive) to the foucault currents. With proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a magnetic material of very high permeability), it may be possible to maximize the foucault currents themselves to nearly cancel the applied magnetic field (from the current in the generator). I believe it would be truely a pioneering effort to have center currents above and beyond this value, or cancelled, or even reversed. I would never say that it was impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a material engineered and manufactured by man to increase its permeability several times and which has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth several times, thus allowing for maximum foucault currents even at low frequencies. Could this occur with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not say no. I am not sure if it has ever been tried. Could the complete mitigation of skin effect increase the velocity factor close to c in a vacuum? Maybe. What if you could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets into the things you are thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well outside the normal scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the 'what ifs' and that sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely extends the applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..

4044. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 04:19:41 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <xJFcj.967$Sa1.55@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 30711

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> Sunrise and sunset are simply names we've given to that which you've
>> described.
>
> Those words were coined when the human race believed
> that the sun actually traveled across the sky each
> day. The sun "rising" means the sun is moving but
> that is just an illusion.

The terms are used by meteorologists and scientists as well as laymen. Yet I know of no one who believes the Sun is moving across the sky. My logging program tells me both Sunset and Sunrise times for distant locations. It references no illusion. It simply uses those terms. What do you call the period when the Sun first becomes visible each day? What do you call the period at the end of each day, when the Sun ceases to be seen? Do you actually refer to the illusion of Sunrise or the illusion of Sunset?

> You seem to believe that illusions don't exist in
> reality.

On the contrary, Cecil. I've often seen own attempts at being an illusionist. You have told a number of folks about your being a 300,000 foot tall alien.

> That very belief is an illusion.

...except I've not expressed such a belief.

Dave K8MN

4045. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:16:15 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <9a799be8-08e5-492c-b06e-2e0eb4b887b5@v32g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30712

On 26 Dec, 19:45, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>
> " To me, this suggests that the return path is
> down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
> states that it is possible for current flow down the
> center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
> in a barium cloud.
> From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
> surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
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> At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round
> diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens as a
> result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up to
> oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The
> result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor with a
> net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the
> conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the generator
> that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field from the AC
> current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed there is current
> flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a weak current but it
> is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic field. I think the
> situation you are speaking to is having additional currents through the
> center that are additive (or subtractive) to the foucault currents. With
> proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a magnetic material of very
> high permeability), it may be possible to maximize the foucault currents
> themselves to nearly cancel the applied magnetic field (from the current in
> the generator). I believe it would be truely a pioneering effort to have
> center currents above and beyond this value, or cancelled, or even reversed.
> I would never say that it was impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a
> material engineered and manufactured by man to increase its permeability
> several times and which has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth
> several times, thus allowing for maximum foucault currents even at low
> frequencies. Could this occur with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not
> say no. I am not sure if it has ever been tried. Could the complete
> mitigation of skin effect increase the velocity factor close to c in a
> vacuum? Maybe. What if you could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets
> into the things you are thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well
> outside the normal scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the

> 'what ifs' and that sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely
> extends the applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..

Thanks for the detailed response. A lot of new stuff
there for me to follow up on,a new word too.
The bottom line is how can one prove which path the
current takes when it reaches the top of an antenna?
Art

4046. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:17:02 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4773354d$0$11092$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30713

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fkuo6m$q2p$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>s wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> i think it runs at 27Mhz. there is a little can on the underside which
>> has 27.045 on it.
>>
>> the current antenna laid on the pcb is shaped thus
>> http://www.geocities.com/ymailus/pcb.JPG
>>
>> thx
>
> Some of the "more to it" is that at 27Mhz, you are not going to add on
> anything I can think of which will improve distance--all I see is that you
> will detune circuit and antenna and degrade performance. (at least, in a
> usable way)
>
> At 900Mhz and above, a complete antenna can consist of a "bread tie" and
> performance can be improved.
>
> Let's see if any others have some thoughts ...

In the 11m band the antenna can be extended simply by touching the antenna. This is because the human body is basically a saline conductive material and the size of the human body approaches 1/4 wave for these frequencies (that is why RF safety only allows 200 watts max at these frequencies). It might be worth a try to extend the antenna by using conductive material onto the surface of the mouse so it is possible for the user to touch the antenna input connection. This could improve the gain of both transmission and reception, that is, if it is actually in the HF 27MHz range

4047. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:33:19 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47733920$0$11027$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30714

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:47731fe3$0$11054$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> "art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>
> " To me, this suggests that the return path is
> down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
> states that it is possible for current flow down the
> center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
> in a barium cloud.
> From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
> surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
> must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
> So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
> the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?"
>
> At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round
> diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens as
> a result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up to
> oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The
> result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor with
> a net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the
> conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the
> generator that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field
> from the AC current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed
> there is current flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a
> weak current but it is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic
> field. I think the situation you are speaking to is having additional
> currents through the center that are additive (or subtractive) to the
> foucault currents. With proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a
> magnetic material of very high permeability), it may be possible to
> maximize the foucault currents themselves to nearly cancel the applied
> magnetic field (from the current in the generator). I believe it would be
> truely a pioneering effort to have center currents above and beyond this
> value, or cancelled, or even reversed. I would never say that it was
> impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a material engineered and
> manufactured by man to increase its permeability several times and which
> has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth several times, thus allowing
> for maximum foucault currents even at low frequencies. Could this occur
> with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not say no. I am not sure if
> it has ever been tried. Could the complete mitigation of skin effect
> increase the velocity factor close to c in a vacuum? Maybe. What if you
> could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets into the things you are

> thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well outside the normal
> scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the 'what ifs' and that
> sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely extends the
> applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..

Have you considered the following possibility: A strip of mu-metal clad on both side to copper say 1 inch wide. Solder your connection from the transceiver directly to the outer claddings of mu metal in phase. Then solder a suitable capacitor or inductor to the inner copper diagmagnetic conductor. Apply 2X power to the reactance connected to the inner copper. Now you have an antenna with minimal skin effect. Increase the power throught copper to 3X; now you have net current flow thru the center diagmagnetic conductor. Maybe.

4048. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:36:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8RGcj.27275$4V6.26754@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30715

Keith Dysart wrote:
> It is obvious that the power dissipated in circuilator
> 1 must be provided by signal generator 1 and the power
> dissipated in circulator 2 must be provided by signal
> generator 2.

Nope, that's not obvious at all. Make the signal generators
the same phase locked frequency with slightly different
modulation. The modulation for signal generator #1 will
appear across the load resistor in signal generator #2 and
vice versa.

A schematic shows exactly what is happening. There is no
path from SGCL1 to R1. There is no path from SGCL2 to R2.

```
SGCL1---1---2------2---1---SGCL2
\ / \ /
3 3
| |
R1 R2
```

There is nothing in the circuit to cause any reflections.
So the power dissipated in R2 comes from SGCL1 and the
power in R1 comes from SGCL2.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4049. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:39:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nUGcj.27276$4V6.3021@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30716

Keith Dysart wrote:
> The expression you really mean is
>
> Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(A)

Yep, that's what I meant.

> No. I mean multiply the instantaneous value by
> the instantaneous value, ...

It is not clear to me what physical meaning, if any,
can be attached to such a product.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4050. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:42:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KWGcj.27277$4V6.3056@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30717

Tom Donaly wrote:
> That's o.k., Cecil doesn't really understand them. If he did,
> he wouldn't need to parrot them out of a book.

When I don't parrot them out of a book, Tom, you accuse
me of making them up. You cannot be satisfied.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4051. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:45:17 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <NZGcj.27278$4V6.17333@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30718

Dave Heil wrote:
> The terms are used by meteorologists and scientists as well as laymen.
> Yet I know of no one who believes the Sun is moving across the sky.

But lots of people believed the sun was moving across the
sky when the term "sun rising" was coined. The rising of
the sun was and is an illusion. The sun does not rise -
it just sits there in space.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4052. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:49:59 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <68f6n3lp3vedm5r0me4iul2ii1h6pu0dob@4ax.com>
Source record: 30719
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4053. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:52:12 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkveif$4eh$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30720

AI4QJ wrote:

>> ...
> In the 11m band the antenna can be extended simply by touching the antenna.
> This is because the human body is basically a saline conductive material and
> the size of the human body approaches 1/4 wave for these frequencies (that
> is why RF safety only allows 200 watts max at these frequencies). It might
> be worth a try to extend the antenna by using conductive material onto the
> surface of the mouse so it is possible for the user to touch the antenna
> input connection. This could improve the gain of both transmission and
> reception, that is, if it is actually in the HF 27MHz range
>
>

If loading of the "final" doesn't cause significant detuning and results
in worse performance ...

Regards,
JS

4054. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 05:59:41 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n6fqgpf8of5a7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30721

Roger wrote:
> . . .

> This does raise the question of the description of the traveling wave
> used in an earlier posting.
>
> The example was the open ended 1/2 wavelength transmission line, Zo = 50
> ohms, with 1v p-p applied at the source end. The term wt is the phase
> reference. At the center of the line, (using the source end as a
> reference), you gave vr(t) =-.05*sin(wt-90 deg.) and ir(t) =
> 0.01*sin(wt-90 deg.)
>
> By using the time (wt-90), I think you mean that the peak occurs 90
> degrees behind the leading edge.

The leading edge and peak of what? The function sin(wt -90) looks exactly like the function sin(wt) except that it's delayed 90 degrees in phase. So the forward voltage wave is delayed by 90 degrees relative to the source voltage. This is due to the propagation time down 90 electrical degrees of transmission line.

> This posting was certainly correct if we consider only the first
> reflected wave. However, I think we should consider that TWO reflected
> waves may exist on the line under final stable conditions. This might
> happen because the leading edge of the reflected wave will not reach the
> source until the entire second half of the initial exciting wave has
> been delivered. Thus we have a full wave delivered to the 1/2
> wavelength line before the source ever "knows" that the transmission
> line is not infinitely long. We need to consider the entire wave period
> from (wt-0) to (wt-360.
>
> If these things occur, then at the center of the line, final stable
> vr(t) and ir(t) are composed of two parts, vr(wt-90) and vr(wt-270) and
> corresponding ir(wt-90) and ir(wt-270). We should be describing vr(t)
> as vrt(t) where vrt is the summed voltage of the two reflected waves.

Sorry, it's much worse than this.

Unless you have a perfect termination at the source or the load, there will be an *infinite number*, not just one or two, sets of forward and reflected waves beginning from the time the source is first turned on. You can try to keep track of them separately if you want, but you'll have an infinite number to deal with. After the first reflected wave reaches the source, its reflection becomes a new forward wave and it adds to the already present forward and reflected waves. The general approach to dealing with the infinity of following waves is to note that

exactly the same fraction of the new forward wave will be reflected as of the first forward wave. So the second set of forward and reflected waves have exactly the same relationship as the first set. This is true of each set in turn. Superposition holds, so we can sum the forward and reverse waves into any number of groups we want and solve problems separately for each group. Commonly, all the forward waves are added together into a total forward wave, and the reverse waves into a total reverse wave. These total waves have exactly the same relationship to each other that the first forward and reflected waves did -- the only result of all the reflections which followed the first is that the magnitude and phase of the total forward and total reverse waves are different from the first pair. But they've been changed by exactly the same factor.

It's not terribly difficult to do a fundamental analysis of what happens at each reflection, then sum the infinite series to get the total forward and total reverse waves. When you do, you'll get the values used in transmission line equations. I've gone through this exercise a number of times, and I recommend it to anyone wanting a deeper understanding of wave phenomena. Again, the results using this analysis method are identical to a direct steady state solution assuming that all reflections have already occurred.

The infinite number of waves could, of course, be combined into two or more sets instead of just one, with analysis done on each. If done correctly, you should get exactly the same result but with considerably more work.

I do want to add one caution, however. The analysis of a line from startup and including all reflections doesn't work well in some theoretical but physically unrealizable cases. One such case happens to be the one recently under discussion, where a line has a zero loss termination at both ends (in that case, a perfect voltage source at one end and an open circuit at the other. In those situations, infinite currents or voltages occur during runup, and the re-reflections continue to occur forever, so convergence is never reached. Other approaches are more productive to solving that class of theoretical circuits.

> . . .

> which is the total power (rate of energy delivery) contained in the
> standing wave at the points 45 degrees each side of center. If we want
> to find the total energy contained in the standing wave, we would
> integrate over the entire time period of 180 degrees.
>
> So think I.

I haven't gone through your analysis, because it doesn't look like you're including the infinity of forward and reverse waves into your two.

> . . .

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4055. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 06:17:10 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47734366$0$11026$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30722

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fkveif$4eh$1@registered.motzarella.org...
> AI4QJ wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> In the 11m band the antenna can be extended simply by touching the
>> antenna. This is because the human body is basically a saline conductive
>> material and the size of the human body approaches 1/4 wave for these
>> frequencies (that is why RF safety only allows 200 watts max at these
>> frequencies). It might be worth a try to extend the antenna by using
>> conductive material onto the surface of the mouse so it is possible for
>> the user to touch the antenna input connection. This could improve the
>> gain of both transmission and reception, that is, if it is actually in
>> the HF 27MHz range
>
> If loading of the "final" doesn't cause significant detuning and results
> in worse performance ...

Maybe. Maybe not. Seems like it's worth a try other than connecting an 11m
whip to the mouse, 10-4?

4056. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 06:32:55 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fkvguq$4eh$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30723

AI4QJ wrote:
[...]

I'd say, get a longer usb cable and a hub, or else a 900+ Mhz mouse ...

Regards,
JS

4057. Re: Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 06:41:43 UTC
From: Tehrasha Darkon <darkon@netins.net>
Message-ID: <pan.2007.12.27.06.41.45@netins.net>
Source record: 30724

On Mon, 24 Dec 2007 11:36:52 -0500, J. Mc Laughlin wrote:

> Dear Antenna Group: Here is an antenna question. December 24, 2007
>
> On the cover of the Winter 2007 QCWA Journal one may see three pictures
> of antennas used by Collins Radio. Two of the pictures feature a
> circular array of six curtain antennas. In other words, the array is
> expected to effect six beams - one every 60 degrees.

Is it something like this?

http://www.kk5im.com/hamimages/bboard.jpg

4058. SPICE GIRLS WAITING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 07:01:36 UTC
From: "amuthayy@gmail.com" <amuthayy@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <2dcb9042-44b3-47dc-b690-0ed9c7aec486@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30725

SEXY GIRLS WITH BEAUTIFUL TREAT COME AND JOIN WITH US http://rexmier.blogspot.com/

4059. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 10:32:39 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <86079fea-5f3d-4b68-8054-7c5d291032ba@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30726

On Dec 27, 12:36 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > It is obvious that the power dissipated in circuilator
> > 1 must be provided by signal generator 1 and the power
> > dissipated in circulator 2 must be provided by signal
> > generator 2.
>
> Nope, that's not obvious at all. Make the signal generators
> the same phase locked frequency with slightly different
> modulation. The modulation for signal generator #1 will
> appear across the load resistor in signal generator #2 and
> vice versa.
>
> A schematic shows exactly what is happening. There is no
> path from SGCL1 to R1. There is no path from SGCL2 to R2.
>
> SGCL1---1---2------2---1---SGCL2
>   \ /   \ /
>   3   3
> | |
>   R1   R2
>
> There is nothing in the circuit to cause any reflections.
> So the power dissipated in R2 comes from SGCL1 and the
> power in R1 comes from SGCL2.

Can not happen after cutting the branches.

And since cutting branches with zero current does not
alter the circuit conditions, it is not happening
before cutting the branches.

Or are you disuputing the validity of cutting branches
with zero current?

...Keith

4060. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 10:49:23 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <05adf663-75da-4641-a68c-bb5bf32808c3@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30727

On Dec 27, 12:39 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > The expression you really mean is
>
> > Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(A)
>
> Yep, that's what I meant.
>
> > No. I mean multiply the instantaneous value by
> > the instantaneous value, ...
>
> It is not clear to me what physical meaning, if any,
> can be attached to such a product.

When V(t) is the function describing the instaneous
voltage and I(t) is the function describing instaneous
current then

P(t) = V(t) * I(t)

is the function describing the instantenous power,
that is, the rate at which energy is being transferred
at any particular instant.

You can then integrate P(t) over the time of interest,
call it the interval from t0 to t1, divide by (t1-t0)
and obtain the average power for that interval. For
periodic functions, one period is an appropriate
interval to integrate over.

If you substitute
V(t) = Vpeak sin(wt)
I(t) = Ipeak sin(wt+alpha)
compute P(t), integrate and divide, you will obtain
Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(alpha)
which is how that convenient expression is derived.

It is worth doing to convince yourself. Then examine
P(t) to understand how the instaneous energy transfer
varies with time.

Even for a line without reflections, it is valuable
to understand that the energy flow is not continuous
but varies with a period of twice the frequency of
the voltage or current sinusoid.

...Keith

4061. downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 11:53:49 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-E71A7E.06534427122007@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 30728

hi

I've been using a dipole antenna about 30ft each side connected to a sgc tuner with about 5ft of ladderline . this is mounted on my roof's elevator shack.

recently the elevator gear was upgrated to modern stuff and i've suffered with s9 steady but intermittant (sounds like noise level /background noise) 3min on 3min off like noise from 1-30mhz ever since it's mostly strongest from 1-7mhz and heavest on 80m

SO my building wo'nt let me get to crazy antenna wise but my question is

is there a type of antenna i could put up such that it would be very def below the antenna or something i could do that would accomplish this effect? and mitigate the interference perhaps??

would say a regular 3 element beam reduce the noise or just perhaps 'amplify' it how about a verticle w/ few radials? or something i am overlooking

my last choice and what i'd guess building wouldn't approve would be to put 2 receive only stearing verticles away from the elevator room not sure if that'd work technically but the other parts of the roof are off limits to me so i'd be a VERY hard sell but i wonder if that'd help or just ultimately be too noisy as verticles sometimes are

i don't have any other mounting locations nor any luck w/the elevator company

just looking for some suggestings

thanks all

happy holidays

4062. Re: another stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 11:55:32 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-61CE56.06553227122007@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 30729

In article <ItSdnWM6B9Gv1fDanZ2dnUVZ_g6dnZ2d@comcast.com>,
"Howard W3CQH" <hsgorden@comcast.net> wrote:

> Here is another stealth idea.
>
> My roof is approx 25ft off the gnd, so I was able to run a LOOOOOOOOONG wire
> from inside of the attic out a window vent, up to the roof and thru a series
> of TV type screw in standoffs, starting at the peak, up and down the short
> sides of the roof, along the long sides just above the gutters, and back
> into the attic. Then around the attic a couple of times. My roof is
> approximately 30 x 90 feet so all of this is approximately 540 ft long. I
> also use a auto tuner and a cable isolator (5 or so turns of the feed coax
> at the base of the tuner), and this works, not the best, but 80m - 2m. I
> also can switch the configuration from a long loop to a long wire.
>
> 73's

did you say you use that on 2 meters?? WOW

4063. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 12:15:39 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <d54fbf0e-520d-48a5-b081-82c7a4d37da0@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30730

Well, that is a tough situation...

On the antenna my first thought is a two element horizontal quad beam pointed straight up.... The reflector will tend to shield the driven from noise emanating from below... BUT, the noise being in the near field all bets are off and you will just have to try...
You might also try a phasing noise reducer, like the MFJ 1025, etc...
Again, the noise being all around you may be impossible to reduce, but then maybe not... Only a trial will tell...

You didn't mention the rig... Perhaps some DSP will help with reducing noise... Also going to narrow modes like CW <gasp, who does that ancient mode?> and PSK with narrow CRYSTAL filters will help...

In the end, you will likely have to team up with kindred souls and establsih a remote radio station operated the internet as your solution...

denny / k8do

4064. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 14:26:22 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <iCOcj.792$pA7.527@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30731

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> if(t) + ir(t) = i(t) = 0.02 * cos(wt - 180) * sin(45) = 0.01414 *
> cos(wt - 180)

Roy, since you seem to know how to calculate the amplitude
and phase of the total current, please do that for different
points along the line and then explain how that constant
phase current can be used to measure the delay through
a 75m bugcatcher loading coil.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4065. Re: Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 14:31:00 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <vrSdnbb5Nb-9Ku7anZ2dnUVZ_gKdnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 30732

Dear Tehrasha Darkon and Group:

Yes! An additional curtain antenna is seen off to the right of the picture, which somewhat confuses. Additionally, the butterfly is not easy to see on the nearest antenna. Thank you for finding the picture.

Now, if the actual antenna people who have been on this group have not been driven off of the group by the theological ramblings about whether angels exist and, if so, how many could fit on the head of a pin, please enlighten this old antenna person who had thought he had seen every practical antenna (including a good many that were not practical - see US patent 1,554,231). What is the function of the groups of seven + butterfly?

73, Mac N8TT

--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net

"Tehrasha Darkon" <darkon@netins.net> wrote in message
news:pan.2007.12.27.06.41.45@netins.net...
> On Mon, 24 Dec 2007 11:36:52 -0500, J. Mc Laughlin wrote:
>
>> Dear Antenna Group: Here is an antenna question. December 24, 2007
>>
>> On the cover of the Winter 2007 QCWA Journal one may see three pictures
>> of antennas used by Collins Radio. Two of the pictures feature a
>> circular array of six curtain antennas. In other words, the array is
>> expected to effect six beams - one every 60 degrees.
>
> Is it something like this?
>
> http://www.kk5im.com/hamimages/bboard.jpg
>

4066. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 14:38:13 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <pNOcj.1054$7d1.646@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30733

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> The terms are used by meteorologists and scientists as well as laymen.
>> Yet I know of no one who believes the Sun is moving across the sky.
>> My logging program tells me both Sunset and Sunrise times for distant
>> locations. It references no illusion. It simply uses those terms.
>> What do you call the period when the Sun first becomes visible each day?
>> What do you call the period at the end of each day, when the Sun ceases
>> to be seen? Do you actually refer to the illusion of Sunrise or the
>> illusion of Sunset?

> But lots of people believed the sun was moving across the
> sky when the term "sun rising" was coined. The rising of
> the sun was and is an illusion. The sun does not rise -
> it just sits there in space.

Though I realize you might have been around at the time the terms were first used, it is evident that nearly all still use those terms today--even those in the scientific community. You keep writing, over and over, that the Sun just sits there in space. We both know that isn't actually correct either. The Sun rotates and is moving through space quite rapidly. I've asked a number of times how you refer to the phenomena of what most of us call "Sunrise" and "Sunset." There must be a reason that you don't respond to that.

You choose to spend much of your time here tap dancing and engaging in Vaudevillian banter.

Dave K8MN

4067. Re: Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 14:47:03 UTC
From: Yuri Blanarovich <K3BU@optonline.net>
Message-ID: <MVOcj.3$_a5.1@newsfe12.lga>
Source record: 30734

"J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
news:vrSdnbb5Nb-9Ku7anZ2dnUVZ_gKdnZ2d@bright.net...
> Dear Tehrasha Darkon and Group:
>
> Yes! An additional curtain antenna is seen off to the right of the
> picture, which somewhat confuses. Additionally, the butterfly is not easy
> to see on the nearest antenna. Thank you for finding the picture.
>
> Now, if the actual antenna people who have been on this group have not
> been driven off of the group by the theological ramblings about whether
> angels exist and, if so, how many could fit on the head of a pin, please
> enlighten this old antenna person who had thought he had seen every
> practical antenna (including a good many that were not practical - see US
> patent 1,554,231). What is the function of the groups of seven +
> butterfly?
>
> 73, Mac N8TT
>
> --
> J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
> Home: JCM@power-net.net

Hi Mac,

I have not build those monsters but examining the picture, what it looks
like:
The six towers in circle seem to be support for the reflection screens, with
wires stretched between them from top to bottom.
In the middle of each section and on the front of the screens is the tower
with sets of two broadband arrays, which should allow some vertical beam
steering, like a stack of two antennas. So six direction and some vertical
beam steering with great F/B thanks to reflector screens.
On the right there seems to be the classic curtain array with reflectors.

Most of the guys on this group know everything about antennas, lossless
lines, just don't have much in their backyards. :-)

4068. Re: Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 15:23:58 UTC
From: "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net>
Message-ID: <zeidncCpoLQXXu7anZ2dnUVZ_rOqnZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 30735

Dear Yuri:

Indeed. See my original posting for a discussion of a circular, curtain array.

Your idea of some vertical beam steering is interesting. That would require adding or subtracting phase to one of the two sections. The picture seems not to show means to perform this bifurcation. The middle doublet has a parallel transmission line going from its middle both upward and downward. Of course, a switching means could be hidden by the mast.

What continues to puzzle me is the use of the two groups of seven doublets that seem to be connected by a mesh butterfly. It may well be that those groups of seven serve the same function as conventional, fat-dipoles in front of a reflector screen.

Unfortunately, my dedicated computer used for modeling died. It had an Intel board that had been stuffed with defective capacitors and only lasted four years. Its replacement (P4 3.2 GHz + 3 GB of memory) has yet to be brought up to speed (something is holding down its performance) - waiting for son's help. In short, I have yet to model the group of seven + butterfly.

Thanks, 73 Mac N8TT
--
J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
Home: JCM@power-net.net
"Yuri Blanarovich" <K3BU@optonline.net> wrote in message
news:MVOcj.3$_a5.1@newsfe12.lga...
>
> "J. Mc Laughlin" <jcm@power-net.net> wrote in message
> news:vrSdnbb5Nb-9Ku7anZ2dnUVZ_gKdnZ2d@bright.net...
>> Dear Tehrasha Darkon and Group:
>>
>> Yes! An additional curtain antenna is seen off to the right of the
>> picture, which somewhat confuses. Additionally, the butterfly is not
>> easy to see on the nearest antenna. Thank you for finding the picture.
>>
>> Now, if the actual antenna people who have been on this group have not
>> been driven off of the group by the theological ramblings about whether
>> angels exist and, if so, how many could fit on the head of a pin, please
>> enlighten this old antenna person who had thought he had seen every
>> practical antenna (including a good many that were not practical - see US
>> patent 1,554,231). What is the function of the groups of seven +
>> butterfly?
>>

>> 73, Mac N8TT
>>
>> --
>> J. McLaughlin; Michigan, USA
>> Home: JCM@power-net.net
>
> Hi Mac,
>
> I have not build those monsters but examining the picture, what it looks
> like:
> The six towers in circle seem to be support for the reflection screens,
> with wires stretched between them from top to bottom.
> In the middle of each section and on the front of the screens is the tower
> with sets of two broadband arrays, which should allow some vertical beam
> steering, like a stack of two antennas. So six direction and some vertical
> beam steering with great F/B thanks to reflector screens.
> On the right there seems to be the classic curtain array with reflectors.
>
> Most of the guys on this group know everything about antennas, lossless
> lines, just don't have much in their backyards. :-)
>
>

4069. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 15:42:57 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5KPcj.1158$El5.403@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30736

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> A schematic shows exactly what is happening. There is no
>> path from SGCL1 to R1. There is no path from SGCL2 to R2.
>>
>> SGCL1---1---2------2---1---SGCL2
>> \ / \ /
>> 3 3
>> | |
>> R1 R2
>>
>> There is nothing in the circuit to cause any reflections.
>> So the power dissipated in R2 comes from SGCL1 and the
>> power in R1 comes from SGCL2.
>
> Can not happen after cutting the branches.

The inclusion of circulators in the example
ensures that it is a distributed network example.
Cutting the branches is not a valid action in
distributed network examples because technically
it is a zero current "point" and not a zero current
"branch", i.e. the current is not zero throughout
the entire branch. See below.

Sorry, the lumped circuit model is known to fail for
distributed network problems. That's probably why
the distributed network model still survives today
but has been discarded and forgotten by many in the
rather strange rush to use a shortcut method at all costs.

> Or are you disuputing the validity of cutting branches
> with zero current?

Of course, it is obviously invalid in distributed
network problems. We can add 1/2WL of lossless
transmission line to the example to see why it is
invalid.
1/2WL 50 ohm
SGCL1---1---2--+--lossless line--+--2---1---SGCL2
\ / \ /
3 3
| |
R1 R2

Your zero current "branch" is now 1/2WL long and in
the center of that zero current "branch", the current
is at a maximum value of 0.4 amps for 50 ohm signal
generator voltages of 10 volts as in your original example.

How can the current in the middle of the line be 0.4 amps
when the current at both points '+' is zero? Does that
0.4 amps survive a cut at point '+'?

There are no reflections anywhere in the system. Since
the voltages are equal for the signal generators, we
can only conclude that 0.2 amps of traveling wave current
is flowing from SGCL1 to R2 and that 0.2 amps of traveling
wave current is flowing from SGCL2 to R1. The two current
nodes at the '+' points do NOT indicate that zero current
is flowing in the 1/2WL line. They only indicate that the
two traveling wave currents are equal in amplitude and
opposite in phase at the '+' points. Any cut that disrupts
the flow of those traveling wave currents is invalid.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4070. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 15:53:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aUPcj.85302$YL5.38521@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30737

Keith Dysart wrote:
> It is worth doing to convince yourself. Then examine
> P(t) to understand how the instaneous energy transfer
> varies with time.

Oh, I know how to integrate P(t). But I don't
comprehend the utility of the following:

The instantaneous value of voltage is 10 volts.
The instantaneous value of current is 1 amp.
The voltage and current are in phase.

The instantaneous power is 10 joules per 0 sec?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4071. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 16:07:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <S4Qcj.85303$YL5.53584@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30738

Dave Heil wrote:
> You keep writing, over
> and over, that the Sun just sits there in space. We both know that
> isn't actually correct either. The Sun rotates and is moving through
> space quite rapidly.

Of course, the sun's rotation and movement through
space have nothing to do with the sun rising, traveling
across the sky, and then setting.

> I've asked a number of times how you refer to the
> phenomena of what most of us call "Sunrise" and "Sunset."

I have responded four or five times now. If you are
too dense to get it this time, I will probably not reply
again. The sun does NOT "rise", does NOT travel across
the sky, and does NOT "set".
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4072. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 16:57:55 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <UpadnVbe0c0ORO7anZ2dnUVZ_vCknZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30739

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> . . .
>
>> This does raise the question of the description of the traveling wave
>> used in an earlier posting.
>>
>> The example was the open ended 1/2 wavelength transmission line, Zo = 50
>> ohms, with 1v p-p applied at the source end. The term wt is the phase
>> reference. At the center of the line, (using the source end as a
>> reference), you gave vr(t) =-.05*sin(wt-90 deg.) and ir(t) =
>> 0.01*sin(wt-90 deg.)
>>
>> By using the time (wt-90), I think you mean that the peak occurs 90
>> degrees behind the leading edge.
>
> The leading edge and peak of what? The function sin(wt -90) looks
> exactly like the function sin(wt) except that it's delayed 90 degrees in
> phase. So the forward voltage wave is delayed by 90 degrees relative to
> the source voltage. This is due to the propagation time down 90
> electrical degrees of transmission line.

I think we are in sync here, but something is missing. When I think of a traveling sine wave, it must have a beginning as a point of beginning discussion. I pick a point which is the zero voltage point between wave halves. It follows that the maximum voltage point will be 90 degrees later. I think you are doing the same thing, but maybe not.

Next I imagine the whole wave moving down the transmission line as an intact physical object, with the peak always 90 degrees behind the leading edge. In our example 1/2 wave line, the leading edge would reach the open end 180 degrees in time after entering the example. We can see then, that the current peak will be at the center of the transmission line when the leading edge reaches the end.

>
>> This posting was certainly correct if we consider only the first
>> reflected wave. However, I think we should consider that TWO reflected
>> waves may exist on the line under final stable conditions. This might
>> happen because the leading edge of the reflected wave will not reach the
>> source until the entire second half of the initial exciting wave has
>> been delivered. Thus we have a full wave delivered to the 1/2
>> wavelength line before the source ever "knows" that the transmission
>> line is not infinitely long. We need to consider the entire wave period
>> from (wt-0) to (wt-360.

>>
>> If these things occur, then at the center of the line, final stable
>> vr(t) and ir(t) are composed of two parts, vr(wt-90) and vr(wt-270) and
>> corresponding ir(wt-90) and ir(wt-270). We should be describing vr(t)
>> as vrt(t) where vrt is the summed voltage of the two reflected waves.
>
> Sorry, it's much worse than this.
>
> Unless you have a perfect termination at the source or the load, there
> will be an *infinite number*, not just one or two, sets of forward and
> reflected waves beginning from the time the source is first turned on.
> You can try to keep track of them separately if you want, but you'll
> have an infinite number to deal with. After the first reflected wave
> reaches the source, its reflection becomes a new forward wave and it
> adds to the already present forward and reflected waves. The general
> approach to dealing with the infinity of following waves is to note that
> exactly the same fraction of the new forward wave will be reflected as
> of the first forward wave. So the second set of forward and reflected
> waves have exactly the same relationship as the first set. This is true
> of each set in turn. Superposition holds, so we can sum the forward and
> reverse waves into any number of groups we want and solve problems
> separately for each group. Commonly, all the forward waves are added
> together into a total forward wave, and the reverse waves into a total
> reverse wave. These total waves have exactly the same relationship to
> each other that the first forward and reflected waves did -- the only
> result of all the reflections which followed the first is that the
> magnitude and phase of the total forward and total reverse waves are
> different from the first pair. But they've been changed by exactly the
> same factor.
>
> It's not terribly difficult to do a fundamental analysis of what happens
> at each reflection, then sum the infinite series to get the total
> forward and total reverse waves. When you do, you'll get the values used
> in transmission line equations. I've gone through this exercise a number
> of times, and I recommend it to anyone wanting a deeper understanding of
> wave phenomena. Again, the results using this analysis method are
> identical to a direct steady state solution assuming that all
> reflections have already occurred.
>
> The infinite number of waves could, of course, be combined into two or
> more sets instead of just one, with analysis done on each. If done
> correctly, you should get exactly the same result but with considerably
> more work.
>
> I do want to add one caution, however. The analysis of a line from
> startup and including all reflections doesn't work well in some
> theoretical but physically unrealizable cases. One such case happens to
> be the one recently under discussion, where a line has a zero loss
> termination at both ends (in that case, a perfect voltage source at one
> end and an open circuit at the other. In those situations, infinite

> currents or voltages occur during runup, and the re-reflections continue
> to occur forever, so convergence is never reached. Other approaches are
> more productive to solving that class of theoretical circuits.
>
Again, we seem to be in complete agreement except for the statement "In
those situations, infinite currents or voltages occur during runup".
For many years I thought that "initial current into a transmission line
at startup" would be very high, limited only by the inductive
characteristics of the line. With this understanding, I thought that
voltage would lead current at runup. It was not until I saw the formula
Zo = 1/cC that I realized that a transmission line presents a true
resistive load at startup. Current and voltage are always in phase at
startup.

If we agree that voltage and current are always in phase in the
traveling wave, then we should find that in our example, the system
comes to complete stability after one whole wave (two half cycles) is
applied to the system.
>> . . .
>
>> which is the total power (rate of energy delivery) contained in the
>> standing wave at the points 45 degrees each side of center. If we want
>> to find the total energy contained in the standing wave, we would
>> integrate over the entire time period of 180 degrees.
>>
>> So think I.
>
> I haven't gone through your analysis, because it doesn't look like
> you're including the infinity of forward and reverse waves into your two.
>
>> . . .
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

73, Roger, W7WKB

4073. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 17:13:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <83Rcj.27305$4V6.5370@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30740

Roger wrote:
> If we agree that voltage and current are always in phase in the
> traveling wave, then we should find that in our example, the system
> comes to complete stability after one whole wave (two half cycles) is
> applied to the system.

Assume a constant power source and you will get the results
that Roy is talking about.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4074. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 17:54:00 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <SvGdncEsoqgle-7anZ2dnUVZ_hudnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30741

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> If we agree that voltage and current are always in phase in the
>> traveling wave, then we should find that in our example, the system
>> comes to complete stability after one whole wave (two half cycles) is
>> applied to the system.
>
> Assume a constant power source and you will get the results
> that Roy is talking about.
No, because you would find two waves of equal voltage and current
traveling in opposite directions, always arriving at exactly out of
phase, at the source.

Now the question here is "Do the waves bounce off one another?" which
would result in a doubling of observed voltage, or "Do the wave pass
through one another?" which would allow a condition of energy entering
the system equal to energy leaving the system.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4075. Re: another stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 18:19:42 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <907ef9fc-dc64-4da9-8bc2-1d0a000f2b95@j20g2000hsi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30742

On 27 Dec, 03:55, ml <m...@di.net> wrote:
> In article <ItSdnWM6B9Gv1fDanZ2dnUVZ_g6dn...@comcast.com>,
> "Howard W3CQH" <hsgor...@comcast.net> wrote:
>
> > Here is another stealth idea.
>
> > My roof is approx 25ft off the gnd, so I was able to run a LOOOOOOOOONG wire
> > from inside of the attic out a window vent, up to the roof and thru a series
> > of TV type screw in standoffs, starting at the peak, up and down the short
> > sides of the roof, along the long sides just above the gutters, and back
> > into the attic. Then around the attic a couple of times. My roof is
> > approximately 30 x 90 feet so all of this is approximately 540 ft long. I
> > also use a auto tuner and a cable isolator (5 or so turns of the feed coax
> > at the base of the tuner), and this works, not the best, but 80m - 2m. I
> > also can switch the configuration from a long loop to a long wire.
>
> > 73's
>
> did you say you use that on 2 meters??   WOW

Why not try circular polarization?

4076. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 18:35:59 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <igScj.1782$pr6.394@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30743

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Assume a constant power source and you will get the results
>> that Roy is talking about.

> No, because you would find two waves of equal voltage and current
> traveling in opposite directions, always arriving at exactly out of
> phase, at the source.

No, because a *constant power source* is pumping joules/second
into the system no matter what voltage or current it requires
to move those joules/second into the system. It's like the
power source in "Forbidden Planet".

> Now the question here is "Do the waves bounce off one another?"

Waves do NOT "bounce" off one another. At a physical
impedance discontinuity, the component waves can
superpose in such a way as to redistribute their energy
contents in a different direction. (Redistribution of energy
in a different direction in a transmission line implies
reflections.) In the absence of a physical impedance
discontinuity, waves just pass through each other.

www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/oc_2_1.htm

micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4077. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 19:00:23 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <ngt7n3hr6a2us0umqcd24u2763aak7g5np@4ax.com>
Source record: 30674
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4078. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 19:14:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <iQScj.1788$pr6.414@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30744

Cecil Moore wrote:
> How can the current in the middle of the line be 0.4 amps
> when the current at both points '+' is zero? Does that
> 0.4 amps survive a cut at point '+'?

This should have been: Does that 0.4 amps survive a cut
at both points '+' where the current is zero?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4079. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 19:51:45 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <nc2dnYRp_oPMn-nanZ2dnUVZ_oKhnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30745

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Assume a constant power source and you will get the results
>>> that Roy is talking about.
>
>> No, because you would find two waves of equal voltage and current
>> traveling in opposite directions, always arriving at exactly out of
>> phase, at the source.
>
> No, because a *constant power source* is pumping joules/second
> into the system no matter what voltage or current it requires
> to move those joules/second into the system. It's like the
> power source in "Forbidden Planet".
>
>> Now the question here is "Do the waves bounce off one another?"
>
> Waves do NOT "bounce" off one another. At a physical
> impedance discontinuity, the component waves can
> superpose in such a way as to redistribute their energy
> contents in a different direction. (Redistribution of energy
> in a different direction in a transmission line implies
> reflections.) In the absence of a physical impedance
> discontinuity, waves just pass through each other.
>
> www.mellesgriot.com/products/optics/oc_2_1.htm
>
> micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html
>
There is a third possibility. The interaction of the two waves can
establish a very high resistance, so high that no current flows-zero.

Does this place us at a logical impasse, with current reversing and
voltage doubling at in one argument (at the open end), but not doubling
at the source end? No, the voltage will double at the source end when
stability is reached after one full cycle (in the 1/2 wave example).

Logically then, we must recognize that our source voltage WILL NOT
remain constant following the arrival of the reflected wave. Certainly
this is what we find when we retune our transmitters after changing
frequency.

What would be the logic of insisting that the input voltage be held
constant to the 1/2 wave example after it is shown that the reflected
wave must interact with the incoming wave give a very high impedance at

the source?

73, Roger, W7WKB

4080. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 19:58:07 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <503349b5-6f68-404f-a589-ac4717d651b9@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30746

On Dec 27, 1:32 am, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> AI4QJwrote:
>
> [...]
>
> I'd say, get a longer usb cable and a hub, or else a 900+ Mhz mouse ...
>
> Regards,
> JS

That was exactly what the writer was trying to avoid, "John".

4081. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 20:18:48 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <IMTcj.1001$Sa1.985@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 30747

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> You keep writing, over and over, that the Sun just sits there in
>> space. We both know that isn't actually correct either. The Sun
>> rotates and is moving through space quite rapidly.
>
> Of course, the sun's rotation and movement through
> space have nothing to do with the sun rising, traveling
> across the sky, and then setting.
>
>> I've asked a number of times how you refer to the phenomena of what
>> most of us call "Sunrise" and "Sunset."
>
> I have responded four or five times now.

You certainly have. Each of the times I've asked the questions of what you call Sunrise and Sunset, you've not provided an answer.

> If you are
> too dense to get it this time, I will probably not reply
> again.

I'm not at all dense, Cecil, as you know from previous exchanges through the years. I've asked questions. What I get from you in response, does not contain answers. If you choose not to answer, just say so. A threat not to reply isn't really much of a threat.

> The sun does NOT "rise", does NOT travel across
> the sky, and does NOT "set".

Let me ask you once again: If you awaken before dawn and observe the sun when it first becomes visible, what do *you*, Cecil Moore, call the phenomenon you are seeing? Please note that I now say and have previously written that I do not believe that the Sun rises, sets or travels across the sky. I've stated that the terms Sunrise and Sunset are commonly used to describe the Sun's first appearance and last appearance of each day.

Dave K8MN

4082. Re: The troubled Mr. Morgan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 20:46:09 UTC
From: Policy Ham <DJH45@mol.com>
Message-ID: <477403e3$0$26121$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 30675
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

Dave Heil wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> Mark shows every indication of finishing this year with a flood of
>> mindless material posted to r.r.a.p. and often crossposted to other
>> newsgroups. I have little doubt that he'll begin the new year by
>> doing the same thing.
>>
>> His Hughes provider will likely take no action against his abuse
>> unless and until each of you who'd like to see this and other
>> newsgroups cleaned up, begin forwarding each and every one of his
>> posts, header intact, to the Hughes abuse address.
>
> [correction below]
>
>> If enough repeatedly complain of his moronic post and repeats of old
>> material, this plague of stupidity can be ended.
>
> Dave K8MN
Thank you Dave. Yet another FB post from you.
73, sir.

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4083. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 20:48:28 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n83t0qogpbqd9@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30648

Roger wrote:
>
> I think we are in sync here, but something is missing. When I think of
> a traveling sine wave, it must have a beginning as a point of beginning
> discussion. I pick a point which is the zero voltage point between wave
> halves. It follows that the maximum voltage point will be 90 degrees
> later. I think you are doing the same thing, but maybe not.
>
> Next I imagine the whole wave moving down the transmission line as an
> intact physical object, with the peak always 90 degrees behind the
> leading edge. In our example 1/2 wave line, the leading edge would
> reach the open end 180 degrees in time after entering the example. We
> can see then, that the current peak will be at the center of the
> transmission line when the leading edge reaches the end.

Yes, you're describing some of the properties of a sinusoidal traveling wave. I generally describe them mathematically.

> Again, we seem to be in complete agreement except for the statement "In
> those situations, infinite currents or voltages occur during runup". For
> many years I thought that "initial current into a transmission line at
> startup" would be very high, limited only by the inductive
> characteristics of the line. With this understanding, I thought that
> voltage would lead current at runup. It was not until I saw the formula
> Zo = 1/cC that I realized that a transmission line presents a true
> resistive load at startup. Current and voltage are always in phase at
> startup.

They are provided that Z0 is purely resistive. That follows from the simplifying assumption that loss is zero or in the special case of a distortionless line, and it's often a reasonable approximation. But it's generally not strictly true.

But that doesn't have anything to do with my statement, which deals with theoretical cases where neither end of the line has loss. For example, look at a half wavelength short circuited line driven by a voltage source. Everything is fine until the initial traveling wave reaches the end and returns to the source end.
>
> If we agree that voltage and current are always in phase in the
> traveling wave, then we should find that in our example, the system
> comes to complete stability after one whole wave (two half cycles) is
> applied to the system.

Assuming you're talking about the half wavelength open circuited line driven by a voltage source -- please do the math and show the magnitude

and phase of the initial forward wave, the reflected wave, the wave re-reflected from the source, and so forth for a few cycles, to show that what you say is true. My calculations show it is not. I'd do it, but I find that the effort of showing anything mathematically is pretty much a waste of effort here, since it's generally ignored. It appears that the general reader isn't comfortable with high school level trigonometry and basic complex arithmetic, which is a good explanation of why this is such fertile ground for pseudo-science. But I promise I'll read your mathematical analysis of the transmission line run-up.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4084. Re: TAX POOR AMERICA !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 21:06:33 UTC
From: KC8QJP <kc8qjp@paynotax.com>
Message-ID: <fl144trtl1@news.mixmin.net>
Source record: 30649
Cross-posted to: misc.taxes,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

<guerrillaresistance_1@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:c35ff615-5acd-4b00-840d-395ded63c18f@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
> TAX POOR AMERICA !!! Pass it on.
>
>
> http://www.iwebtool.com/shortcut/21623
>
> tinyurl washed this off the net http://tinyurl.com/snr7b and now is
> this, http://www.iwebtool.com/shortcut/21620
>
> Pass it on:
>
>
I AM CRISCO KATHY,TAX SEASON IS ALMOST UPON US. I CAN GET YOU THE BEST
RETURN. IT MIGHT BE A LITTLE BIT ILLEGAL.BUT WHAT THE HECK,THE
GOVERMENT TAKES TO MUCH OF OUR MONEY. BE SURE AND BRING A BIG CAN OF
CRISCO WITH YOU. I WORK BEST ON MY KNEES WHILE SOMEONE SLATHERS MY FAT
ASS WITH CRISCO. BRING A BIG CAN, I HAVE A VERY LARGE ASS.

4085. Re: Collins' Curtain Array

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 21:29:26 UTC
From: Tehrasha Darkon <darkon@netins.net>
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.4.33.0712271519280.14455-100000@worf.netins.net>
Source record: 30650

On Thu, 27 Dec 2007, J. Mc Laughlin wrote:

> Yes! An additional curtain antenna is seen off to the right of the picture,
> which somewhat confuses. Additionally, the butterfly is not easy to see on
> the nearest antenna. Thank you for finding the picture.

The circular array is the Collins Billboard, it covers 9 thru 27MHz, and
is phase steerable thru 360 degrees. The general rumor is that there are
only 2 of them in existance. The one in the picture here in Ceder Rapis
and an identical array belonging to SAC.

The array behind and to the right was a pair of panels for 3 thru 6 Mhz.
They were taken down in 1996.

I am not sure how much longer the circular array will be up and
operational. The antenna farm here at Collins has been significantly
reduced by the addition of new buildings to the campus. We have already
given up a couple of smaller directional arrays and one of the big
log-periodics. :(

--
My mailbox is NOT an advertisement medium. Tehrasha Darkon
My address is NOT for sale, lease or rent. darkon@netins.net
Send me spam, lose your account. Get it? TINLC-1372
http://tehrasha.mamehost.com/bastard B.A.S.T.A.R.D

4086. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 22:17:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0c79c5e1-3f16-4388-b365-c890d1126ba7@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30651

On Dec 27, 10:53 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > It is worth doing to convince yourself. Then examine
> > P(t) to understand how the instaneous energy transfer
> > varies with time.
>
> Oh, I know how to integrate P(t).

But did you know that your favourite V * I * cos(theta)
was derived from the function describing instantaneous
power?

> But I don't
> comprehend the utility of the following:
>
> The instantaneous value of voltage is 10 volts.
> The instantaneous value of current is 1 amp.
> The voltage and current are in phase.
>
> The instantaneous power is 10 joules per 0 sec?

There is definitely a problem with that.

But an instantaneous value of 10 joules/sec; that
is useful. With the function describing the
intantaneous values with respect to time, you
can integrate. You can find the total energy
transfered. You can find when it is transferred.
Is it steady? Or does it vary? There is lots
to learn.

You can even learn that when the instantaneous
power at some point is 0 for all instances,
then no energy is transferred. That would be
a useful learning.

...Keith

4087. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 22:31:32 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1945$42s$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30652

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:

> ...
> That was exactly what the writer was trying to avoid, "John".

At an early age, I attempted to avoid death; I am 55. I have done well
to this point ... I will NOT always be so successful.

I am interested in others ideas, I just might learn something ...

Regards,
JS

4088. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 22:54:31 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47742d26$0$28885$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30653

"ml" <m@di.net> wrote in message
news:m-E71A7E.06534427122007@news.verizon.net...
> hi
>
> I've been using a dipole antenna about 30ft each side connected to a
> sgc tuner with about 5ft of ladderline . this is mounted on my roof's
> elevator shack.
>
> recently the elevator gear was upgrated to modern stuff and i've
> suffered with s9 steady but intermittant (sounds like noise level
> /background noise) 3min on 3min off like noise from 1-30mhz ever since
> it's mostly strongest from 1-7mhz and heavest on 80m
>
> SO my building wo'nt let me get to crazy antenna wise but my
> question is
>
> is there a type of antenna i could put up such that it would be
> very def below the antenna or something i could do that would
> accomplish this effect? and mitigate the interference perhaps??
>
> would say a regular 3 element beam reduce the noise or just perhaps
> 'amplify' it how about a verticle w/ few radials? or something i am
> overlooking
>
> my last choice and what i'd guess building wouldn't approve would be
> to put 2 receive only stearing verticles away from the elevator room
> not sure if that'd work technically but the other parts of the roof
> are off limits to me so i'd be a VERY hard sell but i wonder if that'd
> help or just ultimately be too noisy as verticles sometimes are
>
>
> i don't have any other mounting locations nor any luck w/the elevator
> company
>
> just looking for some suggestings
>
>
> thanks all
>
>
> happy holidays
Sounds like the elevator went from mechanical switching telectronic
switching

Jimmie

4089. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:13:01 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <ieOdnR6sSfXgrOnanZ2dnUVZ_qainZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30654

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>>
>> I think we are in sync here, but something is missing. When I think
>> of a traveling sine wave, it must have a beginning as a point of
>> beginning discussion. I pick a point which is the zero voltage point
>> between wave halves. It follows that the maximum voltage point will
>> be 90 degrees later. I think you are doing the same thing, but maybe
>> not.
>>
>> Next I imagine the whole wave moving down the transmission line as an
>> intact physical object, with the peak always 90 degrees behind the
>> leading edge. In our example 1/2 wave line, the leading edge would
>> reach the open end 180 degrees in time after entering the example. We
>> can see then, that the current peak will be at the center of the
>> transmission line when the leading edge reaches the end.
>
> Yes, you're describing some of the properties of a sinusoidal traveling
> wave. I generally describe them mathematically.
>
>> Again, we seem to be in complete agreement except for the statement
>> "In those situations, infinite currents or voltages occur during
>> runup". For many years I thought that "initial current into a
>> transmission line at startup" would be very high, limited only by the
>> inductive characteristics of the line. With this understanding, I
>> thought that voltage would lead current at runup. It was not until I
>> saw the formula Zo = 1/cC that I realized that a transmission line
>> presents a true resistive load at startup. Current and voltage are
>> always in phase at startup.
>
> They are provided that Z0 is purely resistive. That follows from the
> simplifying assumption that loss is zero or in the special case of a
> distortionless line, and it's often a reasonable approximation. But it's
> generally not strictly true.
>
> But that doesn't have anything to do with my statement, which deals with
> theoretical cases where neither end of the line has loss. For example,
> look at a half wavelength short circuited line driven by a voltage
> source. Everything is fine until the initial traveling wave reaches the
> end and returns to the source end.
>>
>> If we agree that voltage and current are always in phase in the
>> traveling wave, then we should find that in our example, the system
>> comes to complete stability after one whole wave (two half cycles) is

>> applied to the system.
>
> Assuming you're talking about the half wavelength open circuited line
> driven by a voltage source -- please do the math and show the magnitude
> and phase of the initial forward wave, the reflected wave, the wave
> re-reflected from the source, and so forth for a few cycles, to show
> that what you say is true. My calculations show it is not. I'd do it,
> but I find that the effort of showing anything mathematically is pretty
> much a waste of effort here, since it's generally ignored. It appears
> that the general reader isn't comfortable with high school level
> trigonometry and basic complex arithmetic, which is a good explanation
> of why this is such fertile ground for pseudo-science. But I promise
> I'll read your mathematical analysis of the transmission line run-up.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

OK. I think I should tweak the example just a little to clarify that our source voltage will change when the reflected wave arrives back at the source end. To do this, I suggest that we increase our transmission line to one wavelength long. This so we can see what happens to the source if we pretended that we had not moved it all.

We pick our lead edge at wt-0 and define it to be positive voltage. The next positive leading edge will occur at wt-360. Of course, a half cycle of positive voltage will follow for 180 degrees following points wt-0 and wt-360.

Initiate the wave and let it travel 540 degrees down the transmission line. At this point, the leading edge wt-0 has reflected and has reached a point 180 degrees from the full wave source. This is the point that was originally our source point on the 1/2 wave line. Mathematically, wt-0 is parallel/matched with wt-360, but because the wt-0 has been reflected, the current has been reversed but the voltage has not been changed.

Lets move to wave point wt-1 and wt-361 so that we will have non-zero voltage and current.

vt = vr(wt-1) + vf(wt-361) = 2*.5*sin(1)

where 1v p-p has been originally applied and vf(t) = vr(t) and vt(t) is total voltage at any time point. Notice that the total voltage is now 2vr(t) = 2vf(t). This doubling continues as the wave moves forward, with

vt(t) = vr(wt-2) + vf(wt-362) ..... = 2vf(t) = 2vr(t)

The current is similar except, very important, the current was reversed when reflected from the open end.

it(t) = vf(wt-362) - vr(wt-2) ..... = vf(t) - vr(t) = 0

The effect on the old source point is to make the impedance infinitely high for all ongoing wave forward motion, which is not stopping the

wave, only indicating that power no longer moves past this point.

At time 720 degrees, the reflected wave (wt-0) reaches our revised source point where it matches with wt-720 and begins raising the source impedance, stopping power movement into the system. From this time on, no further power enters the revised system because of the high impedance.

We should notice here that no power leaves the system after this time as well. The high impedance works both ways, for forward and reflected wave. There is no need for additional reflection analysis because both source and full wave systems are stable and self contained after this 720 degree point. The source is effectively "turned off", and the full wave system isolated.

If the source was parallel with a 50 ohm resistor (assuming a 50 ohm transmission line), then the reflected wave would be matched with the resistor and absorbed. Power would be continually moved through the transmission line, giving hot spots on the line at 90 and 270 degree points. We would still see the doubled voltage points at the end (360 degrees) and 180 degree points.

If we move to the shorted transmission line case, the math is identical except that the voltages are reversed but currents add. The result at the source is a low impedance where power can no longer be applied because the voltage is always zero. Could we make current flow through a resistor in parallel to the transmission line at the source in this case? I think not.

So I think.

Thanks for taking time to consider these words. It takes real time to carefully consider the arguments (and to present them).

73, Roger, W7WKB

4090. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:19:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <SpWcj.1221$6%.1062@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30655

Roger wrote:
> There is a third possibility. The interaction of the two waves can
> establish a very high resistance, so high that no current flows-zero.

This is a common confusion of cause and effect. Take a
short-circuit 1/4WL stub for instance. A very high
resistance is established at the mouth of the stub but
that high resistance has zero effect on the forward current
which keeps on flowing into the stub. Without the forward
current flowing uninhibited into the stub, the very high
resistance could not be maintained. In fact, the current
is a maximum at the shorted end of a 1/4WL stub. If you
don't believe it, measure it. Where did that current come
from if current cannot flow into the stub?

The stub impedance is the result of the ratio of voltage to
current. It is a virtual impedance and since it is an effect,
it cannot be the cause of anything. The people who say that
a virtual impedance is the same thing as an impedor have not
read the definitions of those things in the IEEE Dictionary.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4091. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:23:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <wtWcj.1222$6%.576@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30656

Dave Heil wrote:
> Please note that I now say and have
> previously written that I do not believe that the Sun rises, ...

Good, that is all I was trying to get you to admit -
that the "rising of the sun" is an illusion caused by
the rotation of the earth.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4092. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:28:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ayWcj.85342$YL5.50706@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30657

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> The instantaneous power is 10 joules per 0 sec?
>
> There is definitely a problem with that.
>
> But an instantaneous value of 10 joules/sec; that
> is useful.

But that instantaneous instant is NOT one second
long. Exactly how long is that instantaneous
instant? 1 ms? 1 us? 1 ns? more? less?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4093. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:33:14 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <_CWcj.85344$YL5.59639@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30658

Dave Heil wrote:
> Please note that I now say and have
> previously written that I do not believe that the Sun rises, sets or
> travels across the sky.

Very good, that is all I was trying to get you to admit -
that the "rising of the sun" is an illusion which was
my original point.

Incidentally, Webster's says the sun does actually rise. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4094. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:40:48 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1d62pet1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30659

John Smith wrote:

>> ...
> At an early age, I attempted to avoid death; I am 55. I have done well
> to this point ... I will NOT always be so successful.
>> ...

Well, to a certain extent, I lie; I feel 18! Those who came before me
had the same experience--I am almost certain. Another thing, those
coming after, most likely, will experience the same ...

Warm regards,
thanks for the memories,
JS

4095. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:51:24 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1dpu$ml5$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30660

John Smith wrote:

[his same silly chit to get a debate/conversation going, where he may pick up a clue or two]

You all know I was kidding, right?

I mean, the neighbor(s) would NEVER let me take up their yards with the MW tank circuit ... it was only meant as an example to compare standing waves on a string to a EM standing waves in a POSSIBLE circuit.

Warm regards to all,
JS

4096. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-27 23:53:11 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1dt9$ml5$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30661

John Smith wrote:

Oh yeah, and that part about alien metals/technology, I was only
kidding, didn't mean to fool 'ya! :-D

Regards,
JS

4097. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:11:30 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1evj$ml5$3@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30662

Cecil Moore wrote:

[...]

OK Cecil, good job well done ... again, you logic is flawless--I BELIEVE!

Time to come home now. (to reality)

Heils' got a "hardon", let him be--time'll fix it ... maybe ... ;-)

He still ain't done nothin' I ain't ever done.

Regards,
JS

4098. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:14:26 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1f54$ml5$4@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30663

Cecil Moore wrote:

>> ...
> But that instantaneous instant is NOT one second
> long. Exactly how long is that instantaneous
> instant? 1 ms? 1 us? 1 ns? more? less?

TIME?

I thought we already dealt with that; ain't no such thing--there IS movement ... you will argue these points forever--until you STOP believing in time (like Santa.)

Regards,
JS

4099. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:20:26 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4774414a$0$9612$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30664

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fl1d62pet1@news.albasani.net...
> John Smith wrote:
>
> >> ...
>> At an early age, I attempted to avoid death; I am 55. I have done well
>> to this point ... I will NOT always be so successful.
> >> ...
>
> Well, to a certain extent, I lie; I feel 18! Those who came before me had
> the same experience--I am almost certain. Another thing, those coming
> after, most likely, will experience the same ...
>
> Warm regards,
> thanks for the memories,

You were looking for ideas to improve the gain of a 27MHz signal between a computer mouse and its adapter option o the CPU. I gave a good idea which just might work. You said, forget the radio mouse altogether and just use a long USB cable or buy a new mouse, obviously unacceptable to one who wants to use existing equipment. In fact, you did what you could to discredit my idea. Know what I think "John"? I think you have no original ideas of your own and when you ask others for ideas, you shoot them down, terrified by the thought that someone could actually meet your inane challenges.

4100. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:22:48 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <477441d7$0$9628$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30665

"John Smith" <assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:fl1dt9$ml5$2@registered.motzarella.org...
> John Smith wrote:
>
> Oh yeah, and that part about alien metals/technology, I was only kidding,
> didn't mean to fool 'ya! :-D
>
> Regards,
> JS

Whatever you.ve been smoking or drinking this week, the one clue I can give
you is that the holiday has passed so it's time to sober up, at least until
next week.

4101. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:27:54 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4774430a$0$9617$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30666

"ml" <m@di.net> wrote in message
news:m-E71A7E.06534427122007@news.verizon.net...
> hi
>
> I've been using a dipole antenna about 30ft each side connected to a
> sgc tuner with about 5ft of ladderline . this is mounted on my roof's
> elevator shack.
>
> recently the elevator gear was upgrated to modern stuff and i've
> suffered with s9 steady but intermittant (sounds like noise level
> /background noise) 3min on 3min off like noise from 1-30mhz ever since
> it's mostly strongest from 1-7mhz and heavest on 80m
>
> SO my building wo'nt let me get to crazy antenna wise but my
> question is
>
> is there a type of antenna i could put up such that it would be
> very def below the antenna or something i could do that would
> accomplish this effect? and mitigate the interference perhaps??
>
> would say a regular 3 element beam reduce the noise or just perhaps
> 'amplify' it how about a verticle w/ few radials? or something i am
> overlooking
>
> my last choice and what i'd guess building wouldn't approve would be
> to put 2 receive only stearing verticles away from the elevator room
> not sure if that'd work technically but the other parts of the roof
> are off limits to me so i'd be a VERY hard sell but i wonder if that'd
> help or just ultimately be too noisy as verticles sometimes are
>
>
> i don't have any other mounting locations nor any luck w/the elevator
> company
>
> just looking for some suggestings
>
>
> thanks all
>
>
> happy holidays

I would try vertical polarization or inverted Vee. I know others in this
group may not agree but most man made moise is horizontally polarized (or

was that vertical ;-)) Changing antenna polarizaton may help.

4102. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:28:03 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1fuk$ml5$5@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30667

AI4QJ wrote:

[let's cut the BS]

Then, on the top of your desk, cut a piece of copper foil which is self resonant to ~27Mhz; construct it so the operation of the mouse is always over this plate. I will guarantee you, your range will be extended!, and, noticeable so!

Warm regards,
and,
thanks for the mental exercise!

JS

4103. Hustler Discone Antenna on 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:42:42 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47744680$0$9574$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30668

Well, for Christmas I received a Uniden 996T scanner with a:
HUSTLER DCL DISCONE SCANNER ANTENNA BNC CONNECTOR DISCONE MONITOR ANTENA.
40-999 MHZ FREQUENCY RANGE 55" TALL.

I also have a 2m with 5/8W whip magnetically attached to a cookie tray inside the house. It works OK. What I do not have is an SWR meter that operates at 146MHz. When I google discone antennas, I have seen smith chart patterns that show a fairly constant SWR over a large range of frequencies, typically 2:1. However, by the appearance of the antenna it looks like it would transmit at a rather large take-off angle. This antenna is very sturdily comstructed and would easily take the 50W I could put out. Does anyone have any experience in using discone antennas on 2m?

4104. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 00:48:49 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1h5j$ml5$6@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30669

AI4QJ wrote:

>> ...
> Whatever you.ve been smoking or drinking this week, the one clue I can give
> you is that the holiday has passed so it's time to sober up, at least until
> next week.

To be quite honest, you got me. As a young man, I had "hippie"
leanings. In all honesty, never out grew 'em ...

However, Marijuana was too slow--avoided opium and its' derivatives like
the plague. Have done barbiturates, alcohol, cross tops, mescaline,
LSD, etc., I can't use my imagination effectively under such
influences--had to give 'em up ... you'll find me much more honest than
clinton ... I inhaled!

Now, I did the above as experiments, maybe I was lucky, I felt I
"learned things", don't do much any more except coffee & cigarettes
(sometimes alcohol--hydrocodone for the broken bone in the neck now and
there will be a day that ends--I count on it.--damn fools want to put a
cadaver bone in my neck!--they ain't foolin' me--that is a dead
mans'/womans' bone!)

I don't like drug addicts, don't find alcoholics much fun either, and
especially if there is a "time element" at play; I do like free
thinkers ...

Sounds to me, you have a problem with my "spirit," more than anything
else, and if you can get that into a "bottle" and "examine" it
closely--I'd be disappointed with myself ... my whole question(s)
is/are, "What have we not examined yet?"; "In detail?"

But then, I came here to argue/debate/explore/learn-about antennas and
everything they touch--and NOT me ... you get this one "freebie" and no
more ...

Regards,
JS

4105. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 01:12:12 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <Ju2dnVvdkKLx0OnanZ2dnUVZ_s6mnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30670

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> There is a third possibility. The interaction of the two waves can
>> establish a very high resistance, so high that no current flows-zero.
>
> This is a common confusion of cause and effect. Take a
> short-circuit 1/4WL stub for instance. A very high
> resistance is established at the mouth of the stub but
> that high resistance has zero effect on the forward current
> which keeps on flowing into the stub. Without the forward
> current flowing uninhibited into the stub, the very high
> resistance could not be maintained. In fact, the current
> is a maximum at the shorted end of a 1/4WL stub. If you
> don't believe it, measure it. Where did that current come
> from if current cannot flow into the stub?

Stored in the 1/4 WL between the short and mouth. No more current
needed once stability is reached.

>
> The stub impedance is the result of the ratio of voltage to
> current. It is a virtual impedance and since it is an effect,
> it cannot be the cause of anything. The people who say that
> a virtual impedance is the same thing as an impedor have not
> read the definitions of those things in the IEEE Dictionary.

Measured in ohms, virtual, and impedance is not the same as impedor. OK
An effect caused by earlier events. Agreed.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4106. Re: Hustler Discone Antenna on 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 01:22:34 UTC
From: dplatt@radagast.org
Message-ID: <qnvd45-iho.ln1@radagast.org>
Source record: 30671

>Well, for Christmas I received a Uniden 996T scanner with a:
>HUSTLER DCL DISCONE SCANNER ANTENNA BNC CONNECTOR DISCONE MONITOR ANTENA.
>40-999 MHZ FREQUENCY RANGE 55" TALL.
>
>I also have a 2m with 5/8W whip magnetically attached to a cookie tray
>inside the house. It works OK. What I do not have is an SWR meter that
>operates at 146MHz. When I google discone antennas, I have seen smith chart
>patterns that show a fairly constant SWR over a large range of frequencies,
>typically 2:1. However, by the appearance of the antenna it looks like it
>would transmit at a rather large take-off angle. This antenna is very
>sturdily comstructed and would easily take the 50W I could put out. Does
>anyone have any experience in using discone antennas on 2m?

They aren't great, but aren't horrendous either. See the page
at http://njivy.org/node/tim-kyles-discone-antenna-for-802-11b-wi-fi
for both simulated and measured azimuth and elevation plots of
the pattern for a homebrew 802.11 discone. It's a fairly broad
pattern, vertically speaking, and the pattern tilt from the asymmetry
turns out not to matter all that much in many cases.

It'll certainly have less gain towards the horizon than a 5/8-wave on
an infinitely large ground plane. Since you're using a cookie sheet
which is rather smaller than a full wavelength, the discone probably
won't be much worse (the smaller ground plane will perturb the pattern
of your 5/8-wave, most likely). And, a discone mounted outdoors is
almost certainly going to outperform any sort of indoor antenna you
try!

In practice... my city's ARES/RACES group makes extensive use of
discones for pre-sited antenna drops at the city fire stations,
community and senior centers and potential Red Cross shelters, and so
forth. Biggest advantage is their broad SWR bandwidth... we can send
somebody to one of those sites and he can work 2M, 220, or 440 without
having to worry about high-SWR damage to his radio. They work well
enough for our needs.

Another data point... the repeater group I'm a part of uses a discone
for our "remote base" linking radios on 2M and 220. With the antenna
mounted up in the clear on a hospital roof, and about 1 watt of power
out of the link-radio transmitter, we're full-quieting into the input
of a repeater in San Jose around 12 miles away. Again, for our
purposes, the discone is as good as it needs to be.

Just remember to disconnect the discone from your scanner before
transmitting into it :-)

--
Dave Platt <dplatt@radagast.org> AE6EO
Friends of Jade Warrior home page: http://www.radagast.org/jade-warrior
I do _not_ wish to receive unsolicited commercial email, and I will
boycott any company which has the gall to send me such ads!

4107. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 01:25:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1jai$ml5$7@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30672

John Smith wrote:

[real chit]

You know, it gripes me, when you attack personalties rather than text, "words", thoughts, beliefs, ignorance, mis-conceptions?, etc. of others ... you sure you want to appear as a "few" others do here?

Your expenditure of energy would be much better spent in an argument constructed to "show the truth." It is concepts we argue here, NOT personalities. If I like you or not, if you like me or not--it matters not ...

But then, you already knew that--didn't you?

Some here set (sit?) a bad example, you wish to follow their path(s)? I think NOT!

Regards,
JS

4108. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 01:26:12 UTC
From: gwatts <gwatts@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <UgYcj.1099$7d1.454@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30673

s wrote:
> hi there,
>
> i read an article(link below) on adding an external aerial to a PC
> mouse to improve its transmitting ability using a twist tie to its
> front
>
> http://lactose.blogspot.com/2007/06/give-your-mouse-tail-to-improve-its.html
>
> but it didnt improve its range. i figured you ppl here know your
> aerials so i was wondering if you could give me some ideas to try.
> this is what the mouse looks like (RF board is one on the right). thx
>
> http://www.geocities.com/ymailus/mouse.JPG (i can upload a hi res one
> if anyone needs it)
>
> s

Sorry I'm late, we were away for Xmas.

One thing already suggested is somehow making electrical contact between your body and the antenna terminal so your body acts as a larger effective antenna at the mouse. I wouldn't worry about any impedance mismatch between the RF portion of the mouse and your body, power levels are so low you won't damage anything.

Another thing is making the antenna at the PC bigger, like maybe a full wave loop of #36 magnet wire strung up the walls and across the ceiling and coupled in to the dongle by wrapping it with a few turns of the loop wire. Different orientations of the loop may give you better performance.

4109. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 01:49:09 UTC
From: dfinn1@nc.rr.com
Message-ID: <4b60644b-9463-4cf3-88c1-4309962e3db8@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30676

On Dec 27, 7:28 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:

>
> [let's cut the BS]

"John", as a result of this and several other posts, I am joining a growing list of people who have plonked you. I guess when you post in anonymity, you can say anything you want...anything goes...from the just plain stupid, which is marginally tolerable considering the damage that the lysergic acid must have ravaged on your right frontal lobe in your early years, to the dangerous, including your casual mentions of past drug use by substance name when you know there are kids who read this forum. I wouldn't want my teenager reading some of your posts. The ng isn't just about you "John", or the poor image you continue to profess about the amateur radio community in many cases when you post here. You wouldn't be posting the very stupid things you write if you were exposed to the embarassment of using your real name, yet you write in such a way as to attempt to exude guilt on those who criticize you, as if there were a real "John Smith" to feel sorry for. Your persona name is nothing, it is vapor, and I do not want to waste any more time on vapor. So I agree, let's cut the BS (I just did so, permanently).

4110. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 01:56:02 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1l3k$ml5$8@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30677

dfinn1@nc.rr.com wrote:
> On Dec 27, 7:28 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
>> [let's cut the BS]
>
> "John", as a result of this and several other posts, I am joining a
> growing list of people who have plonked you. I guess when you post in
> anonymity, you can say anything you want...anything goes...from the
> just plain stupid, which is marginally tolerable considering the
> damage that the lysergic acid must have ravaged on your right frontal
> lobe in your early years, to the dangerous, including your casual
> mentions of past drug use by substance name when you know there are
> kids who read this forum. I wouldn't want my teenager reading some of
> your posts. The ng isn't just about you "John", or the poor image you
> continue to profess about the amateur radio community in many cases
> when you post here. You wouldn't be posting the very stupid things you
> write if you were exposed to the embarassment of using your real name,
> yet you write in such a way as to attempt to exude guilt on those who
> criticize you, as if there were a real "John Smith" to feel sorry for.
> Your persona name is nothing, it is vapor, and I do not want to waste
> any more time on vapor. So I agree, let's cut the BS (I just did so,
> permanently).

Plonk as you see fit, in fact, don't feel that I expect a "notification
of plonking", all are free to PLONK as they see fit--since there are few
here which "spark" my interest at all--it'll all work out ...

Warm regards,
trust me,
I understand,
goodbye :-(,
JS

4111. Re: adding an external antenna to my PC mouse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 02:20:55 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1mi9$ml5$9@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30678

John Smith wrote:

[stuff]

In fact, just remembered how much the copper was going for in the scrap
yard--in place of "copper foil" use aluminum foil ...

Regards,
JS

4112. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 02:27:50 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <18c1919e-b240-4784-bd7a-a0bbacbc918c@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30679

On Dec 27, 6:28 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> The instantaneous power is 10 joules per 0 sec?
>
> > There is definitely a problem with that.
>
> > But an instantaneous value of 10 joules/sec; that
> > is useful.
>
> But that instantaneous instant is NOT one second
> long. Exactly how long is that instantaneous
> instant? 1 ms? 1 us? 1 ns? more? less?

Time for some calculus review. Look up differentiation.

Perhaps try googling "in the limit as t approaches 0..."

But at least you now see the utility.

...Keith

4113. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

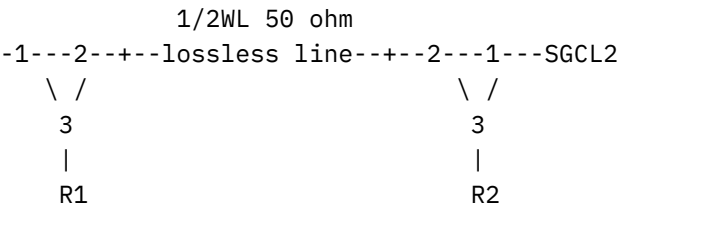
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 02:40:47 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <187babe9-fa2d-4504-ae07-e0445d30bbf9@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30680

On Dec 27, 10:42 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> A schematic shows exactly what is happening. There is no
> >> path from SGCL1 to R1. There is no path from SGCL2 to R2.
>
> >> SGCL1---1---2------2---1---SGCL2
> >>   \ /   \ /
> >>   3   3
> >> | |
> >>   R1   R2
>
> >> There is nothing in the circuit to cause any reflections.
> >> So the power dissipated in R2 comes from SGCL1 and the
> >> power in R1 comes from SGCL2.
>
> > Can not happen after cutting the branches.
>
> The inclusion of circulators in the example
> ensures that it is a distributed network example.
> Cutting the branches is not a valid action in
> distributed network examples because technically
> it is a zero current "point" and not a zero current
> "branch", i.e. the current is not zero throughout
> the entire branch. See below.

The beauty of the distributed model is that it has
a lot of very, very (say infinitely) small branches.
(Review your calculus, it is much the same). One
can indeed therefore, cut the branch at a point.

If you wish, feel free to view the branch as having,
the width of a point.

> Sorry, the lumped circuit model is known to fail for
> distributed network problems. That's probably why
> the distributed network model still survives today
> but has been discarded and forgotten by many in the
> rather strange rush to use a shortcut method at all costs.
>
> > Or are you disuputing the validity of cutting branches
> > with zero current?
>
> Of course, it is obviously invalid in distributed
> network problems. We can add 1/2WL of lossless

> transmission line to the example to see why it is
> invalid.
>


>
> Your zero current "branch" is now 1/2WL long and in
> the center of that zero current "branch", the current
> is at a maximum value of 0.4 amps for 50 ohm signal
> generator voltages of 10 volts as in your original example.

Using the distributed network approach, you have added
an infinite number of branches, and now there are two
branches which are appropriate places to make the cut.

Of course the branch in the middle of your line is not
one of them.

> How can the current in the middle of the line be 0.4 amps
> when the current at both points '+' is zero? Does that
> 0.4 amps survive a cut at point '+'?

Absolutely, if the line is lossless. Cut both "+" and the
current in middle of the line still remains.

...Keith

4114. Re: Off Topic : Smoking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 02:41:13 UTC
From: TopPoster <TopPoster@Poster.Com>
Message-ID: <8pjdj.56$JT7.44076@news.sisna.com>
Source record: 30646
Cross-posted to: rec.arts.drwho,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

They say yads does that
--
Socrates taught his students that the pursuit of truth can only begin once
they start to question and analyze every belief that they ever held dear. If
a certain belief passes the tests of evidence, deduction, and logic, it
should be kept. If it doesn't, the belief should not only be discarded, but
the thinker must also then question why he was led to believe the erroneous

"an_old_friend" <littledick20@yahoo.ca> wrote in message
news:13a65a20-9b53-45ad-ad93-cf72d26b084b@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com...
On Dec 27, 7:31?pm, "Bazza" <bazza2...@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote:
I smoke cocks

4115. Re: Off Topic : Smoking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 03:23:00 UTC
From: an_old_friend <littledick20@yahoo.ca>
Message-ID: <13a65a20-9b53-45ad-ad93-cf72d26b084b@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30681
Cross-posted to: rec.arts.drwho, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 27, 7:31 pm, "Bazza" <bazza2...@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote:
> Despite my utter hatred of smoking I admit I am still hooked. I plan to
> visit the GP in the new year and beg him for the so called miracle drug
> Xyban.
> I am just curious as to who else smokes of us regulars? So far I only expect
> Ian Salsbury because I can't imagine a taxi driver who doesn't smoke!
>
> Remember that Hartnell's Doctor used to smoke...do you think he quit smoking
> or that it was deemed that it just wasn't a good idea for us to see the Doc
> smoking on screen? Let's face it, if your lungs can re-generate you wouldn't
> have the same health worries as us mere mortals. I can certainly see
> Pertwee's Doc with a cigarette on one of those long sticks that Audrey
> Hepburn used to utilise. Tom Baker DID smoke like a trooper. Colin's doc
> SHOULD have smoked! Heavily!
> McCoy's Doc probably ever only smoked JNT's bone.
> Darn it...I was trying to be sensible and I couldn't resist slipping in the
> anti-McCoy comment.
>
> Please ignore it and act still as if this were a sensible thread.
>
> Thanks
>
> Baz

I smoke cocks

4116. Thank you for defending me!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 03:27:46 UTC
From: an_old_friend <littledick20@yahoo.ca>
Message-ID: <3a726a49-3a71-4409-8a21-8eb22893e07f@w38g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30682
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, alt.usenet.kooks

On Dec 27, 6:39 am, "barnega...@aol.com" <barnega...@aol.com> wrote:
> On Dec 27, 7:07 am, "kb9...@yahool.com" <konst...@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > Who gives a rats ass . .- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -
gavvy an me owe you head

4117. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 03:48:16 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl1rm1$97a$1@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30683

Keith Dysart wrote:
[...]

I believe RF knows length, it has to be aware of movement--time? Time,
I think it has little use of that ...

Regards,
JS

4118. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 05:52:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <fa0dj.27340$4V6.1808@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30684

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Where did that current come
>> from if current cannot flow into the stub?
>
> Stored in the 1/4 WL between the short and mouth. No more current
> needed once stability is reached.

EM RF current is stored in the stub? In what form?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4119. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 06:02:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Dj0dj.1942$se5.1032@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30685

Keith Dysart wrote:

> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> 1/2WL 50 ohm
>> SGCL1---1---2--+--lossless line--+--2---1---SGCL2
>> \ / \ /
>> 3 3
>> | |
>> R1 R2
>>
>> Your zero current "branch" is now 1/2WL long and in
>> the center of that zero current "branch", the current
>> is at a maximum value of 0.4 amps for 50 ohm signal
>> generator voltages of 10 volts as in your original example.
>
> Using the distributed network approach, you have added
> an infinite number of branches, and now there are two
> branches which are appropriate places to make the cut.

The point is that in the above example, there are absolutely
no reflections. When you cut the line you cause reflections
where none existed before. It is obviously invalid to completely
change the operation of the circuit in that manner. We could
be sending data from SG1 to R2 and from SG2 to R1. Those data
streams stop when you cut the line.

>> How can the current in the middle of the line be 0.4 amps
>> when the current at both points '+' is zero? Does that
>> 0.4 amps survive a cut at point '+'?
>
> Absolutely, if the line is lossless. Cut both "+" and the
> current in middle of the line still remains.

We both know that is a physical impossibility. Sometimes you
are just forced to accept reality and get on with it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4120. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 06:38:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <CR0dj.59411$eY.20480@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30686

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Perhaps try googling "in the limit as t approaches 0..."

So how many joules can pass a point in zero seconds?

> But at least you now see the utility.

Nope, I don't. I don't think the concept of instantaneous
power is mentioned at all in "Optics", by Hecht.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4121. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 06:40:25 UTC
From: Jimmie D <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com>
Message-ID: <47749a58$0$16727$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30687

"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
news:476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
> I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
> beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this
> has an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the
> top of a tower.
>
> Jimmie
>

My friend went back to using a relay for switching but this got me
interested.

Could a T/R switched be configured as follows for a single frequency setup.
Diode inside the RX
TX conneted to a "T" on the back of the TX thru a 1/4 of coax.
Antenna to the other side of the T

During TX the diode would be forward biased heavily so it appears as a short
across the RX input.

A second idea is to use two antennas on he same tower vertically separated
by 10 ft one for tx and one for rx. Again a diode would be used to short the
rx input during tx.

Jimmie

4122. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 06:44:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MX0dj.1825$pr6.20@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30688

Keith Dysart wrote:
>> 1/2WL 50 ohm
>> SGCL1---1---2--+--lossless line--+--2---1---SGCL2
>> \ / \ /
>> 3 3
>> | |
>> R1 R2
>>
> Using the distributed network approach, you have added
> an infinite number of branches, and now there are two
> branches which are appropriate places to make the cut.

Assume your life depends upon the information transmitted
from SGCL1 to R2. Would you make the cut?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4123. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 07:10:10 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <mj1dj.1121$7d1.299@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30689

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> Please note that I now say and have previously written that I do not
>> believe that the Sun rises, sets or travels across the sky.
>
> Very good, that is all I was trying to get you to admit -
> that the "rising of the sun" is an illusion which was
> my original point.

You've danced and dodged, Cecil.

What do you call the first and last appearances of the Sun's rays each day?

> Incidentally, Webster's says the sun does actually rise. :-)

My local TV meteorologist talks of Sunrise and Sunset. My logging program uses the terms. NASA uses the terms as well.

Dave K8MN

4124. Re: Off Topic : Smoking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 11:15:11 UTC
From: "Mr.Smartypants" <banmilk@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <258cfe0a-bcc6-42de-961e-3662df7ed2ba@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30690
Cross-posted to: rec.arts.drwho, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 27, 8:23 pm, an_old_friend <littledic...@yahoo.ca> wrote:
> On Dec 27, 7:31 pm, "Bazza" <bazza2...@blueyonder.co.uk> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > Despite my utter hatred of smoking I admit I am still hooked. I plan to
> > visit the GP in the new year and beg him for the so called miracle drug
> > Xyban.
> > I am just curious as to who else smokes of us regulars? So far I only expect
> > Ian Salsbury because I can't imagine a taxi driver who doesn't smoke!
>
> > Remember that Hartnell's Doctor used to smoke...do you think he quit smoking
> > or that it was deemed that it just wasn't a good idea for us to see the Doc
> > smoking on screen? Let's face it, if your lungs can re-generate you wouldn't
> > have the same health worries as us mere mortals. I can certainly see
> > Pertwee's Doc with a cigarette on one of those long sticks that Audrey
> > Hepburn used to utilise. Tom Baker DID smoke like a trooper. Colin's doc
> > SHOULD have smoked! Heavily!
> > McCoy's Doc probably ever only smoked JNT's bone.
> > Darn it...I was trying to be sensible and I couldn't resist slipping in the
> > anti-McCoy comment.
>
> > Please ignore it and act still as if this were a sensible thread.
>
> > Thanks
>
> > Baz
>
> I smoke cocks-

So it's a fine Cuban cock and a brandy after supper?

4125. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 11:29:35 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <be3975ad-5980-4266-ae2d-e3b0bf170075@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30691

On Dec 28, 1:02 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
>
> >>   1/2WL 50 ohm
> >> SGCL1---1---2--+--lossless line--+--2---1---SGCL2
> >>   \ /   \ /
> >>   3   3
> >> | |
> >>   R1   R2
>
> >> Your zero current "branch" is now 1/2WL long and in
> >> the center of that zero current "branch", the current
> >> is at a maximum value of 0.4 amps for 50 ohm signal
> >> generator voltages of 10 volts as in your original example.
>
> > Using the distributed network approach, you have added
> > an infinite number of branches, and now there are two
> > branches which are appropriate places to make the cut.
>
> The point is that in the above example, there are absolutely
> no reflections. When you cut the line you cause reflections
> where none existed before.

This is what makes the example so fascinating.

Before the cut, there is a distribution of voltage, current
and power on the line. The functions representing these can
be written as

V(x,t)
I(x,t)
P(x,t)

After the cut(s), the voltage, current and power distributions
are exactly the same: V(x,t), I(x,t), P(x,t).

The cuts changed nothing about the conditions in the circuit.

And yet the claim is made that before the cuts there are no
reflections and after the cut there are a bunch. And yet the
conditions in the circuit are EXACTLY the same.
But before:none, after:bunch. But conditions are exactly
the same.

> It is obviously invalid to completely
> change the operation of the circuit in that manner.

Just cutting a branch. Completely legal.

Is the operation of the circuit completely different?
Perhaps it is reasonable to view a virtual open as
producing a reflection. You have to work this out for
yourself. But as you do so, keep front and center the
fact that the voltage, current and power distributions
are identical before and after the cut(s). The before
and after circuits are behaving identically.

If you were merely provided with V(x,t), I(x,t) and
P(x,t) you could not determine whether there were cuts
or not.

> We could
> be sending data from SG1 to R2 and from SG2 to R1. Those data
> streams stop when you cut the line.

The specification of the conditions in the experiment mean
that there can be no data stream. If there were data, the
current would not be always 0.

> >> How can the current in the middle of the line be 0.4 amps
> >> when the current at both points '+' is zero? Does that
> >> 0.4 amps survive a cut at point '+'?
>
> > Absolutely, if the line is lossless. Cut both "+" and the
> > current in middle of the line still remains.
>
> We both know that is a physical impossibility. Sometimes you
> are just forced to accept reality and get on with it.

It is completely possible for a lossline line.
It is no different than a connected capacitor and inductor
which will ring for ever given the appropriate initial
conditions.

...Keith

4126. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 11:43:19 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <328e9dd6-063a-402c-8bea-e6f74c88ca94@21g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30692

On Dec 28, 1:38 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Perhaps try googling "in the limit as t approaches 0..."
>
> So how many joules can pass a point in zero seconds?

You have descended into silliness. You are out on your
Harley doing 60 miles/hour. How far do you travel in 0
seconds?

So your point was?

> > But at least you now see the utility.
>
> Nope, I don't. I don't think the concept of instantaneous
> power is mentioned at all in "Optics", by Hecht.

Ahhh. The difficulty is because you don't "think" that
the concept is mentioned in Hecht. Could that be because
at 5E14 Hz, it is difficult to measure? Try a circuit
analysis or transmission line book. You will have more
luck. There is a good chance that your Ramo and Whinery
mention it. Look near where they derive
Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(theta)

...Keith

4127. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 11:45:26 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c8e4f000-a4e4-4616-b604-3ade2076427a@i72g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30693

On Dec 28, 1:44 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >>   1/2WL 50 ohm
> >> SGCL1---1---2--+--lossless line--+--2---1---SGCL2
> >>   \ /   \ /
> >>   3   3
> >> | |
> >>   R1   R2
>
> > Using the distributed network approach, you have added
> > an infinite number of branches, and now there are two
> > branches which are appropriate places to make the cut.
>
> Assume your life depends upon the information transmitted
> from SGCL1 to R2. Would you make the cut?

With the current always 0, data is not being successfully
transmitted. So with the experiment at hand, life is over.

...Keith

4128. Re: TR switch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 11:55:39 UTC
From: Scott <acepilot@bloomer.net>
Message-ID: <1_Wdnc83UqqmeenanZ2dnUVZ_vXinZ2d@bright.net>
Source record: 30694

Maybe a PIN switch such as:
http://www.minicircuits.com/products/switches_main.html

Jimmie D wrote:

> "Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote in message
> news:476a8458$0$2329$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>>I'm trying to find a soild state TR switch I can use at 70 cm to switch
>>beteween seperate receiver and transmitter. I have ried a relay but this
>>has an unsatisfactory MTB. TX is in the milliwatt range and located at the
>>top of a tower.
>>
>>Jimmie
>>
>
>
> My friend went back to using a relay for switching but this got me
> interested.
>
> Could a T/R switched be configured as follows for a single frequency setup.
> Diode inside the RX
> TX conneted to a "T" on the back of the TX thru a 1/4 of coax.
> Antenna to the other side of the T
>
> During TX the diode would be forward biased heavily so it appears as a short
> across the RX input.
>
> A second idea is to use two antennas on he same tower vertically separated
> by 10 ft one for tx and one for rx. Again a diode would be used to short the
> rx input during tx.
>
> Jimmie
>
>

--
Scott
http://corbenflyer.tripod.com/
Gotta Fly or Gonna Die
Building RV-4 (Super Slow Build Version)

4129. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 11:59:16 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-8EBC85.06591628122007@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 30695

In article <47742d26$0$28885$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>,
"Jimmie D" <GFENDER@carolina.rr.com> wrote:

> "ml" <m@di.net> wrote in message
> news:m-E71A7E.06534427122007@news.verizon.net...
> > hi
> >
> > I've been using a dipole antenna about 30ft each side connected to a
> > sgc tuner with about 5ft of ladderline . this is mounted on my roof's
> > elevator shack.
> >
> > recently the elevator gear was upgrated to modern stuff and i've
> > suffered with s9 steady but intermittant (sounds like noise level
> > /background noise) 3min on 3min off like noise from 1-30mhz ever since
> > it's mostly strongest from 1-7mhz and heavest on 80m
> >
> > SO my building wo'nt let me get to crazy antenna wise but my
> > question is
> >
> > is there a type of antenna i could put up such that it would be
> > very def below the antenna or something i could do that would
> > accomplish this effect? and mitigate the interference perhaps??
> >
> > would say a regular 3 element beam reduce the noise or just perhaps
> > 'amplify' it how about a verticle w/ few radials? or something i am
> > overlooking
> >
> > my last choice and what i'd guess building wouldn't approve would be
> > to put 2 receive only stearing verticles away from the elevator room
> > not sure if that'd work technically but the other parts of the roof
> > are off limits to me so i'd be a VERY hard sell but i wonder if that'd
> > help or just ultimately be too noisy as verticles sometimes are
> >
> >
> > i don't have any other mounting locations nor any luck w/the elevator
> > company
> >
> > just looking for some suggestings
> >
> >
> > thanks all
> >
> >
> > happy holidays

> Sounds like the elevator went from mechanical switching telectronic
> switching
>
> Jimmie

Hi thanks to all thAt responded ,yes the old elevator has nothing but a open frame rack of open style relays and a motor i think from late 50's early 60's nevery gave me a problem the new stuff i ckt boards inside of metal boxes all computerized etc w/new motors

4130. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 12:05:38 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-57CD2D.07053828122007@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 30696

In article
<d54fbf0e-520d-48a5-b081-82c7a4d37da0@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>,
Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com> wrote:

> Well, that is a tough situation...
>
> On the antenna my first thought is a two element horizontal quad beam
> pointed straight up.... The reflector will tend to shield the driven
> from noise emanating from below... BUT, the noise being in the near
> field all bets are off and you will just have to try...
> You might also try a phasing noise reducer, like the MFJ 1025, etc...
> Again, the noise being all around you may be impossible to reduce, but
> then maybe not... Only a trial will tell...
>
> You didn't mention the rig... Perhaps some DSP will help with reducing
> noise... Also going to narrow modes like CW <gasp, who does that
> ancient mode?> and PSK with narrow CRYSTAL filters will help...
>
> In the end, you will likely have to team up with kindred souls and
> establsih a remote radio station operated the internet as your
> solution...
>
> denny / k8do

thanks for the responce, unf i wouldn't be able to put up a quad love
to thou

I actually have a anc4 which practically never seemed to work for
anything in this case i wonder if it might currently my ant and anc4
antenna are together i wonder if i put the anc4 antenna either
further away or perhaps inside the elevator room right near the
equipment (forgot which) that might do it, also my antenna for that
right now is just some old cat 5 i ran to the roof

the idea of a remote might not be to bad since i only need it as a
receiver

4131. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 13:37:15 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13n9v0chu7gi54b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30697

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 28, 1:38 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> Perhaps try googling "in the limit as t approaches 0..."
>> So how many joules can pass a point in zero seconds?
>
> You have descended into silliness. You are out on your
> Harley doing 60 miles/hour. How far do you travel in 0
> seconds?
>
> So your point was?
>
>>> But at least you now see the utility.
>> Nope, I don't. I don't think the concept of instantaneous
>> power is mentioned at all in "Optics", by Hecht.
>
> Ahhh. The difficulty is because you don't "think" that
> the concept is mentioned in Hecht. Could that be because
> at 5E14 Hz, it is difficult to measure? Try a circuit
> analysis or transmission line book. You will have more
> luck. There is a good chance that your Ramo and Whinery
> mention it. Look near where they derive
> Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(theta)
>
> ...Keith

Ramo, Whinnery, and Van Duzer, _Fields and Waves in Communication Electronics_: p. 16 (in derivation of Eq. 3).

Van Valkenburg, _Network Analysis_: Eq. 14-2, p. 420.

Pearson and Maler, _Introductory Circuit Analysis_: Eq. 5.42, p. 251.

Weidner & Sells, _Elementary Classical Physics, Vol. 2_: Eq. 30-10, p. 912.

IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, Third Ed.: "Power, instantaneous (two-wire circuits)"

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4132. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 14:44:36 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0d6c7323-05e6-4469-87eb-141b8ad15a9d@l6g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30598

On Dec 28, 8:37 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 28, 1:38 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Keith Dysart wrote:
> >>> Perhaps try googling "in the limit as t approaches 0..."
> >> So how many joules can pass a point in zero seconds?
>
> > You have descended into silliness. You are out on your
> > Harley doing 60 miles/hour. How far do you travel in 0
> > seconds?
>
> > So your point was?
>
>>> But at least you now see the utility.
> >> Nope, I don't. I don't think the concept of instantaneous
> >> power is mentioned at all in "Optics", by Hecht.
>
> > Ahhh. The difficulty is because you don't "think" that
> > the concept is mentioned in Hecht. Could that be because
> > at 5E14 Hz, it is difficult to measure? Try a circuit
> > analysis or transmission line book. You will have more
> > luck. There is a good chance that your Ramo and Whinery
> > mention it. Look near where they derive
> > Pavg = Vrms * Irms * cos(theta)
>
> > ...Keith
>
> Ramo, Whinnery, and Van Duzer, _Fields and Waves in Communication
> Electronics_: p. 16 (in derivation of Eq. 3).
>
> Van Valkenburg, _Network Analysis_: Eq. 14-2, p. 420.
>
> Pearson and Maler, _Introductory Circuit Analysis_: Eq. 5.42, p. 251.
>
> Weidner & Sells, _Elementary Classical Physics, Vol. 2_: Eq. 30-10, p. 912.
>
> _IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, Third
> Ed._: "Power, instantaneous (two-wire circuits)"
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

That last one will be of particular interest to Cecil.
Its in the Seventh Edition, as well, on page 562.

Of possibly even greater interest to Cecil is the
second entry following 'instantaneous power'...

"instantaneous Poynting vector (P(t,r)) (of an
electromagnetic wave) The vector product of the
instantaneous electric and magnetic field vectors.
The integral of P(t, r) over a surface is the
instantaneous electromagnetic power flow through
the surface."

...Keith

4133. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 14:51:15 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <ToOdnQ25VbT-kOjanZ2dnUVZ_sCtnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30599

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Where did that current come
>>> from if current cannot flow into the stub?
>>
>> Stored in the 1/4 WL between the short and mouth. No more current
>> needed once stability is reached.
>
> EM RF current is stored in the stub? In what form?

Come on Cecil! Let's not go around in circles! You know very well how it happens.

On the remote chance that you are serious, I suggest you read CAREFULLY my other postings. If you want even more information, read your own postings from the past.

For my part, I have learned from you and your examples. For better or worse, I feel much more comfortable in my knowledge base and ability to communicate to others. As to the validity of my postings, each reader will need to decide for himself, just as the reader must do for your postings.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4134. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 14:56:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <a88dj.32970$ID6.17487@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30600

Keith Dysart wrote:
> The cuts changed nothing about the conditions in the circuit.

This reminds me of the guru who asserted that he could
replace his 50 ohm antenna with a 50 ohm resistor
without changing the conditions.

> And yet the claim is made that before the cuts there are no
> reflections and after the cut there are a bunch. And yet the
> conditions in the circuit are EXACTLY the same.

No, conditions are not exactly the same. Before the
cut, there were no reflections. After the cut, there
are reflections. Conditions have changed. I'll bet
the change in the natural noise pattern, which exists
in every system, could be detected at the time of
the cut.

> It is no different than a connected capacitor and inductor
> which will ring for ever given the appropriate initial
> conditions.

If we are talking about things that can happen only in your
mind, why stop with irrelevant ringing assertions? Why not
assert that you can leap tall buildings at a single bound
(in your mind)?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4135. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:00:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Ub8dj.32971$ID6.20189@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30601

Keith Dysart wrote:

> You are out on your
> Harley doing 60 miles/hour. How far do you travel in 0
> seconds?
>
> So your point was?

That was my point. You made it for me.

>> I don't think the concept of instantaneous
>> power is mentioned at all in "Optics", by Hecht.

> Ahhh. The difficulty is because you don't "think" that
> the concept is mentioned in Hecht.

How did you manage to reply to a canceled posting?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4136. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:05:10 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Gg8dj.32972$ID6.14838@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30602

Keith Dysart wrote:
> With the current always 0, data is not being successfully
> transmitted. So with the experiment at hand, life is over.

Come to think of it, in a real-world system, the current
is indeed never zero. So if your life depended on it,
would you cut that connection that is keeping you alive?

If you really want to prove your point, you could demand
that the experiment be performed in total darkness with
the two sources turned off.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4137. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:06:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Qh8dj.32973$ID6.25503@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30603

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Ramo, Whinnery, and Van Duzer, _Fields and Waves in Communication
> Electronics_: p. 16 (in derivation of Eq. 3).
>
> Van Valkenburg, _Network Analysis_: Eq. 14-2, p. 420.
>
> Pearson and Maler, _Introductory Circuit Analysis_: Eq. 5.42, p. 251.
>
> Weidner & Sells, _Elementary Classical Physics, Vol. 2_: Eq. 30-10, p. 912.
>
> _IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, Third
> Ed._: "Power, instantaneous (two-wire circuits)"

You guys are replying to a canceled posting.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4138. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:08:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Rj8dj.32974$ID6.8880@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30604

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Of possibly even greater interest to Cecil is the
> second entry following 'instantaneous power'...

What should be of interest to you guys is that you are
replying to and continuing replies to a posting that
was canceled.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4139. Re: Stealth antenna idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:25:57 UTC
From: Tad Danley <tdanley@nospamatverizon.net>
Message-ID: <9A8dj.6$4m5.3@trnddc02>
Source record: 30605

jawod wrote:
> I haven't been monitoring the group for a while. Wondering if anyone
> has considered two screwdriver type antennas mounted horizontal in a
> dipole fashion in the attic and appropriate control to acheive a
> tuneable attic dipole. stealth in CCR is the motivation.

Hi John, I am also in a deed restricted community and share your pain. Here is what I did for HF - I installed an Inverted L antenna that goes up and over one tree (approx 30' high) and across to a second tree (approx 75'). It is fed at the base with a SG-230 Smartuner. The 'second' half of the antenna is 59 ground mounted radials that go out in straight lines and vary in length between 35' and 75' based on how long I could run them to the property line or other obstruction. The ground radials were stapled to the turf every couple of feet and are now invisible. The only visible part of the antenna is the horizontal wire running between the two trees, but because of the way my lot, house and other trees are arranged in the backyard, the wire is only visible from my back porch!

The antenna works quite well on 160 - 10 meters, and is a big improvement over previous attempts to make something work in the attic because it is outside, well clear of the house everything inside that generates RFI. I got advice on the radial system from Tom, W8JI and Rudy, N6LF and their great web sites listed below.

For 6 and 2 meters sideband/cw I have Par Omniangle 'loop' antennas installed on a pole that I placed in one of the tress in the backyard. The 6 meter antenna is at 20' and the 2 meter one at 15'. All three feedlines are buried where they run from the base of the tress to the house entry point. A little more info plus a couple of pictures are on my web site.

http://mysite.verizon.net/resxgopw/k3td/
http://www.w8ji.com/
http://www.antennasbyn6lf.com/

Good luck and 73,

Tad Danley, K3TD
EM10dq

4140. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:28:46 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <OC8dj.32975$lD6.25869@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30606

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Roger wrote:
>>> Stored in the 1/4 WL between the short and mouth. No more current
>>> needed once stability is reached.
>>
>> EM RF current is stored in the stub? In what form?
>
> Come on Cecil! Let's not go around in circles! You know very well how
> it happens.

Here's an example using a circulator and load in
a 50 ohm system. Please think about it.

```
SGCL---1---2------------------------------+
\ / | 1/4
3 | WL
| everything is 50 ohms | shorted
R | stub
```

Are there any reflections at point '+'?

If not, how is energy stored in the stub?

If so, what causes those reflections?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4141. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 15:34:51 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <ecc48642-a2b8-4612-9a16-c9dd92c3d614@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30607

On Dec 28, 10:00 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > You are out on your
> > Harley doing 60 miles/hour. How far do you travel in 0
> > seconds?
>
> > So your point was?
>
> That was my point. You made it for me.

Ahhh. So the utility is the same utility one gets from
useful numbers like 60 miles/hour. OK.

> >> I don't think the concept of instantaneous
> >> power is mentioned at all in "Optics", by Hecht.
> > Ahhh. The difficulty is because you don't "think" that
> > the concept is mentioned in Hecht.
>
> How did you manage to reply to a canceled posting?

I use http://groups.google.com to view usenet and
your post is still there.

Cancelling is a very iffy thing. Better to decide
before clicking send. Once it has entered the net
it is likely there forever. Readers and servers
may, or may not, honour future requests.

...Keith

4142. Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 16:08:57 UTC
From: Navtex-Fan <No@way.invalid>
Message-ID: <mn.e4047d7cd57ee0e4.59994@way.invalid>
Source record: 30608

Hi group,

I've been using a Tee-antenna for Navtex reception on 518 KHz for about 6 months now. Details are here: <http://users.pandora.be/dirk.claessens2/NAVTEX/Tee-antenna.jpg>

I'm very pleased with the results, the thing just works. Almost no local QRM pickup, low noise. I was able to decode really weak Navtex stations in Florida, Puerto Rico, Bahrein. (I'm living near Antwerp, Belgium).

But is this a really optimal antenna setup - given the obvious real estate limitations of my back garden?

When I feed the antenna data into 4NEC2, the following data result:

Z = 241-j1812 Gain = -28.6 dB SWR = 278
I'm assuming that the mismatch is "solved" by the use of the 4:1 UnUn..

If I model a base loading coil of +/- 550 microH , the following results:
Z = 165-j14 Gain = -26.9 dB SWR = 3.3

Question 1: Is installing a base loading coil worth the trouble for receive-only purposes?

Question 2: Should I still use the balun?

Thanks for any advice.

Cheers - Dirk

4143. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 16:18:20 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <Q5OdnXMIH4JRvOjanZ2dnUVZ_jSdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30609

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Roger wrote:
>>>> Stored in the 1/4 WL between the short and mouth. No more current
>>>> needed once stability is reached.
>>>
>>> EM RF current is stored in the stub? In what form?
>>
>> Come on Cecil! Let's not go around in circles! You know very well how
>> it happens.
>
> Here's an example using a circulator and load in
> a 50 ohm system. Please think about it.
>
> SGCL---1---2------------------------------+
> \ / | 1/4
> 3 | WL
> | everything is 50 ohms | shorted
> R | stub
>
> Are there any reflections at point '+'?
>
> If not, how is energy stored in the stub?
>
> If so, what causes those reflections?

I am not sufficiently familiar with circulators to respond. My present level of understanding is that they can only be built using ferrite inductors which have an ansiotropic (non-linear) magnetic response. If so, they could not be compared to transmission lines without adding that non-linear factor. Apparently energy is stored in these inductors only if the power is moving in one direction, so it never reaches one branch. I don't understand how a ferrite could do that.

Is there such a thing as a "all transmission line" circulator? If so, where could I find the circuit?

Thanks,

73, Roger, W7WKB

4144. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 16:41:32 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <0421c78b-c327-4255-b0d3-d6a9de5b41c7@1g2000hsl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30610

On Dec 28, 9:56 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > The cuts changed nothing about the conditions in the circuit.
>
> This reminds me of the guru who asserted that he could
> replace his 50 ohm antenna with a 50 ohm resistor
> without changing the conditions.
>
> > And yet the claim is made that before the cuts there are no
> > reflections and after the cut there are a bunch. And yet the
> > conditions in the circuit are EXACTLY the same.
>
> No, conditions are not exactly the same. Before the
> cut, there were no reflections. After the cut, there
> are reflections. Conditions have changed. I'll bet
> the change in the natural noise pattern, which exists
> in every system, could be detected at the time of
> the cut.

It is good that you agree that the voltage, current
and power distributions are exactly the same, with
and without the cuts. These are the conditions to
which I refer.

> > It is no different than a connected capacitor and inductor
> > which will ring for ever given the appropriate initial
> > conditions.
>
> If we are talking about things that can happen only in your
> mind, why stop with irrelevant ringing assertions? Why not
> assert that you can leap tall buildings at a single bound
> (in your mind)?

I suppose this non-sequitor means that you agree that
an ideal section of transmission line, just like an
ideal inductor and capacitor, will store energy forever
if provided with the appropriate initial conditions,
but do not wish to admit it.

An intriguing thought experiment is to take several
of these sections with stored energy (with the proper
phase relationship) and connect them together. Do
the reflections present at the ends of the short
sections suddenly disappear when the sections
are connected to form a longer line? Are the

reflections now only occurring at the ends of
the longer section?

...Keith

4145. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 17:12:39 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <ea5f1fa6-d7fc-4d39-89da-856baa783475@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30611

On 26 Dec, 21:33, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> news:47731fe3$0$11054$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> >news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>
> > " To me, this suggests that the return path is
> > down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
> > states that it is possible for current flow down the
> > center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
> > in a barium cloud.
> > From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
> > surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
> > must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
> > So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
> > the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?"
>
> > At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round
> > diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens as
> > a result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up to
> > oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The
> > result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor with
> > a net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the
> > conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the
> > generator that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field
> > from the AC current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed
> > there is current flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a
> > weak current but it is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic
> > field. I think the situation you are speaking to is having additional
> > currents through the center that are additive (or subtractive) to the
> > foucault currents. With proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a
> > magnetic material of very high permeability), it may be possible to
> > maximize the foucault currents themselves to nearly cancel the applied
> > magnetic field (from the current in the generator). I believe it would be
> > truely a pioneering effort to have center currents above and beyond this
> > value, or cancelled, or even reversed. I would never say that it was

> > impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a material engineered and
> > manufactured by man to increase its permeability several times and which
> > has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth several times, thus allowing
> > for maximum foucault currents even at low frequencies. Could this occur
> > with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not say no. I am not sure if
> > it has ever been tried. Could the complete mitigation of skin effect
> > increase the velocity factor close to c in a vacuum? Maybe. What if you
> > could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets into the things you are
> > thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well outside the normal
> > scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the 'what ifs' and that
> > sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely extends the
> > applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..
>
snip
Please help me out here as I am obviously missing something.
I am referring to a full wave radiator of a dimagnetic material
operating in tank circuit form. During a portion of the cycle
we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
is only around for a portion of the time because of the
nature of the material. It is what is happening during this time
that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
am trying to understand the status of the inner core.
For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
and its absence of a eddy current? I don't want to get into
a standing wave sort of a discussion as the circumstances
appear to be unknown except what other things are at play.
When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
the internal structure of the material changes from
uniform to a random directional structure during this time.

4146. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:11:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PTbdj.907$pA7.545@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30612

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cancelling is a very iffy thing. Better to decide
> before clicking send.

Unfortunately, after two double scotches, it's
extremely easy to click send. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4147. : Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:15:03 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <990f3247-5e76-49a4-a2eb-19a8c188c422@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30613
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.shortwave, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, alt.usenet.kooks

On Dec 27, 10:27 pm, an_old_friend <littledic...@yahoo.ca> wrote:
>
faKE
: Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

4148. : Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:18:58 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <00542e9f-f1b2-41a0-a053-aeafcd37a862@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30614
Cross-posted to: rec.arts.drwho, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 27, 10:23 pm, an_old_friend <littledic...@yahoo.ca> wrote:
>
fakeget a life of your own

: Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

4149. : Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:20:37 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <9uian3dojj5rm5bk47sdoislhro7h84773@4ax.com>
Source record: 30586
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks

On Thu, 27 Dec 2007 19:27:46 -0800 (PST), an_old_friend
<littledick20@yahoo.ca> wrote:

>
: Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4150. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:24:19 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <D3cdj.910$pA7.217@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30615

Navtex-Fan wrote:
> Z = 241-j1812 Gain = -28.6 dB SWR = 278
> I'm assuming that the mismatch is "solved" by the use of the 4:1 UnUn..

Nope, not necessarily. Most 4:1 designs assume a resistive
load and do not handle reactance very well. A 4:1 device
might make the problem worse.

> If I model a base loading coil of +/- 550 microH , the following results:
> Z = 165-j14 Gain = -26.9 dB SWR = 3.3

As long as your receiver AGC has enough gain to overcome
the loss in the antenna, why worry? Internal receiver noise
is usually negligible compared to atmospheric noise at
518 KHz.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4151. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:34:01 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <1djan39rtu8690tig7purab6shgm5h4ggc@4ax.com>
Source record: 30594
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4152. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:35:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <becdj.913$pA7.789@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30616

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Are there any reflections at point '+'?
>>
>> If not, how is energy stored in the stub?
>>
>> If so, what causes those reflections?
>
> I am not sufficiently familiar with circulators to respond.

If the circulator is bothering you, forget it and assume the
following lossless conditions:

```
Ifor = 1 amp -->
-----------------------------+
<-- Iref = 1 amp | 1/4
| WL
All Z0 = 50 ohms | shorted
| stub
```

Please think about it and answer the questions above.
The main point to remember is that there is no physical
impedance discontinuity at '+'.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4153. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 19:44:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Wmcdj.914$pA7.789@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30617

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I suppose this non-sequitor means that you agree that
> an ideal section of transmission line, just like an
> ideal inductor and capacitor, will store energy forever
> if provided with the appropriate initial conditions,
> but do not wish to admit it.

I freely admit that it can happen in your mind (like leaping tall buildings at a single bound). I do not believe it can happen in a real-world situation. But if you can demonstrate lossless transmission lines and lossless inductors on the bench, be my guest and probably win a Nobel Prize in the process.

> An intriguing thought experiment is to take several
> of these sections with stored energy (with the proper
> phase relationship) and connect them together. Do
> the reflections present at the ends of the short
> sections suddenly disappear when the sections
> are connected to form a longer line? Are the
> reflections now only occurring at the ends of
> the longer section?

Reflections are impossible except at physical impedance discontinuities. There are zero reflections at a point in a smooth fixed Z0 section of transmission line. Cut the line and you get 100% reflection. That's why your assertions of "no change" don't make sense. You would have us believe that short circuit to open circuit is "no change"??? If that is true, there's "no change" between a shorted 1/4WL stub and an open 1/4WL stub.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4154. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 20:49:36 UTC
From: Navtex-Fan <No@way.invalid>
Message-ID: <mn.e51d7d7c2cde8d06.59994@way.invalid>
Source record: 30618

On 2007-12-28, Cecil Moore (75.23.42.181) wrote in
message <D3cdj.910$pA7.217@newssvr25.news.prodigy.net>

> Navtex-Fan wrote:
>> Z = 241-j1812 Gain = -28.6 dB SWR = 278
>> I'm assuming that the mismatch is "solved" by the use of the 4:1 UnUn..
>
> Nope, not necessarily. Most 4:1 designs assume a resistive
> load and do not handle reactance very well. A 4:1 device
> might make the problem worse.
>

Thanks for the reply Cecil,

Are you suggesting I should not use a unun at all?
I have also experimented with the commercial "magnetic balun" which has
a 9:1 ratio. The only difference I could tell was a _slightly_ lower
noise level.

Cheers - Dirk

4155. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 21:37:50 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <4058-47756CAE-1136@storefull-3254.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30619

Owen wrote:
"There is no "antenna system inductance and antenna system capacitance"
at all."

Then there would be no antenna. A real antenna has both types of
reactance, capacitive and inductive. In the best antenna, opposite types
of reactance are equal, so balance to zero, only leaving resistances,
radiation and loss types, to impede current into the antenna.

The transmission line, if its Zo matches the antenna, has no standing
wave, but the antenna in many cases has an open circuit at its tip which
generates standing waves aplenty on the antenna itself.

I am not critical of Owen. His posting was the only one I read in the
thread at that spot. Happy New Year to everybody!

Best Regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4156. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 22:26:11 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl3t63$9q6$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30620

Richard Harrison wrote:

> ...
> Best Regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI
>

I beg your pardon, but a coaxial tank circuit cannot operate without
"circulating currents"--therefore, a standing wave cannot be denied ...

Regards,
JS

4157. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 22:30:34 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl3tea$9q6$2@aioe.org>
Source record: 30621

Navtex-Fan wrote:

[...]

It would certainly be nice to see these fools behind bars ...

Instead of devoting time to finding renegade cb'ers, lets grab some of
these guys butts and put them where they should be!

JS

4158. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 22:31:43 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl3tgg$9q6$3@aioe.org>
Source record: 30622

John Smith wrote:
> Navtex-Fan wrote:
>
> [...]
>
> It would certainly be nice to see these fools behind bars ...
>
> Instead of devoting time to finding renegade cb'ers, lets grab some of
> these guys butts and put them where they should be!
>
> JS

Oh yeah, I forgot, THREAD PLONK--BIG TIME!!!

JS

4159. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 22:35:19 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl3tn7$9q6$4@aioe.org>
Source record: 30623

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> Cancelling is a very iffy thing. Better to decide
>> before clicking send.
>
> Unfortunately, after two double scotches, it's
> extremely easy to click send. :-)

CECIL!

BTDT (Been There, Done That) ;-)

Regards,
JS
```

4160. Re: Standing morphing to travelling waves. was r.r.a.a WARNING!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 23:08:24 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28958-477581E8-1424@storefull-3257.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30624

John Smith wrote:
"I beg your pardon, but a coaxial tank dircuit cannot operate without
circulating currents--therefore a standing wave cannot be denied..."

Standing waves in devices attached to a transmission lines need not
carry over into the line itself.

A transmission line properly matched to an antenna injects all its
energy into the antenna without reflecting any back towards the
transmitter, thus there are no standing waves on the transmission line..

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4161. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 23:16:13 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl403v$j2v$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30625

Navtex-Fan wrote:
> Hi group,
>
> I've been using a Tee-antenna for Navtex reception on 518 KHz for about
> 6 months now. Details are here:
> <http://users.pandora.be/dirk.claessens2/NAVTEX/Tee-antenna.jpg>
>
> I'm very pleased with the results, the thing just works. Almost no local
> QRM pickup, low noise. I was able to decode really weak Navtex stations
> in Florida, Puerto Rico, Bahrein. (I'm living near Antwerp, Belgium).
>
> But is this a really optimal antenna setup - given the obvious real
> estate limitations of my back garden?
>
> When I feed the antenna data into 4NEC2, the following data result:
>
> Z = 241-j1812 Gain = -28.6 dB SWR = 278
> I'm assuming that the mismatch is "solved" by the use of the 4:1 UnUn..
>
> If I model a base loading coil of +/- 550 microH , the following results:
> Z = 165-j14 Gain = -26.9 dB SWR = 3.3
>
> Question 1: Is installing a base loading coil worth the trouble for
> receive-only purposes?
>
> Question 2: Should I still use the balun?
>
>
> Thanks for any advice.
>
> Cheers - Dirk
>
>

Whoa ...

Sorry about that, had a virus and is was showing "all sorts" of strange
stuff till I ran the scanner and reloaded this ng thread.

My mistake, I apologize to the MAX :-(

I am throughly embarrassed ...

Warm regards,
JS

4162. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 23:26:45 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <9b1bed0e-4b53-4beb-a53a-0350f9a62b58@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30626

On Dec 28, 2:44 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > I suppose this non-sequitor means that you agree that
> > an ideal section of transmission line, just like an
> > ideal inductor and capacitor, will store energy forever
> > if provided with the appropriate initial conditions,
> > but do not wish to admit it.
>
> I freely admit that it can happen in your mind (like
> leaping tall buildings at a single bound).

Thought experiments do usually occur within the mind.
This one is no different.

> I do not
> believe it can happen in a real-world situation.

That is good, for it is unlikely, though with superconductors
one might come close.

> But
> if you can demonstrate lossless transmission lines
> and lossless inductors on the bench, be my guest and
> probably win a Nobel Prize in the process.

More intrigue. This path has been trod before. Begin
with an experiment using ideal elements. Get
uncomfortably close to some truth. Declare the
experiment invalid because it could not happen
in the "real world".

It would be more valuable were you to confront
the demons rather than take the "real world"
escape.

> > An intriguing thought experiment is to take several
> > of these sections with stored energy (with the proper
> > phase relationship) and connect them together. Do
> > the reflections present at the ends of the short
> > sections suddenly disappear when the sections
> > are connected to form a longer line? Are the
> > reflections now only occurring at the ends of
> > the longer section?
>
> Reflections are impossible except at physical impedance
> discontinuities. There are zero reflections at a point

> in a smooth fixed Z0 section of transmission line. Cut
> the line and you get 100% reflection.

That is why it is so intriguing. The voltage and current conditions have not changed, and yet, before: reflections, after: none.

> That's why your
> assertions of "no change" don't make sense.

Are you claiming that the voltages or currents have changed? Identify a measurable value that has changed and the proof will be yours.

> You would
> have us believe that short circuit to open circuit is
> "no change"???

If it does not change the circuit conditions, i.e. voltages or currents.

> If that is true, there's "no change"
> between a shorted 1/4WL stub and an open 1/4WL stub.

Invalid generalization. We were discussing a specific circuit, not any old 1/4WL stub.

...Keith

4163. 20/40meter 1/4 Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 23:32:05 UTC
From: William Longyard <longyard@ix.netcom.com>
Message-ID: <13nb1rg2l4qnl4f@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30627

I've got a newbie question, and will appreciate any suggestions.

I've got a very small sailboat that I want to put my Icom706MkIIG into.
I've got the Icom AH-4 tuner, too. What I need is a small inverted "V"
dipole antenna that I can hoist up the mast, which would work with both 20
and 40 meters. I'm thinking that the poles would be about about 8 feet each
on a 1/4 wave.

So...
1. What should the poles actually be, lengthwise?
2. Can I get 20 and 40 out of a single antenna (with tuner)?
3. Do I need to create a copper ground plane in the hull if I use a dipole?
4. Will a 1/4 wave antenna let me use the maximum power of the
radio?(100watts).

Thanks,
Bill

4164. Re: for those tired of the trolling, spam, and assorted BS here

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 23:51:52 UTC
From: kb9rqz@homo.ham.org.ASM
Message-ID: <477580f8$0$25992$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 30595
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

"kc8tcq@the.eoc" <kc8tcq@gmail.com> wrote in message
news:c603cf46-8434-42b4-8192-b486f7d4b1b6@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
On Dec 28, 11:57 am, "kc8...@the.eoc" <kc8...@gmail.com> wrote:
> I have started a web forum for the group if you are interested,
>
> This is a moderated forum, so discussions will be easier to follow (I
> hope) and will have much less BS.
>
> the forum can be found athttp://rrcb.freeforums.org/index.php
>
> 73 de Keith

Oh yeah all CB enthusiasts and amateur radio operators are welcome,
but the trolling, spam, and name calling is not welcome.

i a gay/bi/pagan/jewish ham

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4165. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-28 23:55:02 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nb36nfun2c164@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30628

Roger wrote:
> OK. I think I should tweak the example just a little to clarify that
> our source voltage will change when the reflected wave arrives back
> at the source end. To do this, I suggest that we increase our
> transmission line to one wavelength long. This so we can see what
> happens to the source if we pretended that we had not moved it all.
>
> We pick our lead edge at wt-0 and define it to be positive voltage.
> The next positive leading edge will occur at wt-360. Of course, a
> half cycle of positive voltage will follow for 180 degrees following
> points wt-0 and wt-360.
>
> Initiate the wave and let it travel 540 degrees down the transmission
> line. At this point, the leading edge wt-0 has reflected and has
> reached a point 180 degrees from the full wave source. This is the
> point that was originally our source point on the 1/2 wave line.
> Mathematically, wt-0 is parallel/matched with wt-360, but because the
> wt-0 has been reflected, the current has been reversed but the
> voltage has not been changed.

After the initial wave has been propagating 540 degrees along the one wavelength line, it will be back at the input end of the line, not 180 degrees from the source. (I assume that by "full wave source" you mean the source connected to the input end of the line.)

> Lets move to wave point wt-1 and wt-361 so that we will have non-zero
> voltage and current.
>
> vt = vr(wt-1) + vf(wt-361) = 2*.5*sin(1)

I'm sorry, you've lost me already. Where exactly are these "wave points"? By "wave point wt-1" do you mean 1 physical degree down the line from the source, or 1 degree from the leading edge of the intial wave? As it turns out, those two points would be the same after 540 degrees of propagation. But "wt-361" would be one degree beyond the end of the line by the first interpretation, or 1 degree short of the end of the line by the other. What's the significance of the sum of the voltages at these two different points?

I'm increasingly lost from here. . .

Here's my analysis of what happens after the initial step is applied, using your 360 degree line and notation I'm more familiar with:

If the source is sin(wt) (I've normalized to a peak voltage of 1 volt for simplicity) and we turn it on at t = 0, a sine wave propagates down

the line, described by the function

vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x)

At time t = 2*pi/w (one period after t = 0), it arrives at the far end. Just before the wave reaches the far end, we have:

vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x) evaluated at t = 2*pi/w, = sin(-x) = -sin(x)

at any point x, in degrees, along the line. This is also the total voltage since there's no reflection yet.

Then the forward wave reaches the far end. The reflection coefficient of an open circuit is +1, so the reflected voltage wave has the same magnitude as the forward wave. It arrives at the source at t = 4*pi/w (two periods after t = 0), where it's in phase with the forward wave. The reverse wave (for the special case of a line an integral number of half wavelengths long) is:

vr(t, x) = sin(wt + x)

So at any point x (in degrees) along the line,

v(t, x) = vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x)

Using a trig identity,

v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt)

Notice that a standing wave pattern has been formed -- the cos(x) term describes the envelope of the voltage sine wave as a function of position along the line. But notice that the peak amplitude of the total voltage sine wave is 2 rather than 1 volt, except that it's now modulated by the cos(x) position function. Also note that the time function sin(wt) has no x term, which means that the voltage changes all along the line at the same time.

At the moment the returning wave arrives at the source (t = 4*pi/w), sin(wt) = 0, so

v(x) = 0

So the returning wave arrives at the source at the very moment that the voltage is zero everywhere along the line. (For those interested in energy, this means that the line's energy is stored entirely in the magnetic field, or the equivalent line inductance, at this instant.)

Let's follow the returning wave as it hits the input end and re-reflects. The reflection coefficient at the source is -1 due to the zero-impedance ideal voltage source, so the re-reflected wave is

vf2(t, x) = -sin(wt - x)

and the total voltage anywhere along the transmission line just before the re-reflection reaches the far end is vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) + vf2(t, x) = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x) - sin(wt - x) = sin(wt + x). Now this is

interesting. When the second forward wave vf2 is added into the total, the standing wave disappears and the total voltage is just a plain sine wave with peak amplitude of 1. It's identical, in fact, to the original forward voltage wave except reversed in phase.

And what happens when vf2 reaches the far end and reflects? Well,

vr2 = -sin(wt + x)

So just before it reaches the input end of the line, the total is now

vf + vr + vf2 + vr2 = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x) - sin(wt - x) - sin(wt + x) = 0

For the interval t = 6*pi/w to t = 8*pi/w, the total voltage on the line is zero at all points along the line which the second reflected wave has reached! Further analysis shows that the line continues to alternate among:

v(t, x) = sin(wt - x) [vf only] [Eq. 1]
v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt) [vf + vr] [Eq. 2]
v(t, x) = sin(wt + x) [vf + vr + vf2] [Eq. 3]
v(t, x) = 0 [vf + vr + vf2 + vr2] [Eq. 4]

How about the value at the input end (x = 0) at various times?

When we had only the first forward wave, it was sin(wt). When we had the original forward wave, the reflected wave, and the new forward wave, it was also sin(wt). And as it turns out, it stays at sin(wt) at all times as each wave returns and re-reflects. I was incorrect earlier in saying that this example resulted in infinite currents. It doesn't, but a shorted line, or open quarter wave line for example, would, when driven by a perfect voltage source.

Just looking at the source makes it appear that we've reached equilibrium. But we haven't. The total voltage along the line went from a flat forward wave of peak amplitude of 1 to a standing wave distribution with a peak amplitude of 2 when the reflection returned to a flat distribution with peak amplitude of 1 when the first re-reflection hit, then to zero when it returned. Maybe we'd better take a look at what's happening at the far end of the line.

The voltage at the far end is of course zero from t = 0 to t = 2*pi/w, when the initial wave reaches it. It will then become 2 * sin(wt), or twice the source voltage where it will stay until the first re-reflected wave (vf2) reaches it. The re-reflected forward wave vf2 will also reflect off the end, making the total at the end:

vf + vr + vf2 + vr2 = sin(wt) + sin(wt) - sin(wt) - sin(wt) = 0

The voltage at the far end of the line will drop to zero and stay there for the next round trip time of 4*pi/w! Then it will jump back to 2 * sin(wt) for another period, then to zero, etc.

In real transmission line problems, some loss will always be present, so reflections will become less and less over time, allowing the system to reach an equilibrium state known as steady state. Our system doesn't because it has no loss. The problem is analogous to exciting a resonant circuit having infinite Q, with a lossless source. It turns out that adding any non-zero series resistance at the source end, no matter how small, will allow the system to converge to steady state. But not with zero loss.

I set up a simple SPICE model to illustrate the line behavior I've just described. I made the line five wavelengths long instead of one, to make the display less confusing. The frequency is one Hz and the time to go from one end to the other is five seconds. The perfect voltage source at the input is sin(wt) (one volt peak).
http://eznec.com/images/TL_1_sec.gif is the total voltage at a point one wavelength (one second) from the input end.
http://eznec.com/images/TL_5_sec.gif is the total voltage at the far end of the line (five wavelengths, or five seconds from the input end).

First look at TL_1_sec.gif. During the time t = 0 to t = 1 sec., the initial forward wave hasn't arrived at the one-wavelength sample point. Then from t = 2 to t = 9, only the forward wave is present as in Eq. 1. At t = 9 sec. the first reflected wave arrives, resulting in a total voltage amplitude of 2 volts peak as predicted by Eq. 2. The re-reflected wave arrives at t = 11 sec., at which time the amplitude drops back to 1 volt peak as per Eq. 3. And at t = 19 seconds, vr2 arrives, dropping the voltage to 0 as predicted by Eq. 4. The pattern then repeats, forever.

TL_5_sec.gif shows the total voltage at the open end of the line, alternating between a 2 volt peak sine wave and zero as predicted.

A nearly identical analysis can be done for the line current.

Let me say once again that the introduction of any series source resistance at all at the input will result in convergence rather than the oscillating behavior shown here, so a steady state analysis of the zero resistance case can be done as a limit as the source resistance approaches zero. But any analysis of the start up conditions on the zero source resistance line should produce the same results derived here mathematically and confirmed by time domain modeling.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4166. Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:30:14 UTC
From: Denno <powerwashguy@aol.com>
Message-ID: <8e5720c8-7cca-4c2b-bdae-1e65ebe7a167@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30629

Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with. While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.

Any views on tin coated copper strand?

Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I haven't been able to find it anywhere.

Thanks!

4167. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:32:41 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <JAgdj.27404$4V6.15594@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30630

Navtex-Fan wrote:
> Are you suggesting I should not use a unun at all?

Unbalanced antenna to unbalanced receiver with a
very large dynamic range may result in diminished
returns for your effort. But if you want to use it
as a learning experience, it might be worth it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4168. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:35:14 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl44o3$vl3$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30631

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Huh ...

Ever take a time out?

Look at some wave(s) on sting. Waves on a puddle? Acoustic waves?
Waves on a sand dune--left by the wind? etc?

Hmmmm...

Regards,
JS

4169. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:37:22 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nb5m3b54mt307@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30632

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 28, 2:44 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> I suppose this non-sequitor means that you agree that
>>> an ideal section of transmission line, just like an
>>> ideal inductor and capacitor, will store energy forever
>>> if provided with the appropriate initial conditions,
>>> but do not wish to admit it.
>> I freely admit that it can happen in your mind (like
>> leaping tall buildings at a single bound).
>
> Thought experiments do usually occur within the mind.
> This one is no different.
>
>> I do not
>> believe it can happen in a real-world situation.
>
> That is good, for it is unlikely, though with superconductors
> one might come close.
>
>> But
>> if you can demonstrate lossless transmission lines
>> and lossless inductors on the bench, be my guest and
>> probably win a Nobel Prize in the process.
>
> More intrigue. This path has been trod before. Begin
> with an experiment using ideal elements. Get
> uncomfortably close to some truth. Declare the
> experiment invalid because it could not happen
> in the "real world".
> . . .

Oh, boy, the thought of Cecil doing his "proofs" without using lossless lines, pure resistances, inductances, or capacitances, lossless antenna conductors, or any other non-real-world components is enough to tempt me to de-plonk him just to watch the show. But I'm afraid it'll just add more DOO (Degrees Of Obfuscation) to his already formidable toolbox of obscuring and misdirecting techniques. Oh well.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4170. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:41:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl453u$1gb$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30633

Denno wrote:
> Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
> wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
> While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
> and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
> inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
> antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
> or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
>
> Any views on tin coated copper strand?
>
> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> Thanks!

Ohhh gawd, it that a "loaded" question?

I would use it, the lead/tin darkens (oxidizes) with age, so does copper
and most other metals, gold would be nice--too expensive, stainless
would be nice--but then the ohmic losses, use it! ...

End of story...

It won't be the last antenna you construct, build it and learn!

Warm regards,
JS

4171. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:43:02 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl456n$1gb$2@aioe.org>
Source record: 30634

John Smith wrote:

ahhh, "sting" means "string" ...

Regards,
JS

4172. Re: 20/40meter 1/4 Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:46:33 UTC
From: Tam/WB2TT <t-tammaru@c0mca$t.net>
Message-ID: <4_WdnaevvYd9BejanZ2dnUVZ_gmdnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30635

"William Longyard" <longyard@ix.netcom.com> wrote in message
news:13nb1rg2l4qnl4f@corp.supernews.com...
> I've got a newbie question, and will appreciate any suggestions.
>
> I've got a very small sailboat that I want to put my Icom706MkIIG into.
> I've got the Icom AH-4 tuner, too. What I need is a small inverted "V"
> dipole antenna that I can hoist up the mast, which would work with both 20
> and 40 meters. I'm thinking that the poles would be about about 8 feet
> each on a 1/4 wave.
>
> So...
> 1. What should the poles actually be, lengthwise?
> 2. Can I get 20 and 40 out of a single antenna (with tuner)?
> 3. Do I need to create a copper ground plane in the hull if I use a
> dipole?
> 4. Will a 1/4 wave antenna let me use the maximum power of the
> radio?(100watts).
>
> Thanks,
> Bill
>
You don't need a ground plane for a dipole, but for a boat, I would look at
shortened verticals. What do you mean by "pole"?

Tam/WB2TT

4173. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:48:53 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VPgdj.27405$4V6.15641@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30636

Keith Dysart wrote:
> More intrigue. This path has been trod before. Begin
> with an experiment using ideal elements. Get
> uncomfortably close to some truth. Declare the
> experiment invalid because it could not happen
> in the "real world".

When a thought experiment deviates far enough from
reality to become impossible, it is necessary to
recognize that one has crossed the line between
reality and mental masturbation. Would you like to
debate how many angels can dance on the head of
a pin?

> It would be more valuable were you to confront
> the demons rather than take the "real world"
> escape.

I have confronted the supernatural and don't believe
in it. Your mileage may vary.

> That is why it is so intriguing. The voltage and current
> conditions have not changed, and yet, before: reflections,
> after: none.

So changes have indeed occurred. A video signal is
a very good one to use to actually see the changes.
If you want to sweep the technical facts under the
rug, now is the time to remind me that a video signal
is not steady state.

> Are you claiming that the voltages or currents
> have changed?

Of course not. I am claiming that reflections have
changed and you seem to agree.

If ignorance is really your goal, why not drop the
experiment in the deepest part of the Pacific Ocean
where nobody can know anything about it?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4174. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:50:40 UTC
From: Topaz305RK <k7sam@arrl.net>
Message-ID: <UPmdnWbbUrkPBOjanZ2dnUVZ_gCdnZ2d@vnet-inc.com>
Source record: 30637

I agree with JS, just put it up and make contacts.
Best stuff around, of course not, but if you already have it the price is right.

Have been told by I don't know how many people that twisted steel wire is no good.
Our local phone co-op lays it out across the fields when the ground is frozen, hence "field wire", until spring when they can trench the "good stuff" in.
Come spring they roll it up, a mile at a time, and chuck it in the dump.
This stuff is plastic coated, does not break down in UV.
You can just about use it to pull a car out of the ditch it is so strong.
It is a real bugger to wrap or solder, needless to say.
If you put an antenna analyzer on it, get the length right it makes a dandy antenna however.
Even the ice and snow of northeast Montana have not managed to bring them down in over 8 years.
Coated all connections with Liquid Electricians Tape, they still look like new.

Best antenna around, not a chance, BUT, I have yet to have to repair one I have put up, that says a lot for this part of the country.

Sam - K7SAM

4175. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 00:58:00 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl462o$36n$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30638

Topaz305RK wrote:

> ...
> Best antenna around, not a chance, BUT, I have yet to have to repair one I
> have put up, that says a lot for this part of the country.
>
> Sam - K7SAM
>
>

Geesh, where'd you come from? Best example of the American "can do"
spirit I have seen--lately ...

Yes, that is why we came to the hobby, huh?

Warmest regards,
JS

4176. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 01:14:14 UTC
From: Denno <powerwashguy@aol.com>
Message-ID: <e9a2d501-3d39-4b82-ae6c-aec61d42df07@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30639

On Dec 28, 7:58 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Topaz305RK wrote:
> > ...
> > Best antenna around, not a chance, BUT, I have yet to have to repair one I
> > have put up, that says a lot for this part of the country.
>
> > Sam - K7SAM
>
> Geesh, where'd you come from? Best example of the American "can do"
> spirit I have seen--lately ...
>
> Yes, that is why we came to the hobby, huh?
>
> Warmest regards,
> JS

That's what I was hoping. Actually, I have a few other dipoles out
there with similar stuff and they've been fine. Some antennas are for
other folks so I want to be sure it doesn't turn into a disaster.

I know from experience that tin-coated copper strand is used in the
marine industry because the tin makes the copper much more corrosion
resistant.

As for Copperweld, anyone ever use it?

Not sure what you meant by "loaded question". :-) But I don't visit
the NG's very often.

Thanks,
Denno

4177. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 01:34:26 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nb913dhsd9v1c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30640

Tin plated wire has higher resistivity than solid copper wire. However, in nearly all common antenna applications, the loss of even tin plated wire is insignificant. So it's just fine to use. Likewise, stranded vs. solid wire. Any of the above are just fine.

As for Copperweld, I googled "copperweld" and immediately found that Davis RF carries it. I'm sure that you'd find several other dealers if you'll invest just a couple of minutes looking through search engine results.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Denno wrote:
> Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
> wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
> While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
> and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
> inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
> antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
> or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
>
> Any views on tin coated copper strand?
>
> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> Thanks!

4178. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 01:37:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl48db$9m7$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30641

Denno wrote:

>> ...
> That's what I was hoping. Actually, I have a few other dipoles out
> there with similar stuff and they've been fine. Some antennas are for
> other folks so I want to be sure it doesn't turn into a disaster.
>
> I know from experience that tin-coated copper strand is used in the
> marine industry because the tin makes the copper much more corrosion
> resistant.
>
> As for Copperweld, anyone ever use it?
>
> Not sure what you meant by "loaded question". :-) But I don't visit
> the NG's very often.
>
> Thanks,
> Denno

I am a "hobbyist", perhaps like yourself ...

Some might think the oxidization of the tin, copper, etc. may result in increased losses (and yes, I have heard this argued--I can only guess) --indeed, logic itself suggests this. I don't know. I have not even attempted to measure it. And, I lack the ability to measure such and my "experiments" take me another avenue ... from use of "oxidized antennas", I don't think it amounts to a significant reduction in "perceived and/or real performance."

Contacts are important ... I would doubt the antenna you propose would be without them ...

Warm regards,
JS

4179. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 01:43:42 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl48ofaik1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30642

Roy Lewallen wrote:

>> ...
>> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
>> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>>
>> Thanks!

Roys' knowledge it much better than my own, I would listen, if it were me ... and, just sounds right ...

I thought "copperweld" was a heavy copper coating over iron/steel wire, and, if that is what your refer to, it is excellent (like the stuff I used decades ago), it was hard to "stretch!"

Regards,
JS

4180. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 01:46:49 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl48u9aik2@aioe.org>
Source record: 30643

John Smith Oh wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>
> >> ...
>>> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
>>> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>>>
>>> Thanks!
>
> Roys' knowledge it much better than my own, I would listen, if it were
> me ... and, just sounds right ...
>
> I thought "copperweld" was a heavy copper coating over iron/steel wire,
> and, if that is what your refer to, it is excellent (like the stuff I
> used decades ago), it was hard to "stretch!"
>
> Regards,
> JS

"knowledge it" = "knowledge is"--but then, you knew that ... gawd, I
need to examine my text before posting it ... ;-)

Oh well ...

JS

4181. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 03:13:31 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nbeqt9grqhaa4@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30644

A followup:

If we have a transmission line which is an integral number of half wavelengths long, open circuited at the far end, and driven by a perfect voltage source of Vs*sin(wt) in series with *any* non-zero resistance:

The amplitude of the wave reflected from the source will decrease each time, resulting in convergence at the following steady state conditions:

vf(t, x) = (Vs/2) * sin(wt - x)
vr(t, x) = (Vs/2) * sin(wt + x)

Where x is the position from the source in electrical degrees or radians, and vf and vr are the totals of all forward and reverse traveling waves respectively.

The total voltage along the line at any time and position is:

v(t, x) = vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) = Vs * sin(wt) * cos(x)

This clearly shows that the total voltage at any point along the line is sinusoidal and in phase at all points. The "standing wave" is the description of the way the peak amplitude of the sine time function differs with position x.

So the amplitude of the voltage at both ends of the line (where |cos(x)| = 1) will equal the source voltage. The number of reflections (length of time) it will take for the system to converge to within any specified closeness of the steady state depends on the amount of source resistance. If the source resistance is the same as the line Z0, convergence is reached in a single round trip. The time increases as the source resistance gets greater or less than this value. If the source resistance in zero or infinite, convergence to this steady state will never be reached, as shown in the earlier posting.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4182. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 03:27:36 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <585c35bb-9451-433d-a230-6899cfb05991@p69g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30645

On Dec 28, 7:48 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > More intrigue. This path has been trod before. Begin
> > with an experiment using ideal elements. Get
> > uncomfortably close to some truth. Declare the
> > experiment invalid because it could not happen
> > in the "real world".
>
> When a thought experiment deviates far enough from
> reality to become impossible, it is necessary to
> recognize that one has crossed the line between
> reality and mental masturbation. Would you like to
> debate how many angels can dance on the head of
> a pin?

Still sidetracking away from your demons rather
than confronting them?!

> > It would be more valuable were you to confront
> > the demons rather than take the "real world"
> > escape.
>
> I have confronted the supernatural and don't believe
> in it. Your mileage may vary.
>
> > That is why it is so intriguing. The voltage and current
> > conditions have not changed, and yet, before: reflections,
> > after: none.
>
> So changes have indeed occurred. A video signal is
> a very good one to use to actually see the changes.
> If you want to sweep the technical facts under the
> rug, now is the time to remind me that a video signal
> is not steady state.

You've got that right. And nor is it the experiment
under discussion.

> > Are you claiming that the voltages or currents
> > have changed?
>
> Of course not.

So whether the line is cut or not, the same voltage,
current and power distribution exist.

But when the line is cut, it is clear that no
energy is moving between the separate sections.

When the lines are joined, the voltage, current and
power distributions on the line remain the same.
Therefore, no energy is being transferred between
the now joined sections.
QED

With or without reflections, no energy crosses
the points on the line with zero current.

...Keith

4183. Re: : Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 03:46:41 UTC
From: an_old_friend <kb9rqz@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <bbaf0ac2-8042-43b3-8a1a-7e0647e6fc66@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30647
Cross-posted to: rec.arts.drwho, rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 28, 2:18 pm, an_old_friend <kb9...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 27, 10:23 pm, an_old_friend <littledic...@yahoo.ca> wrote:
>
> fakeget a life of your own
>
> : Dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth..

4184. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 06:09:25 UTC
From: Ed_G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A14E1654A528Huckleberrybigvalley@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 30548

>
> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> Thanks!

Copperweld, or "copper clad steel" antenna wire should not be hard to find. http://www.radioworks.com carries some good coperweld. Belden makes a #14 stranded (7) coppeweld antenna wire, available at http://www.aesham.com , amongst other places.

Personally, I'd use the nice stuff you already have. Good luck.

Ed K7AAT

4185. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 06:25:57 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4775e874$0$4999$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30549

"art" <aunwin@insightbb.com> wrote in message
news:ea5f1fa6-d7fc-4d39-89da-856baa783475@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
On 26 Dec, 21:33, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> news:47731fe3$0$11054$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> >news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>
> > " To me, this suggests that the return path is
> > down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
> > states that it is possible for current flow down the
> > center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
> > in a barium cloud.
> > From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
> > surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
> > must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
> > So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
> > the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?"
>
> > At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round
> > diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens
> > as
> > a result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up
> > to
> > oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The
> > result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor
> > with
> > a net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the
> > conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the
> > generator that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field
> > from the AC current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed
> > there is current flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a
> > weak current but it is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic
> > field. I think the situation you are speaking to is having additional
> > currents through the center that are additive (or subtractive) to the
> > foucault currents. With proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a

> > magnetic material of very high permeability), it may be possible to
> > maximize the foucault currents themselves to nearly cancel the applied
> > magnetic field (from the current in the generator). I believe it would
> > be
> > truely a pioneering effort to have center currents above and beyond this
> > value, or cancelled, or even reversed. I would never say that it was
> > impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a material engineered and
> > manufactured by man to increase its permeability several times and which
> > has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth several times, thus
> > allowing
> > for maximum foucault currents even at low frequencies. Could this occur
> > with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not say no. I am not sure if
> > it has ever been tried. Could the complete mitigation of skin effect
> > increase the velocity factor close to c in a vacuum? Maybe. What if you
> > could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets into the things you
> > are
> > thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well outside the normal
> > scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the 'what ifs' and
> > that
> > sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely extends the
> > applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..
>
snip
"Please help me out here as I am obviously missing something.
I am referring to a full wave radiator of a dimagnetic material
operating in tank circuit form. During a portion of the cycle
we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
is only around for a portion of the time because of the
nature of the material. It is what is happening during this time
that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
am trying to understand the status of the inner core.
For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
and its absence of a eddy current? I don't want to get into
a standing wave sort of a discussion as the circumstances
appear to be unknown except what other things are at play.
When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
the internal structure of the material changes from
uniform to a random directional structure during this time."

My comments:

Re: "During a portion of the cycle
we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
is only around for a portion of the time because of the
nature of the material."

Correct, there is an eddy (or foucault) current set up due to the magnetic field originating from the time varying current from the generator. If the diagmetic material were water, yes the magnetic field would be 'significant' for only a small portion of the time, if ever, in a moderate time varying magnetic field. For strong static magnetic fields, we have seen that significant eddy curents are set up at the molecular level in water droplets even to the extent that it can levitate against it gravitational field. I assume we are not talking about such strong (static) field here; we are talking about a moderate time varying electromganetic field genrated by a tank circuit.

Re: "During a portion of the cycle
we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
is only around for a portion of the time because of the
nature of the material."

Well, depending on the nature of the diamagnetic material, it may either be significant or insignificant. Cu is diagmagetic and in that case the magnetic field always exists in a significant manner to counter the applied magnetic field. The key here is, what is the nature of the diamagnetic material?

Re: "It is what is happening during this time
that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
am trying to understand the status of the inner core."

Mu-mesons (cosmic rays) are an example of galactic particles. They are traveling at 0.9c (almost the speed of light) and have the mass of several electrons. Do you think the e-field of the typical antenna could have a significant effect on them considering their large momentum? There will always be some effect I am sure but I'm not so sure it could extend to stopping such particles and slowing them down so they could be in the vicinity of the antenna to experience levitation. I am not sure if there are slower galactic particles or if that is what you are considering in your model. I know there are several types consisting of electrons, protons, neutrons protons etc.. but I would think they must be moving at high speed with a lot of momentum.

Re: "For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
and its absence of a eddy current?"

The skin depth does not vary if the frequency remains constant. However, the current density (for example at skin depth) varies in accordance with the signal from the generator from max Js to zero. Wiki will give you the formula for skin depth of a sinusoid and you can see the factors that cause it to vary; resistivity, frequency and magnetic permeability. Yes, at times when the magnetic field is absent (zero cross) I am certain something could be happening at the atomic level of the material in question.

Re: "When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
the internal structure of the material changes from
uniform to a random directional structure during this time."

If you are talking about a parallel L-C tank circuit antenna, I suspect you are correct. Again, I believe this would be at the zero cross points. Yes, at the atomic level the structure must be reacting to the fields imposed previously.

4186. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 06:45:22 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl4qe6$m5s$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30550

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> A followup:
>
> If we have a transmission line which is an integral number of half
> wavelengths long, open circuited at the far end, and driven by a perfect

But then again, if we have a coaxial circuit of infinite length, to where any frequency can be expressed in a wavelength, or wavelengths, blah, blah, blah ...

And, if those faeries could just spin straw into gold ... we'd all be rich ...

Some arguments take me in the "general direction" I wish to go, some don't ... you will excuse me ... I am sure ...

Regards,
JS

4187. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 06:48:52 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <4775edd2$0$5007$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30551

"AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:4775e874$0$4999$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...

> Re: "It is what is happening during this time
> that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
> levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
> am trying to understand the status of the inner core."
>
> Mu-mesons (cosmic rays) are an example of galactic particles. They are
> traveling at 0.9c (almost the speed of light) and have the mass of several
> electrons. Do you think the e-field of the typical antenna could have a
> significant effect on them considering their large momentum? There will
> always be some effect I am sure but I'm not so sure it could extend to
> stopping such particles and slowing them down so they could be in the
> vicinity of the antenna to experience levitation. I am not sure if there
> are slower galactic particles or if that is what you are considering in
> your model. I know there are several types consisting of electrons,
> protons, neutrons protons etc.. but I would think they must be moving at
> high speed with a lot of momentum.

On second thought, there are plenty of galactic particles which are
relatively slow moving such as those generated by solar storms and suspend
in the ionosphere after being "grabbed" by the Earth's magnetic field.
Surely some of those particles can drift to the earth's surface influenced
by the relatively weak gravitational forces of the earth. I do not know too
much about the physics involved in galactic particles.

4188. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 07:01:01 UTC
From: Denno <powerwashguy@aol.com>
Message-ID: <64006f38-07d1-4b7d-9312-cdefa89a0aea@f52g2000hsa.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30552

On Dec 29, 1:09 am, "Ed_G" <Huckleberry_REMO...@bigvalley.net> wrote:
> > Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> > haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> > Thanks!
>
> Copperweld, or "copper clad steel" antenna wire should not be hard to
> find. http://www.radioworks.com carries some good coperweld. Belden
> makes a #14 stranded (7) coppeweld antenna wire, available athttp://www.aesham.com,
amongst other places.
>
> Personally, I'd use the nice stuff you already have. Good luck.
>
> Ed K7AAT

Thanks so much for the info and opinions.

I should have mentioned I am looking for a national supplier of this wire that just may have a branch near where I live. Mail order for something that can get pretty heavy and expensive to ship is something I try to avoid. Shipping costs have skyrocketed along with the price of copper! I try to keep my posts brief; otherwise they seldom are read. I wasn't aware that Belden made this type of copper clad wire. That gives me another avenue to investigate. Thanks.

And, yes, I did use google to search for a local supplier. I found all the mail order places. It amazes me how in so many forums there is some ass lurking in the corner to make a pointed remark towards someone they don't even know. Sheesh!

4189. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 07:03:23 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl4rfs$on5$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30553

Denno wrote:
> Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
> wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
> While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
> and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
> inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
> antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
> or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
>
> Any views on tin coated copper strand?
>
> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> Thanks!

You know, I just went to the metal scapers and had a "look about", came up with some interesting copper "pipe" 2+ inches, brass pipe and fittings, very HEAVY wire, etc. 5+ bucks a pound for copper!

You just never know, do you ... the coaxial tank for the 2 meter band I am planning will be great, and of course, I am going to attempt coupling "to" that "magical" standing wave ... thanks Cecil!, without 'yas, I'd be bored!

Will have more to say once I "have seen" what this can tell me ...

Regards,
JS

4190. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 07:22:29 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl4sjmrkv1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30554

John Smith wrote:
[...]

Actually, the brass pipe is 2+ inches in ID. Substantial stuff,
apparently came from "fire house", bar, or ????

Will do a true coaxial tank, then a coaxial tank tuned with a var. cap.,
and then a helical resonator ... that should cover the subject.

First thing I am planning is a tank circuit for the FM broadcast band,
nice freq there ... a bit above HF and a bit below uhf ... and, even a
cb'er might appreciate the effort! <GRIN>

Regards,
JS
a

4191. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 08:11:05 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <o80cn3p5omkblq5skjnhs0vkic53vq56vn@4ax.com>
Source record: 30590
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4192. Re: 20/40meter 1/4 Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 08:37:54 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <a8b44806-f1ab-4106-8232-6d215c1f26d8@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30555

On Dec 28, 5:32 pm, "William Longyard" <longy...@ix.netcom.com>
wrote:
> I've got a newbie question, and will appreciate any suggestions.
>
> I've got a very small sailboat that I want to put my Icom706MkIIG into.
> I've got the Icom AH-4 tuner, too. What I need is a small inverted "V"
> dipole antenna that I can hoist up the mast, which would work with both 20
> and 40 meters. I'm thinking that the poles would be about about 8 feet each
> on a 1/4 wave.
>
> So...
> 1. What should the poles actually be, lengthwise?
> 2. Can I get 20 and 40 out of a single antenna (with tuner)?
> 3. Do I need to create a copper ground plane in the hull if I use a dipole?
> 4. Will a 1/4 wave antenna let me use the maximum power of the
> radio?(100watts).
>
> Thanks,
> Bill

Unless less you are on the baby version of the Queen Mary, I
sort of doubt you have room for full sized 1/2 wave dipoles on
that boat. Maybe 20m... I doubt 40. A full size dipole for 40m
is appx 65 feet long total length. Or about 32 ft per leg, or "pole"
if that is what you mean by pole.
Half that size for 20m.
You might be better off with a vertical. IE: feed your mast as
a vertical, or maybe other ideas could be used. Any dipoles used
may have to be loaded to fit on a very small sailboat.
MK

4193. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 08:41:19 UTC
From: nm5k@wt.net
Message-ID: <de16ee2b-73d5-449f-89ec-37710cc13da4@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30556

On Dec 28, 10:08 am, Navtex-Fan <N...@way.invalid> wrote:

>
> Question 1: Is installing a base loading coil worth the trouble for
> receive-only purposes?

I doubt it. As long as you hear an increase in noise when
you connect the antenna to the radio, "no signals",
it's good enough.
>
> Question 2: Should I still use the balun?

I wouldn't bother if it's working ok as is.
MK

4194. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 08:44:49 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <GJKdnS9YWvuclOvanZ2dnUVZ_vqpnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30557

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> OK. I think I should tweak the example just a little to clarify that
>> our source voltage will change when the reflected wave arrives back
>> at the source end. To do this, I suggest that we increase our
>> transmission line to one wavelength long. This so we can see what
>> happens to the source if we pretended that we had not moved it all.
>>
>> We pick our lead edge at wt-0 and define it to be positive voltage.
>> The next positive leading edge will occur at wt-360. Of course, a
>> half cycle of positive voltage will follow for 180 degrees following
>> points wt-0 and wt-360.
>>
>> Initiate the wave and let it travel 540 degrees down the transmission
>> line. At this point, the leading edge wt-0 has reflected and has
>> reached a point 180 degrees from the full wave source. This is the
>> point that was originally our source point on the 1/2 wave line.
>> Mathematically, wt-0 is parallel/matched with wt-360, but because the
>> wt-0 has been reflected, the current has been reversed but the
>> voltage has not been changed.
>
> After the initial wave has been propagating 540 degrees along the one
> wavelength line, it will be back at the input end of the line, not 180
> degrees from the source. (I assume that by "full wave source" you mean
> the source connected to the input end of the line.)

Sorry that I was not clear at the beginning. I am proposing that we change the experiment to increase the transmission line length from 1/2 wavelength long (180 degrees), to one wavelength long (360 degrees). On the longer line, the initial point on the wave (wt-0) will travel 720 degrees before it returns to the source. Making that assumption, I think my description is correct.

>
>> Lets move to wave point wt-1 and wt-361 so that we will have non-zero
>> voltage and current.
>>
>> vt = vr(wt-1) + vf(wt-361) = 2*.5*sin(1)
>
> I'm sorry, you've lost me already. Where exactly are these "wave
> points"? By "wave point wt-1" do you mean 1 physical degree down the
> line from the source, or 1 degree from the leading edge of the intial
> wave?

One degree from the leading edge.

As it turns out, those two points would be the same after 540
> degrees of propagation. But "wt-361" would be one degree beyond the end
> of the line by the first interpretation, or 1 degree short of the end of
> the line by the other. What's the significance of the sum of the
> voltages at these two different points?

Good point. I should have respecified 541 degrees of propagation time.
My goal was to look at the voltage at a single point because of the
presence of two parts of the wave at the same place and time.
>
> I'm increasingly lost from here. . .
>
> Here's my analysis of what happens after the initial step is applied,
> using your 360 degree line and notation I'm more familiar with:
>
> If the source is sin(wt) (I've normalized to a peak voltage of 1 volt
> for simplicity) and we turn it on at t = 0, a sine wave propagates down
> the line, described by the function
>
> vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x)
>
> At time t = 2*pi/w (one period after t = 0), it arrives at the far end.
> Just before the wave reaches the far end, we have:
>
> vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x) evaluated at t = 2*pi/w, = sin(-x) = -sin(x)
>
> at any point x, in degrees, along the line. This is also the total
> voltage since there's no reflection yet.

"x" is referenced from the leading edge of the wave. At time 2pi, a
complete rotation has occurred and the wave front traveled to the open
circuit point. Understood.
>
> Then the forward wave reaches the far end. The reflection coefficient of
> an open circuit is +1, so the reflected voltage wave has the same
> magnitude as the forward wave. It arrives at the source at t = 4*pi/w
> (two periods after t = 0), where it's in phase with the forward wave.

> The reverse wave (for the special case of a line an integral number of
> half wavelengths long) is:

As your argument is developed below, you begin using positive x. What
is the zero point it is referenced to? I will assume that it is leading
edge of original reference wave.

Sin(+x) represents a different polarity from the -x reference we were
using prior to this. I will remember this as I move through the
argument.

>
> vr(t, x) = sin(wt + x)
>
> So at any point x (in degrees) along the line,

>
> v(t, x) = vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x)
>
> Using a trig identity,
>
> v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt)
>
> Notice that a standing wave pattern has been formed -- the cos(x) term
> describes the envelope of the voltage sine wave as a function of
> position along the line. But notice that the peak amplitude of the total
> voltage sine wave is 2 rather than 1 volt, except that it's now
> modulated by the cos(x) position function. Also note that the time
> function sin(wt) has no x term, which means that the voltage changes all
> along the line at the same time.
>
> At the moment the returning wave arrives at the source (t = 4*pi/w),
> sin(wt) = 0, so
>
> v(x) = 0
No, v(t, x) = 0 We need to remember we are carrying two variables here,
like always keeping track of apples and oranges in the same equation.
>
> So the returning wave arrives at the source at the very moment that the
> voltage is zero everywhere along the line. (For those interested in
> energy, this means that the line's energy is stored entirely in the
> magnetic field, or the equivalent line inductance, at this instant.)

>
You begin the following argument using a reflection coefficient of -1,
which reverses the polarity of the wave. Am I to understand that your
model treats the input as a short circuit for the reflected wave? Maybe
I am missing an important point.

In my model, the source voltage must change when the returning wave hits
the input end.

> Let's follow the returning wave as it hits the input end and
> re-reflects. The reflection coefficient at the source is -1 due to the
> zero-impedance ideal voltage source, so the re-reflected wave is
>
> vf2(t, x) = -sin(wt - x)

Earlier, we defined the forward wave as vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x), so it is
logical to define vf2(t, x) = sin(wt-x). I do not see the logic in
reversing the voltage polarity with the minus sign.
>
> and the total voltage anywhere along the transmission line just before
> the re-reflection reaches the far end is vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) + vf2(t, x)
> = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x) - sin(wt - x) = sin(wt + x). Now this is
> interesting. When the second forward wave vf2 is added into the total,
> the standing wave disappears and the total voltage is just a plain sine

> wave with peak amplitude of 1. It's identical, in fact, to the original
> forward voltage wave except reversed in phase.

Wow! This would happen if the re-reflection actually reverses. How
could this occur if we consider that voltage is a collection of positive
or negative particles? We would have a positive reflection meeting with
a positive outgoing wave (or negative meeting negative). The situation
would be the same as at the open circuit end immediately following
initial reversal, or current would simply stop flowing from the source.

I think you would agree that a steady state standing wave would form
immediately upon reflected wave reaching the initiating source if the
wave did not reverse.
>
> And what happens when vf2 reaches the far end and reflects? Well,
>
> vr2 = -sin(wt + x)
>
> So just before it reaches the input end of the line, the total is now
>
> vf + vr + vf2 + vr2 = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x) - sin(wt - x) - sin(wt
> + x) = 0
>
> For the interval t = 6*pi/w to t = 8*pi/w, the total voltage on the line
> is zero at all points along the line which the second reflected wave has
> reached! Further analysis shows that the line continues to alternate among:
>
> v(t, x) = sin(wt - x) [vf only] [Eq. 1]
> v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt) [vf + vr] [Eq. 2]
> v(t, x) = sin(wt + x) [vf + vr + vf2] [Eq. 3]
> v(t, x) = 0 [vf + vr + vf2 + vr2] [Eq. 4]
>
> How about the value at the input end (x = 0) at various times?
>
> When we had only the first forward wave, it was sin(wt). When we had the
> original forward wave, the reflected wave, and the new forward wave, it
> was also sin(wt). And as it turns out, it stays at sin(wt) at all times
> as each wave returns and re-reflects. I was incorrect earlier in saying
> that this example resulted in infinite currents. It doesn't, but a
> shorted line, or open quarter wave line for example, would, when driven
> by a perfect voltage source.
>
> Just looking at the source makes it appear that we've reached
> equilibrium. But we haven't. The total voltage along the line went from
> a flat forward wave of peak amplitude of 1 to a standing wave
> distribution with a peak amplitude of 2 when the reflection returned to
> a flat distribution with peak amplitude of 1 when the first
> re-reflection hit, then to zero when it returned. Maybe we'd better take
> a look at what's happening at the far end of the line.
>
> The voltage at the far end is of course zero from t = 0 to t = 2*pi/w,

> when the initial wave reaches it. It will then become 2 * sin(wt), or
> twice the source voltage where it will stay until the first re-reflected
> wave (vf2) reaches it. The re-reflected forward wave vf2 will also
> reflect off the end, making the total at the end:
>
> vf + vr + vf2 + vr2 = sin(wt) + sin(wt) - sin(wt) - sin(wt) = 0
>
> The voltage at the far end of the line will drop to zero and stay there
> for the next round trip time of 4*pi/w! Then it will jump back to 2 *
> sin(wt) for another period, then to zero, etc.
>
> In real transmission line problems, some loss will always be present, so
> reflections will become less and less over time, allowing the system to
> reach an equilibrium state known as steady state. Our system doesn't
> because it has no loss. The problem is analogous to exciting a resonant
> circuit having infinite Q, with a lossless source. It turns out that
> adding any non-zero series resistance at the source end, no matter how
> small, will allow the system to converge to steady state. But not with
> zero loss.
>
> I set up a simple SPICE model to illustrate the line behavior I've just
> described. I made the line five wavelengths long instead of one, to make
> the display less confusing. The frequency is one Hz and the time to go
> from one end to the other is five seconds. The perfect voltage source at
> the input is sin(wt) (one volt peak).
> http://eznec.com/images/TL_1_sec.gif is the total voltage at a point one
> wavelen.com/images/TL_5_sec.gifgth (one second) from the input end.
> eznehttp://c is the total voltage at the far end
> of the line (five wavelengths, or five seconds from the input end).
>
> First look at TL_1_sec.gif. During the time t = 0 to t = 1 sec., the
> initial forward wave hasn't arrived at the one-wavelength sample point.
> Then from t = 2 to t = 9, only the forward wave is present as in Eq. 1.
> At t = 9 sec. the first reflected wave arrives, resulting in a total
> voltage amplitude of 2 volts peak as predicted by Eq. 2. The
> re-reflected wave arrives at t = 11 sec., at which time the amplitude
> drops back to 1 volt peak as per Eq. 3. And at t = 19 seconds, vr2
> arrives, dropping the voltage to 0 as predicted by Eq. 4. The pattern
> then repeats, forever.
>
> TL_5_sec.gif shows the total voltage at the open end of the line,
> alternating between a 2 volt peak sine wave and zero as predicted.
>
> A nearly identical analysis can be done for the line current.
>
> Let me say once again that the introduction of any series source
> resistance at all at the input will result in convergence rather than
> the oscillating behavior shown here, so a steady state analysis of the
> zero resistance case can be done as a limit as the source resistance
> approaches zero. But any analysis of the start up conditions on the zero

> source resistance line should produce the same results derived here
> mathematically and confirmed by time domain modeling.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I admire the time and effort spent on this analysis Roy. Very well done no matter how history judges the merits of the argument. I think I followed it all, and understood.

The gif's certainly made it clear why you are skeptical of the power of traveling wave analysis.

Could we further discuss the merits of reversing the wave polarity when the reflected wave returns to the source?

73, Roger, W7WKB

4195. Re: 20/40meter 1/4 Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 08:53:50 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl51uu$8up$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30558

nm5k@wt.net wrote:
[...]

Love your text, reminds me of ths "stealth" methods I had to use, to use my humble forms of communications on board "hostile ships" ... ;-)

Regards,
JS

4196. Re: why do you claim child molesting is laughing matter Dloyd?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:06:30 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <lg3cn3pk77jap3qv6dsg6mg5qkgk0ng8cl@4ax.com>
Source record: 30593
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 16:41:30 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
wrote:

>
>"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
>news:_OKdnRUexsvrrdLanZ2dnUVZ_sOrnZ2d@adelphia.com...
>>
>
>>>WHY DO YOU XPOST THIS GARBAGE TO EVERYONE????
>
>who?>
>>
>

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adams

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4197. Re: : why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to feleonies all the time

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:10:13 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <kn3cn3d9qcdoa2nlqm9u7mevgn3farjef2@4ax.com>
Source record: 30584
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.cb,alt.usenet.kooks

On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 21:48:29 -0800 (PST), an_old_friend
<kb9rqz@gmail.com> wrote:

>On Dec 7, 6:20 am, moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers
><keyklownzrnutj...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> On Dec 6, 2:50 pm, kb9...@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>> > On Thu, 6 Dec 2007 13:33:15 -0600, "QRP radio" <QRP radio@QRP radio>
>> > wrote:
>>
>> > >"Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote in message
>> > >news:fj9g2c$dt3$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>> > >>I wish he would find a job already.
>>
>> > "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>> > adams
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>> > woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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>> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
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>> > Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com
>>
>> all those posts are actually from moparho...@hotmail.com. He is a
>> spineless faggot who can't do anything but dance from cover.- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4198. dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth you consatant passion for exageration is what causes your efforts to flop

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:10:21 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <on3cn35h4bm6jv2kcnc09422t7q66or1su@4ax.com>
Source record: 30589
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 23:46:17 -0600, Ron <apositiveplace@netscape.net>
wrote:

>Grow the fuck up already. All of you.
>
>moparhoLICK and chukkeesukkee are lovers wrote:
>> On Dec 6, 1:46 pm, "Kathy Lee" <K...@nospam.com> wrote:
>>> I wish he would find a job already.
>>
>> forgery posted by moparholic@hotmail.com, better known as moparhoLICK.
>> He is dancing from cover because his faggot ass was outed and located.
>> Now he sits there worrying about who is gonna walk up to him and smack
>> his sperm loving lips with a rock. His wife also is in hot monkey love
>> with the family pets, so he is at least having fun video taping her
>> actions.

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4199. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:10:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <0o3cn3t8sbe7i81n073bjafm50mr582ou1@4ax.com>
Source record: 30581
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4200. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <4p3cn3dekbn2gfqmdjq0tkmmmun11sbtes@4ax.com>
Source record: 30580
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

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Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:04 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <7p3cn3lnj40dkgkrkf19eo4ne05lluuacf@4ax.com>
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Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:12 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <fp3cn39d9651si12ih31qpo81tlsk8i96d@4ax.com>
Source record: 30579
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>> No matter how Mark Morgan, KB9RQZ tries to rationalize his reasoning
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>>>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
>>>>>>>>>>>>what misdeed I reported to Fala ndPa my suspision about Mr Crow as a good
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4203. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:17 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <jp3cn3djdujlt8prpodng6s2gh6oem64kg@4ax.com>
Source record: 30587
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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4204. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:19 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <mp3cn3p6baf5mslgcmbs1h2gjs0si4lvd4@4ax.com>
Source record: 30578
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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4205. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:22 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <op3cn3pca8scl7pk18p92mv82o7sf8j2on@4ax.com>
Source record: 30588
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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4206. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

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Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:24 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <rp3cn3tnqcm6bu8d6212gjnd5s85mmi02f@4ax.com>
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Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:07:31 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
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>><kb9rqz@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:cu4ol31fm20mghr5a6spuib9iih690vlqg@4ax.com...
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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:00:14 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
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4207. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:27 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <up3cn392lj6acmm23okg86ddi8vku0fp41@4ax.com>
Source record: 30591
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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4208. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:29 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <0q3cn3p31lrhob26fb4b89do1boh08iail@4ax.com>
Source record: 30592
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>> Mark, why do you keep trying to cover up your misdeed
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4209. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:45 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <gq3cn3hdp5esmqo6o5a9654u1lp4j4t8qd@4ax.com>
Source record: 30583
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:

>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>wrote:
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>>"Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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4210. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:11:50 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <kq3cn3le1vp80fi0he7usd3hm8t7nrdmqi@4ax.com>
Source record: 30582
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

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>On Fri, 7 Dec 2007 18:10:50 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
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>>news:31ed7470-4fb0-40de-bf7b-69471d4e9e4b@s8g2000prg.googlegroups.com...
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4211. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:15:40 UTC
From: Navtex-Fan <No@way.invalid>
Message-ID: <mn.ea677d7c69569e4b.59994@way.invalid>
Source record: 30559

On 2007-12-29, John Smith () wrote in
message <fl403v$j2v$1@aioe.org>

> I am throughly embarrassed ...

...And I thought *my* newsreader went bezirk... :-)

4212. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 09:18:21 UTC
From: Navtex-Fan <No@way.invalid>
Message-ID: <mn.ea6a7d7ccc8054df.59994@way.invalid>
Source record: 30560

On 2007-12-29, nm5k@wt.net (98.194.156.7) wrote in
message
<de16ee2b-73d5-449f-89ec-37710cc13da4@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>

> On Dec 28, 10:08 am, Navtex-Fan <N...@way.invalid> wrote:
>
>>
>> Question 1: Is installing a base loading coil worth the trouble for
>> receive-only purposes?
>
> I doubt it. As long as you hear an increase in noise when
> you connect the antenna to the radio, "no signals",
> it's good enough.

I can clearly hear the noise level raise when I connect the antenna.

>>
>> Question 2: Should I still use the balun?
>
> I wouldn't bother if it's working ok as is.
> MK

Ok - thanks

4213. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 14:30:31 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <bSsdj.108$jJ5.39@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30561

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt)

At any particular time t=N, what is the variation
in phase for any x between 0 and 90 degrees? If
the variation is zero, how can such a signal be
used to measure delay?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4214. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 14:42:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <A1tdj.35147$Pv2.19024@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30562

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Oh, boy, the thought of Cecil doing his "proofs" without using lossless
> lines, pure resistances, inductances, or capacitances, lossless antenna
> conductors, or any other non-real-world components is enough to tempt me
> to de-plonk him just to watch the show. But I'm afraid it'll just add
> more DOO (Degrees Of Obfuscation) to his already formidable toolbox of
> obscuring and misdirecting techniques. Oh well.

Roy, why must you resort to ad hominem attacks?
Does it mean that you are incapable of winning the
argument on technical merit?

You have even proved yourself and W8JI wrong about
using standing-wave current to "measure" the delay
through a 75m loading coil and don't even seem to
realize it. Here's the equation you posted:

> v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt)

The equation for I(t, x) would be similar with a
90 degree offset. Please come down from your ivory
tower and explain how that current can be used to
measure delay through a coil.

The point I was making is when imagination is allowed
to run wild in religion or in technical arguments,
anything is possible in the human mind. There simply
has to be a limit oriented to reality.

When a cable is cut at a point where it is known to
be transferring energy in both directions, it is no
longer transferring energy in both directions. That
is reality. No flights of fantasy will change that
technical fact.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4215. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 14:50:01 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <t8tdj.109$jJ5.94@newssvr11.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30563

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> v(t, x) = vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) = Vs * sin(wt) * cos(x)
>
> This clearly shows that the total voltage at any point along the line is
> sinusoidal and in phase at all points.

It also clearly implies that statement is true for current
as well.

SOMEONE PLEASE PASS THIS CHALLENGE ON TO ROY. HE HAS
DUCKED AND DODGED AND REFUSED TO ANSWER FOR MUCH TOO LONG.
ONE OF HIS PLOYS IS TO SAY HE NEVER SAW THE CHALLENGE
BECAUSE HE HAS PLOINKED ME.

EXACTLY HOW CAN A CURRENT WHICH YOU ADMIT IS IN PHASE AT
ALL POINTS BE USED TO MEASURE THE DELAY THROUGH A 75M
BUGCATCHER LOADING COIL?

It's pretty obvious from experience that Roy would rather
mount an ad hominem attack against me rather than answer
the simple question above.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4216. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 14:59:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ghtdj.35149$Pv2.7868@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30564

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Still sidetracking away from your demons rather
> than confronting them?!

No, you are the one who believes in the supernatural,
not I. I have confronted those supernatural demons
and decided they don't even exist in reality.

> But when the line is cut, it is clear that no
> energy is moving between the separate sections.

Just as it is clear that before the cut, energy
was moving between the separate sections. It
requires belief in a supernatural to assert that
is not a change.

> When the lines are joined, the voltage, current and
> power distributions on the line remain the same.
> Therefore, no energy is being transferred between
> the now joined sections.
> QED

Change the QED to BS and you will have it right.
When the lines are joined, there is no longer a
physical impedance discontinuity so reflections
are impossible and energy starts flowing again
in both directions.

Believing that reflections can occur where there
exists no physical impedance discontinuity is a
religion, not a science. At that point, I draw
the line - but you are free to have the religion
of your choice. Just please don't try to force
your religion on this technical newsgroup.

> With or without reflections, no energy crosses
> the points on the line with zero current.

Make that no *NET* energy and you will be so
technically correct that I will agree with you.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4217. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 15:24:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MEtdj.59495$eY.54968@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30565

Roger wrote:
> As your argument is developed below, you begin using positive x. What
> is the zero point it is referenced to? I will assume that it is leading
> edge of original reference wave.

Not speaking for Roy, but x is usually 0 at the feedpoint
of a 1/2WL dipole, for instance. For any fixed time t=N,
the phase of the standing-wave signal is constant all up
and down the antenna. Please ask Roy how that fixed phase
can possibly be used to measure the phase shift through
a 75m bugcatcher loading coil.

> Wow! This would happen if the re-reflection actually reverses. How
> could this occur if we consider that voltage is a collection of positive
> or negative particles? We would have a positive reflection meeting with
> a positive outgoing wave (or negative meeting negative). The situation
> would be the same as at the open circuit end immediately following
> initial reversal, or current would simply stop flowing from the source.

RF engineering convention in phasor notation: If the wave
reflects from an open circuit, the current reverses phase
by 180 degrees such that If+Ir=0. The voltage does not
reverse phase so Vf+Vr=2Vf=2Vr.

If the wave reflects from a short circuit, the voltage reverses
phase by 180 degrees such that Vf+Vr=0. The current does not
reverse phase so If+Ir=2If=2Ir.

Incidentally, this is a different convention from the field
of optics.

> I think you would agree that a steady state standing wave would form
> immediately upon reflected wave reaching the initiating source if the
> wave did not reverse.

This is a tricky subject covered by many discussions among
experts. My take is that since the impedance "seen" by the
reflections is usually unknown (possibly even unknowable) the
discussion is a moot point. The convention is that if reflected
energy enters the source, it was, by definition, never generated
in the first place. All that is important at the output of a
source is the *NET* power output. Energy flow back into the
source is, by definition, completely ignored.

> The gif's certainly made it clear why you are skeptical of the power of
> traveling wave analysis.

The Poynting vector yields the power density of any EM traveling wave. The power density equations from the field of optics are just as valid for RF waves as they are for light waves. If one wants to understand the redistribution of energy, one will need to understand constructive and destructive interference during superposition. Roy is on record as not caring where the energy goes.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4218. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 16:11:48 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <NYydnURld6FZ7OvanZ2dnUVZ_qiinZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30566

```
Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Are there any reflections at point '+'?
>>>
>>> If not, how is energy stored in the stub?
>>>
>>> If so, what causes those reflections?
>>
>> I am not sufficiently familiar with circulators to respond.
>
> If the circulator is bothering you, forget it and assume the
> following lossless conditions:
>
> Ifor = 1 amp -->
> ------------------------------+
> <-- Iref = 1 amp | 1/4
> | WL
> All Z0 = 50 ohms | shorted
> | stub
>
> Please think about it and answer the questions above.
> The main point to remember is that there is no physical
> impedance discontinuity at '+'.

OK. Let's begin by recognizing that this circuit is identical to a
straight transmission line. The purpose of identifying the stub is to
clearly locate the point 1/4 wavelength from the end of the line. The
line is shorted at the end.

We further assume that the peak current is 1 amp.

Are there reflections at point "+"? Traveling waves going in opposite
directions must pass here, therefore they must either pass through one
another, or reflect off one another.

Is it important to decide this issue? Yes, if it will affect the answer
to questions such as what is the voltage or current at this point.

Will it affect the answers? No. Under the conditions described, the
waves passing in opposite directions will have equal voltages and
opposite currents. If they pass through one another, the voltages will
add, but the currents will subtract. If they reflect, the voltage of
each component (Vf and Vr) will add on itself, and the individual
currents will reverse on themselves and therefore subtract. Either way,
the total voltage will double, and total measured current would be zero.
```

There is no reason to decide the issue.

How is energy stored in the stub? We have defined current as entering an leaving the stub. Current is thought of as movement of charged particles, but not as a concentration of particles. A concentration of charged particles exhibits voltage. Energy is present when EITHER current or voltage are shown to be present. Here, current is defined as one amp so energy must be present some place on the line. The stub is 1/4 wavelength long physically, but it is 1/2 wavelength long electrically, so that if we have energy present in the time-distance shape of a sine wave, we would have an entire 1/2 wave's worth of energy present on the stub at all times. The location of peak voltage (or peak current) will depend upon the time-distance reference used to describe the moving wave. (We would have equal voltage(but opposite polarity) peaks located at the point {+} if we assumed the center of the forward and reflected wave each to located 90 degrees from the shorted end.)

The circuit shows forward current Ifor and reflected current Iref as if each were only one current. When we consider traveling waves, we need to remember that Ifor and Iref can be measured on either of the two wires composing a transmission line. The forward wave exists on both wires, but the sides display opposite polatity and direction of current despite both moving in the same direction. It is best to consider the forward traveling wave as two waves, each carrying half the power, with one wave per wire.

Does this match your own concept of the traveling waves acting at the {+} point Cecil? If not, where do we differ?

73, Roger, W7WKB

Is this the kind of answer you were looking for? The answer could be given mathematically but that might be even more confusing.

4219. Re: Tee-antenna base loading coil?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 16:31:36 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl5sp9nvh1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30567

Navtex-Fan wrote:

>> ...
> ...And I thought *my* newsreader went bezirk... :-)
>
>

Sorry ...

With the strange bunch of weirdos posting all sorts of cr*p in the group, keeps me busy killing threads, I jumped to the WRONG conclusion it was one of them ... will pay more attention to keeping the virus scanner up to date ...

Regards,
JS

4220. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 16:32:43 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <LEudj.88884$MJ6.67730@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30568

Cecil Moore wrote:

> If the wave reflects from a short circuit, the voltage reverses
> phase by 180 degrees such that Vf+Vr=0. The current does not
> reverse phase so If+Ir=2If=2Ir.
>
> Incidentally, this is a different convention from the field
> of optics.

Cecil,

That is a rather curious comment. Why do you say the convention is different for optics? There are no commonly used "voltage" or "current" descriptions in optics, so analysis is done using E-fields and H-fields. Otherwise there is no difference in convention between optical and RF.

In any case this reversal or non-reversal is not a "convention". It is the mathematical result that comes out of a proper solution to the boundary value problem. The "convention" exists only if one considers Maxwell equations to be a "convention".

73,
Gene
W4SZ

4221. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 17:02:56 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <f3b08dbe-2cc3-450a-8b07-2f279b02f86d@y5g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30569

On 28 Dec, 22:25, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> news:ea5f1fa6-d7fc-4d39-89da-856baa783475@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> On 26 Dec, 21:33, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
> > "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:47731fe3$0$11054$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> > > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> > >news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>
> > > " To me, this suggests that the return path is
> > > down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
> > > states that it is possible for current flow down the
> > > center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
> > > in a barium cloud.
> > > From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
> > > surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
> > > must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
> > > So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
> > > the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?"
>
> > > At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round
> > > diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens
> > > as
> > > a result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up
> > > to
> > > oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The
> > > result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor
> > > with
> > > a net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the
> > > conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the
> > > generator that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field
> > > from the AC current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed
> > > there is current flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a
> > > weak current but it is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic
> > > field. I think the situation you are speaking to is having additional
> > > currents through the center that are additive (or subtractive) to the
> > > foucault currents. With proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a
> > > magnetic material of very high permeability), it may be possible to

> > > maximize the foucault currents themselves to nearly cancel the applied
> > > magnetic field (from the current in the generator). I believe it would
> > > be
> > > truely a pioneering effort to have center currents above and beyond this
> > > value, or cancelled, or even reversed. I would never say that it was
> > > impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a material engineered and
> > > manufactured by man to increase its permeability several times and which
> > > has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth several times, thus
> > > allowing
> > > for maximum foucault currents even at low frequencies. Could this occur
> > > with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not say no. I am not sure if
> > > it has ever been tried. Could the complete mitigation of skin effect
> > > increase the velocity factor close to c in a vacuum? Maybe. What if you
> > > could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets into the things you
> > > are
> > > thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well outside the normal
> > > scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the 'what ifs' and
> > > that
> > > sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely extends the
> > > applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..
>
> snip
> "Please help me out here as I am obviously missing something.
> I am referring to a full wave radiator of a dimagnetic material
> operating in tank circuit form. During a portion of the cycle
> we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
> is only around for a portion of the time because of the
> nature of the material. It is what is happening during this time
> that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
> levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
> am trying to understand the status of the inner core.
> For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
> Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
> radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
> and its absence of a eddy current? I don't want to get into
> a standing wave sort of a discussion as the circumstances
> appear to be unknown except what other things are at play.
> When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
> time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
> when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
> the internal structure of the material changes from
> uniform to a random directional structure during this time."
>
> My comments:
>
> Re: "During a portion of the cycle
> we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
> is only around for a portion of the time because of the
> nature of the material."
>

> Correct, there is an eddy (or foucault) current set up due to the magnetic
> field originating from the time varying current from the generator. If the
> diagmetic material were water, yes the magnetic field would be 'significant'
> for only a small portion of the time, if ever, in a moderate time varying
> magnetic field. For strong static magnetic fields, we have seen that
> significant eddy curents are set up at the molecular level in water droplets
> even to the extent that it can levitate against it gravitational field. I
> assume we are not talking about such strong (static) field here; we are
> talking about a moderate time varying electromganetic field genrated by a
> tank circuit.
>
> Re: "During a portion of the cycle
> we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
> is only around for a portion of the time because of the
> nature of the material."
>
> Well, depending on the nature of the diamagnetic material, it may either be
> significant or insignificant. Cu is diagmagetic and in that case the
> magnetic field always exists in a significant manner to counter the applied
> magnetic field. The key here is, what is the nature of the diamagnetic
> material?
>
> Re: "It is what is happening during this time
> that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
> levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
> am trying to understand the status of the inner core."
>
> Mu-mesons (cosmic rays) are an example of galactic particles. They are
> traveling at 0.9c (almost the speed of light) and have the mass of several
> electrons. Do you think the e-field of the typical antenna could have a
> significant effect on them considering their large momentum? There will
> always be some effect I am sure but I'm not so sure it could extend to
> stopping such particles and slowing them down so they could be in the
> vicinity of the antenna to experience levitation. I am not sure if there are
> slower galactic particles or if that is what you are considering in your
> model. I know there are several types consisting of electrons, protons,
> neutrons protons etc.. but I would think they must be moving at high speed
> with a lot of momentum.
>
> Re: "For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
> Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
> radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
> and its absence of a eddy current?"
>
> The skin depth does not vary if the frequency remains constant. However, the
> current density (for example at skin depth) varies in accordance with the
> signal from the generator from max Js to zero. Wiki will give you the
> formula for skin depth of a sinusoid and you can see the factors that cause
> it to vary; resistivity, frequency and magnetic permeability. Yes, at times
> when the magnetic field is absent (zero cross) I am certain something could

> be happening at the atomic level of the material in question.
>
> Re: "When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
> time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
> when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
> the internal structure of the material changes from
> uniform to a random directional structure during this time."
>
> If you are talking about a parallel L-C tank circuit antenna, I suspect you
> are correct. Again, I believe this would be at the zero cross points. Yes,
> at the atomic level the structure must be reacting to the fields imposed
> previously.- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

.....
Thankyou for that well thought out posting.
It was rewarding for me as I can now
discount the possibility of current returning
thru the center of the conductor if ever that
argument ever comes up, as well as making the
radiatiation action much more clearer.
In the case of a fractional wave radiator
the energy storage facilities are obviously
smaller and quickly filled leaving the rest
of the time for the resistance to absorb
all transient energy.When the capacitor
actually discharges there is zero magnetic
field since the inductor is storing the
energy and not releasing it to a magnetic
field.With the electrostatic field being
released and without a contrary magnetic
field particles are now completely free
to levitate and attempt move out of the
arbitary gravitational border.
This very sequence of actions gives
credability to NASA's aproach to removing
moon dust from astronauts outer wear by
subjecting them to a electro static charge.
Fortunately the subject of phantom waves
was not involved and the thread comes to a
succesful completion.
You sir, are a very welcome addition to
this newsgroup and hopefully you can
withstand the abuse given which is usually
the sign of the absence of knoweledge.
My very best regards
Art Unwin....KB9MZ...xg

4222. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 17:25:58 UTC
From: Ed_G <Huckleberry_REMOVE_@bigvalley.net>
Message-ID: <Xns9A155FF2A8BB5Huckleberrybigvalley@198.186.192.196>
Source record: 30570

> Thanks so much for the info and opinions.
>
> I should have mentioned I am looking for a national supplier of this
> wire that just may have a branch near where I live. Mail order for
> something that can get pretty heavy and expensive to ship is something
> I try to avoid.

The Belden copper-clad #14 with 7 strands is Belden PN: 8000 .
You should be able to find local distributers for Belden products most places. Also, I do not think that 100 foot spools of Belden 8000 are big or heavy enough to warant any worry about shipping costs.... we are only talking a pound or two. I ordered a couple hundred feet of this some years ago and don't believe the shipping costs were any concern then.

Ed K7AAT

4223. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 17:38:35 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <fMKdnXzwaNyGG-vanZ2dnUVZ_h2pnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30571

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt)
>
> At any particular time t=N, what is the variation
> in phase for any x between 0 and 90 degrees? If
> the variation is zero, how can such a signal be
> used to measure delay?

The equation is a correct equation for describing a standing wave. It is not describing a signal. It is a voltage-time-location(not distance) relationship for a defined situation.

Having measured the voltage at two x points, from the equation I could find the rotational angle of the wave at both points. The difference between the two angles would be the distance of wave travel assuming the standing wave was composed of traveling waves.

I don't think I would call that a measurement of delay, nor of phase. I would call it a measurement of distance traveled on the transmission line.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4224. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 17:49:00 UTC
From: "D. B. R." <dblissreaatgeemaildotnet>
Message-ID: <Xns9A156E087E306dblissreagmailnet@216.196.97.142>
Source record: 30572

Denno <powerwashguy@aol.com> wrote in news:8e5720c8-7cca-4c2b-bdae-1e65ebe7a167@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com:

>snip<

> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> Thanks!

Try a local welding supply house for copper-coated "wirefeed" welding wire.
I think it's what the antenna supply folks repackage.

Dan

4225. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 17:49:54 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nd265e8t65r01@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30573

Roger wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>. . .
>> at any point x, in degrees, along the line. This is also the total
>> voltage since there's no reflection yet.
>
> "x" is referenced from the leading edge of the wave. At time 2pi, a
> complete rotation has occurred and the wave front traveled to the open
> circuit point. Understood.

No. x is referenced to the input end of the line. This is very important. I'm sorry my statement that it is "any point x, in degrees, along the line" didn't make this clear.

> As your argument is developed below, you begin using positive x. What
> is the zero point it is referenced to? I will assume that it is leading
> edge of original reference wave.

No, it's the input end of the line.

> Sin(+x) represents a different polarity from the -x reference we were
> using prior to this. I will remember this as I move through the argument.

Sorry, but I don't understand this statement.

> You begin the following argument using a reflection coefficient of -1,
> which reverses the polarity of the wave. Am I to understand that your
> model treats the input as a short circuit for the reflected wave? Maybe
> I am missing an important point.

Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse traveling wave is -1.

> In my model, the source voltage must change when the returning wave hits
> the input end.

Then we've been using a different model. The one I've been using is the one proposed by "Dave" -- a half wavelength open circuited line driven by a voltage source -- except with your change in line length to one wavelength. You cannot cause the voltage of a perfect voltage source to change.

>> Let's follow the returning wave as it hits the input end and
>> re-reflects. The reflection coefficient at the source is -1 due to the
>> zero-impedance ideal voltage source, so the re-reflected wave is
>>

>> vf2(t, x) = -sin(wt - x)
>
> Earlier, we defined the forward wave as vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x), so it is
> logical to define vf2(t, x) = sin(wt-x). I do not see the logic in
> reversing the voltage polarity with the minus sign.

The original forward wave is sin(wt - x). The reflected wave is sin(wt + x), where the change in sign of x is a consequence of the reversal of direction. Reflection from the source causes an inversion of the wave polarity because of the -1 reflection coefficient, and another sign change of x due to the reversal of direction, resulting in the equation above.

>> and the total voltage anywhere along the transmission line just before
>> the re-reflection reaches the far end is vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) + vf2(t, x)
>> = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x) - sin(wt - x) = sin(wt + x). Now this is
>> interesting. When the second forward wave vf2 is added into the total,
>> the standing wave disappears and the total voltage is just a plain sine
>> wave with peak amplitude of 1. It's identical, in fact, to the original
>> forward voltage wave except reversed in phase.
>
> Wow! This would happen if the re-reflection actually reverses. How
> could this occur if we consider that voltage is a collection of positive
> or negative particles?

Well, if it couldn't, then your concept of voltage is flawed. You might re-think it.

> We would have a positive reflection meeting with
> a positive outgoing wave (or negative meeting negative). The situation
> would be the same as at the open circuit end immediately following
> initial reversal, or current would simply stop flowing from the source.

In fact, current does quit flowing from the source. The line is fully charged and there is no load to dissipate any further energy from the source. Any analysis showing continued current from the source is obviously wrong for that reason.

> I think you would agree that a steady state standing wave would form
> immediately upon reflected wave reaching the initiating source if the
> wave did not reverse.

I'm sorry, I don't understand that question.

> I admire the time and effort spent on this analysis Roy. Very well done
> no matter how history judges the merits of the argument. I think I
> followed it all, and understood.

As I've mentioned, there are other valid ways of analyzing such a circuit. At the end of the day, any analysis must produce the correct result. Getting the correct result doesn't prove that the analysis is valid, but failure to get the correct result proves that an analysis is invalid. SPICE uses fundamental rules for analysis, so is a good

authority of what the answer should be, and it shows that my analysis has produced the correct result.

> The gif's certainly made it clear why you are skeptical of the power of
> traveling wave analysis.

The SPICE results are simply a way of verifying that my analysis is correct. The concept of traveling waves of average power has other, serious problems.

> Could we further discuss the merits of reversing the wave polarity when
> the reflected wave returns to the source?

Sure. First please review the concept of reflection coefficient.

The behavior of the returning waves when they reach the source is often not included in transmission line analysis because it plays no part in determining the steady state SWR, impedance, or relationship between voltages and currents at the ends or anywhere else along the line. The only thing it impacts is the way steady state is reached during turn-on, and not the final steady state condition itself, and this isn't generally of interest. (An exception is the contrived and actually impossible case of a completely lossless system such as the one I analyzed, and it's not an exception either if viewed as a limiting case.) As I mentioned in my posting, the steady state result is exactly the same for any non-zero source resistance; the only effect of the resistance is in determining how steady state is reached.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4226. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 17:58:44 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nd2mn4dupnb5b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30574

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>
>> If the wave reflects from a short circuit, the voltage reverses
>> phase by 180 degrees such that Vf+Vr=0. The current does not
>> reverse phase so If+Ir=2If=2Ir.
>>
>> Incidentally, this is a different convention from the field
>> of optics.
>
> Cecil,
>
> That is a rather curious comment. Why do you say the convention is
> different for optics? There are no commonly used "voltage" or "current"
> descriptions in optics, so analysis is done using E-fields and H-fields.
> Otherwise there is no difference in convention between optical and RF.
>
> In any case this reversal or non-reversal is not a "convention". It is
> the mathematical result that comes out of a proper solution to the
> boundary value problem. The "convention" exists only if one considers
> Maxwell equations to be a "convention".

I'm not seeing Cecil's comments in context, so this might be irrelevant, but there is a convention involved with the direction of reverse-traveling current waves. The common convention used in transmission line analysis is that the positive direction of both forward and reverse current is from the generator toward the load end of the line. The consequences of this is that the current reverses sign -- really meaning only that it reverses direction -- upon reflection from an open circuit (+1 voltage reflection coefficient), and it allows calculation of the total current as the sum of the forward and reflected currents. An equally valid convention is to define the positive direction of both forward and reflected currents to be the direction of travel. If this convention is used, then the current undergoes no change in sign upon reflection. But the total current then equals the forward current minus the reverse current. Either convention will produce correct results, of course, as long as it's carefully and consistently applied.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4227. Re: The troubled Mr. Morgan

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 18:13:12 UTC
From: Gavrielah of the Hojnacki <Gavrielah69@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47768e3e$2$3318$6e1ede2f@read.cnntp.org>
Source record: 30575
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

"Policy Ham" <DJH45@mol.com> wrote in message
news:477403e3$0$26121$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
> Dave Heil wrote:
>> Dave Heil wrote:
>>> Mark shows every indication of finishing this year with a flood of
>>> mindless material posted to r.r.a.p. and often crossposted to other
>>> newsgroups. I have little doubt that he'll begin the new year by doing
>>> the same thing.
>>>
>>> His Hughes provider will likely take no action against his abuse unless
>>> and until each of you who'd like to see this and other newsgroups
>>> cleaned up, begin forwarding each and every one of his posts, header
>>> intact, to the Hughes abuse address.
>>
>> [correction below]
>>
>>> If enough repeatedly complain of his moronic post and repeats of old
>>> material, this plague of stupidity can be ended.
>>
>> Dave K8MN
> Thank you Dave. Yet another FB post from you.
> 73, sir.
>
>
Poor poor pitiful marqueer.

Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4228. Re: internal antenna current flow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 18:29:26 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8e596304-e2a7-46e7-b390-e632e0e2a59d@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30576

On 29 Dec, 09:02, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 28 Dec, 22:25, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
> > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
>
> >news:ea5f1fa6-d7fc-4d39-89da-856baa783475@l1g2000hsa.googlegroups.com...
> > On 26 Dec, 21:33, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> > > "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>
> > > >news:47731fe3$0$11054$4c368faf@roadrunner.com...
>
> > > > > "art" <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote in message
> > > > >news:ec711e63-727b-421a-a4be-723d35afc0df@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com...
>
> > > > > " To me, this suggests that the return path is
> > > > > down the center which is resistive only. My prior post
> > > > > states that it is possible for current flow down the
> > > > > center of a dimagnetic material which was the case
> > > > > in a barium cloud.
> > > > > From the above in then becomes logical that RADIATING
> > > > > surface length is what counts and thus a helical antenna
> > > > > must have a counter winding to be resonant AND in equilibrium.
> > > > > So the main pont is, what exactly stops current travel down
> > > > > the center of a radiator to conform with every day thinking?"
>
> > > > > At AC, it is established knowledge that skin effect takes place in round
> > > > > diamagnetic conductors such as copper and aluminum. Skin effect happens
> > > > > as
> > > > > a result of Lentz's law. From Lentz's law, foucault currents are set up
> > > > > to
> > > > > oppose the magnetic field of the AC current sent by the generator. The
> > > > > result is net forward current existing on the 'skin' of the conductor
> > > > > with
> > > > > a net reverse current inside the conductor. Think of the inside of the
> > > > > conductor as being occuppied by a current moving back towards the
> > > > > generator that sets up a magnetic field which opposes the magnetic field
> > > > > from the AC current sent by the generator. So you can see that indeed
> > > > > there is current flow through the center of the conductor; it will be a
> > > > > weak current but it is nature's attempt to oppose the change in magnetic

> > > > field. I think the situation you are speaking to is having additional
> > > > currents through the center that are additive (or subtractive) to the
> > > > foucault currents. With proper material selection (such as mu-metal, a
> > > > magnetic material of very high permeability), it may be possible to
> > > > maximize the foucault currents themselves to nearly cancel the applied
> > > > magnetic field (from the current in the generator). I believe it would
> > > > be
> > > > truely a pioneering effort to have center currents above and beyond this
> > > > value, or cancelled, or even reversed. I would never say that it was
> > > > impossible; after all, what is mu-metal but a material engineered and
> > > > manufactured by man to increase its permeability several times and which
> > > > has the effect of greatly reducing skin depth several times, thus
> > > > allowing
> > > > for maximum foucault currents even at low frequencies. Could this occur
> > > > with diamagnetic materials as well? I will not say no. I am not sure if
> > > > it has ever been tried. Could the complete mitigation of skin effect
> > > > increase the velocity factor close to c in a vacuum? Maybe. What if you
> > > > could actually reverse the skin effect? That gets into the things you
> > > > are
> > > > thinking about, i.e, smaller antennas. This is well outside the normal
> > > > scope of thought but it is interesting to consider the 'what ifs' and
> > > > that
> > > > sort of thing does not violate Maxwell, it merely extends the
> > > > applicability of Maxwell, Lentz etc..
>
> > snip
> > "Please help me out here as I am obviously missing something.
> > I am referring to a full wave radiator of a dimagnetic material
> > operating in tank circuit form. During a portion of the cycle
> > we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
> > is only around for a portion of the time because of the
> > nature of the material. It is what is happening during this time
> > that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
> > levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
> > am trying to understand the status of the inner core.
> > For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
> > Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
> > radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
> > and its absence of a eddy current? I don't want to get into
> > a standing wave sort of a discussion as the circumstances
> > appear to be unknown except what other things are at play.
> > When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
> > time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
> > when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
> > the internal structure of the material changes from
> > uniform to a random directional structure during this time."
>
> > My comments:
>
> > Re: "During a portion of the cycle

> > we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
> > is only around for a portion of the time because of the
> > nature of the material."
>
> > Correct, there is an eddy (or foucault) current set up due to the magnetic
> > field originating from the time varying current from the generator. If the
> > diagmetic material were water, yes the magnetic field would be 'significant'
> > for only a small portion of the time, if ever, in a moderate time varying
> > magnetic field. For strong static magnetic fields, we have seen that
> > significant eddy curents are set up at the molecular level in water droplets
> > even to the extent that it can levitate against it gravitational field. I
> > assume we are not talking about such strong (static) field here; we are
> > talking about a moderate time varying electromganetic field genrated by a
> > tank circuit.
>
> > Re: "During a portion of the cycle
> > we have eddy currents due to the magnetic field. This magnetic field
> > is only around for a portion of the time because of the
> > nature of the material."
>
> > Well, depending on the nature of the diamagnetic material, it may either be
> > significant or insignificant. Cu is diagmagetic and in that case the
> > magnetic field always exists in a significant manner to counter the applied
> > magnetic field. The key here is, what is the nature of the diamagnetic
> > material?
>
> > Re: "It is what is happening during this time
> > that interests me since I theorise that the electric field is
> > levitating galactic particles. It is during this time I
> > am trying to understand the status of the inner core."
>
> > Mu-mesons (cosmic rays) are an example of galactic particles. They are
> > traveling at 0.9c (almost the speed of light) and have the mass of several
> > electrons. Do you think the e-field of the typical antenna could have a
> > significant effect on them considering their large momentum? There will
> > always be some effect I am sure but I'm not so sure it could extend to
> > stopping such particles and slowing them down so they could be in the
> > vicinity of the antenna to experience levitation. I am not sure if there are
> > slower galactic particles or if that is what you are considering in your
> > model. I know there are several types consisting of electrons, protons,
> > neutrons protons etc.. but I would think they must be moving at high speed
> > with a lot of momentum.
>
> > Re: "For instance the skin depth, isn't it changing in thickness?
> > Is this also producing a void of decaying electrons in the
> > radiating core etc when there is an absence of a magnetic field
> > and its absence of a eddy current?"
>
> > The skin depth does not vary if the frequency remains constant. However, the
> > current density (for example at skin depth) varies in accordance with the

> > signal from the generator from max Js to zero. Wiki will give you the
> > formula for skin depth of a sinusoid and you can see the factors that cause
> > it to vary; resistivity, frequency and magnetic permeability. Yes, at times
> > when the magnetic field is absent (zero cross) I am certain something could
> > be happening at the atomic level of the material in question.
>
> > Re: "When the magnetic field has dissapated, a short amount of
> > time before the capacitor discharges and what happens
> > when the capacitor discharges. I think we can say that
> > the internal structure of the material changes from
> > uniform to a random directional structure during this time."
>
> > If you are talking about a parallel L-C tank circuit antenna, I suspect you
> > are correct. Again, I believe this would be at the zero cross points. Yes,
> > at the atomic level the structure must be reacting to the fields imposed
> > previously.- Hide quoted text -
>
> > - Show quoted text -
>
> .....
> Thankyou for that well thought out posting.
> It was rewarding for me as I can now
> discount the possibility of current returning
> thru the center of the conductor if ever that
> argument ever comes up, as well as making the
> radiatiation action much more clearer.
> In the case of a fractional wave radiator
> the energy storage facilities are obviously
> smaller and quickly filled leaving the rest
> of the time for the resistance to absorb
> all transient energy.When the capacitor
> actually discharges there is zero magnetic
> field since the inductor is storing the
> energy and not releasing it to a magnetic
> field.With the electrostatic field being
> released and without a contrary magnetic
> field particles are now completely free
> to levitate and attempt move out of the
> arbitary gravitational border.
> This very sequence of actions gives
> credability to NASA's aproach to removing
> moon dust from astronauts outer wear by
> subjecting them to a electro static charge.
> Fortunately the subject of phantom waves
> was not involved and the thread comes to a
> succesful completion.
> You sir, are a very welcome addition to
> this newsgroup and hopefully you can
> withstand the abuse given which is usually
> the sign of the absence of knoweledge.

> My very best regards
> Art Unwin....KB9MZ...xg- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

OOOOps, I retreated to quickly!
In a fractional wave length antenna the
inductance and capacitance vessels are to
small for a full frequency step of applied
current such that the total resistance of
the system is forced to consume the continueing
energy flow. Naturally the cuurent direction
cannot change and go back thru the resister
leaving only the path down the center of the
radiator to get back to the generator.
If this patheresistance is the same as the
external resistance then mathematically it
doesn't change things. However, it is different
in a very small way thus total radiation
efficiency with respect to unit length can
only be a maximum when the radiator is a multiple
of a wave length long
i.e. in equilibrium as in the Gaussian field.
I think that wraps things up for the theorem.
Regards
Art Unwin ...KB9MZ....XG(uk)

4229. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:14:17 UTC
From: Bruce in alaska <fast@btpost.net>
Message-ID: <fast-D02B0C.10151929122007@netnews.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30596

In article
<e9a2d501-3d39-4b82-ae6c-aec61d42df07@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>,
Denno <powerwashguy@aol.com> wrote:

> On Dec 28, 7:58 pm, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> > Topaz305RK wrote:
> > > ...
> > > Best antenna around, not a chance, BUT, I have yet to have to repair one I
> > > have put up, that says a lot for this part of the country.
> >
> > > Sam - K7SAM
> >
> > Geesh, where'd you come from? Best example of the American "can do"
> > spirit I have seen--lately ...
> >
> > Yes, that is why we came to the hobby, huh?
> >
> > Warmest regards,
> > JS
>
> That's what I was hoping. Actually, I have a few other dipoles out
> there with similar stuff and they've been fine. Some antennas are for
> other folks so I want to be sure it doesn't turn into a disaster.
>
> I know from experience that tin-coated copper strand is used in the
> marine industry because the tin makes the copper much more corrosion
> resistant.
>
> As for Copperweld, anyone ever use it?
>
> Not sure what you meant by "loaded question". :-) But I don't visit
> the NG's very often.
>
> Thanks,
> Denno

In the Marine Radio Biz, we ALWAYS use 7/20 Phosphor/Bronze as LF/MF/HF
Antenna Wire. It doesn't corrode in the Salt Atmosphere, and has real
good Conductivity, when compared to anything else, that would still be
around in a couple of months. Of course now that SAT Phones have arrived,
not much use for LF/MF/HF in the Marine Comm biz.....

--
Bruce in alaska
add <path> after <fast> to reply

4230. dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:24:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <lm7dn352scte1j98aid5m9vejvjfbmcg4j@4ax.com>
Source record: 30597
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

On Fri, 28 Dec 2007 17:51:52 -0600, <kb9rqz@homo.ham.org.ASM> wrote:

>
>"kc8tcq@the.eoc" <kc8tcq@gmail.com> wrote in message
>news:c603cf46-8434-42b4-8192-b486f7d4b1b6@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com...
>On Dec 28, 11:57 am, "kc8...@the.eoc" <kc8...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> I have started a web forum for the group if you are interested,
>>
>> This is a moderated forum, so discussions will be easier to follow (I
>> hope) and will have much less BS.
>>
>> the forum can be found athttp://rrcb.freeforums.org/index.php
>>
>> 73 de Keith
>
>Oh yeah all CB enthusiasts and amateur radio operators are welcome,
>but the trolling, spam, and name calling is not welcome.
>
>i a gay/bi/pagan/jewish ham
maybe you are but you ae not kb9rqz

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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motezrella

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and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4231. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:25:11 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <p27dn3h7649q0qghof01gg4h8ua8vqrh6a@4ax.com>
Source record: 30448
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 04:11:02 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:06:59 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>
>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>
>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>
>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:20 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 09 Nov 2007 15:21:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
>>>>>>>>>>>>>wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>>>>>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4232. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:25:11 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <l27dn31v0fitqcv32mfpbhsp2ga03q33e7@4ax.com>
Source record: 30449
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 04:10:26 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:51:19 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Sat, 08 Dec 2007 23:04:43 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Fri, 07 Dec 2007 18:44:53 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>>On Sun, 02 Dec 2007 06:11:39 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Wed, 28 Nov 2007 21:30:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 23:20:49 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 22:58:41 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>On Wed, 21 Nov 2007 19:32:05 -0800 (PST), Dloyd Lavies
>>>>>>>>>><DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote:
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4233. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:25:11 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <u27dn35pf9vklj0ii1dfa85eo5lbf1eeac@4ax.com>
Source record: 30450
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.equipment

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 04:11:19 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 20:07:00 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
>
>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 16:48:09 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:52:28 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:40:54 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 10:17:03 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>On Mon, 10 Dec 2007 00:12:29 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:22:52 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>On Sun, 09 Dec 2007 11:03:44 -0500, kb9rqz@hotmail.com wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>On Sat, 8 Dec 2007 23:47:06 -0500, "konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com>
>>>>>>>>>wrote:
>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>>"konstans" <konstans@hotmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>>news:fjfp8r$vv8$1@registered.motzarella.org...
>>>>>>>>>>
>>>>>>>>>> "Dloyd Lavies" <DloydLavies@gmail.com> wrote in message
>>>>>>>>>> news:3c920296-f133-4bd7-a698-bf18bdd6b65f@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com...
>>>>>>>>>> On Nov 21, 10:22 pm, Dloyd Lavies <DloydLav...@gmail.com> wrote:
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>>>>>>>>>> Why keep burying the truth in your flood?
>>>>>>>>>> why do you try o dloyd
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4234. Re: why dloyd advocated not working with LE as they request, I guess because he likels illgealy offering kids for sex after al he admits to

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:25:11 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <n27dn3d3joksihbn8bhithlo2tlq9jk1tp@4ax.com>
Source record: 30451
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 04:11:04 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

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>>>>>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow motezrella
>>>>>
>>>>>posts from these sorucees are fakes
>>>>>
>>>>>and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
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>>>>>G

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G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4235. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:31:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <rgxdj.81628$Um6.57733@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30452

Roger wrote:
> Are there reflections at point "+"? Traveling waves going in opposite
> directions must pass here, therefore they must either pass through one
> another, or reflect off one another.

In the absence of a real physical impedance discontinuity,
they cannot "reflect off one another". In a constant Z0 transmission
line, reflections can only occur at the ends of the line and only
then at an impedance discontinuity.

> Does this match your own concept of the traveling waves acting at the
> {+} point Cecil? If not, where do we differ?

Where we differ is that you allow traveling waves to "reflect
off one another". There are no laws of physics which allow
that in the absence of a physical impedance discontinuity.
EM waves simply do not bounce off each other.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4236. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:33:48 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <r88dn31qs2bkhevbi3v7hrunk0cabc0p5i@4ax.com>
Source record: 30453
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
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posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4237. Small tuned loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:46:20 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <a3a7bbcb-e980-41e9-9ec8-e01c23a6bd5e@l6g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30454

I notice that MFJ has a loop tuner (model 936b) that allows you to use varying lengths of wire and varying materials (wire, copper tubing) to make loops resonant on different bands. Has anyone used one of these to tune small to medium sized loops and, if so, what were the results?

I wonder how this item would compare with either the MFJ high q loops (models 1982-1788) or with a wire loop tuned with something like an SGC 320 auto tuner.

I'd appreciate any insights you can share.

Thanks.

Steve

4238. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:51:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Jyxdj.2150$El5.214@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30455

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Incidentally, this is a different convention from the field
>> of optics.
>
> That is a rather curious comment. Why do you say the convention is
> different for optics? There are no commonly used "voltage" or "current"
> descriptions in optics, so analysis is done using E-fields and H-fields.
> Otherwise there is no difference in convention between optical and RF.

In optics, to the best of my knowledge, there is no separate
reflection coefficient for the E-field and the H-field. If
true, that fact alone implies a different convention from
the field of RF.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4239. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 19:56:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YDxdj.2154$El5.364@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30456

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> v(t, x) = 2 * cos(x) * sin(wt)
>>
>> At any particular time t=N, what is the variation
>> in phase for any x between 0 and 90 degrees? If
>> the variation is zero, how can such a signal be
>> used to measure delay?
>
> The equation is a correct equation for describing a standing wave.
> It is not describing a signal.

Roy thinks it is describing a signal and so does W8JI.
It's the signal current they both used to "measure" the
delay through a 75m bugcatcher loading coil.

> Having measured the voltage at two x points, from the equation I could
> find the rotational angle of the wave at both points. The difference
> between the two angles would be the distance of wave travel assuming the
> standing wave was composed of traveling waves.

But that's not what Roy did. He measured the difference
in phase between two current measurements in a standing-
wave environment and declared that lack of phase difference
to be the "delay". He did NOT measure amplitude and calculate
backwards to get the delay. That's what I said he should
have done and he ploinked me.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4240. Re: Small tuned loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 20:08:15 UTC
From: Steve <sdaniel13@speakeasy.net>
Message-ID: <d8bbefa1-eca4-4569-8779-b2f8176bf066@s19g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30457

On Dec 29, 2:46 pm, Steve <sdanie...@speakeasy.net> wrote:
> I notice that MFJ has a loop tuner (model 936b) that allows you to use
> varying lengths of wire and varying materials (wire, copper tubing) to
> make loops resonant on different bands. Has anyone used one of these
> to tune small to medium sized loops and, if so, what were the
> results?
>
> I wonder how this item would compare with either the MFJ high q loops
> (models 1982-1788) or with a wire loop tuned with something like an
> SGC 320 auto tuner.
>
> I'd appreciate any insights you can share.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Steve

Correction: I meant to refer to the SGC 230 auto tuner, not "320".

Steve

4241. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 20:16:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aWxdj.2171$El5.1002@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30458

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> In fact, current does quit flowing from the source.

In your example, the only way for the conservation of
energy principle to work, along with the laws of physics
governing EM waves, is for the reflected wave incident
upon the source to be reflected back toward the open
end of the stub. The forward and reflected energy simply
remains in the stub flowing end to end at the speed of
light in the medium. Anything else is impossible.

> As I've mentioned, there are other valid ways of analyzing such a
> circuit. At the end of the day, any analysis must produce the correct
> result.

My analysis produces the correct result but you have rejected
it out of hand. My analysis is the method by which EM light
waves are analyzed.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4242. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 20:18:33 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sYxdj.2175$EI5.2012@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30459

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'm not seeing Cecil's comments in context, so this might be irrelevant,
> but there is a convention involved with the direction of
> reverse-traveling current waves. The common convention used in
> transmission line analysis is that the positive direction of both
> forward and reverse current is from the generator toward the load end of
> the line. The consequences of this is that the current reverses sign --
> really meaning only that it reverses direction -- upon reflection from
> an open circuit (+1 voltage reflection coefficient), and it allows
> calculation of the total current as the sum of the forward and reflected
> currents. An equally valid convention is to define the positive
> direction of both forward and reflected currents to be the direction of
> travel. If this convention is used, then the current undergoes no change
> in sign upon reflection. But the total current then equals the forward
> current minus the reverse current. Either convention will produce
> correct results, of course, as long as it's carefully and consistently
> applied.

Thanks Roy, the former is the convention usually used for RF
wave analysis. The latter is the convention usually used for
light wave analysis. They are obviously different conventions.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4243. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 21:09:32 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f49d5315-0833-43ff-b08b-4812a1ceb6ca@l6g2000prm.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30460

On Dec 29, 3:16 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> > In fact, current does quit flowing from the source.
>
> In your example, the only way for the conservation of
> energy principle to work, along with the laws of physics
> governing EM waves, is for the reflected wave incident
> upon the source to be reflected back toward the open
> end of the stub. The forward and reflected energy simply
> remains in the stub flowing end to end at the speed of
> light in the medium. Anything else is impossible.

When the source impedance is the same as Z0 there
is no impedance discontinuity to produce a reflection.

Is the reflected wave reflected even without a
discontinuity?

...Keith

PS. And a circulator is not needed for the source
impedance to match Z0.

4244. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 21:24:48 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <d2fa9557-091b-40e6-949d-c8bd8b7a1708@a35g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30461

On Dec 29, 9:59 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Still sidetracking away from your demons rather
> > than confronting them?!
>
> No, you are the one who believes in the supernatural,
> not I. I have confronted those supernatural demons
> and decided they don't even exist in reality.

Well something causes you to latch up and bail with
"its not real world", though there was no protest
when the initial experiment is specified using
ideal elements.

> > But when the line is cut, it is clear that no
> > energy is moving between the separate sections.
>
> Just as it is clear that before the cut, energy
> was moving between the separate sections. It
> requires belief in a supernatural to assert that
> is not a change.

But you previously agreed that P(t) = 0 for all t,
and therefore no energy was moving between the sections.
Recall that P(t) = V(t) * I(t) and that at the
point on the line in question, I(t) is zero for all
t, therefore P(t) is zero for all t. So no energy
flow between the sections.

> > When the lines are joined, the voltage, current and
> > power distributions on the line remain the same.
> > Therefore, no energy is being transferred between
> > the now joined sections.
> > QED
>
> Change the QED to BS and you will have it right.

This is the kind of comment that suggests stress,
rather than rational examination.

> When the lines are joined, there is no longer a
> physical impedance discontinuity so reflections
> are impossible and energy starts flowing again
> in both directions.

But as previously discussed, no energy flows. The
the voltage, current and power distributions are
the same, whether the line is cut or joined.

> Believing that reflections can occur where there
> exists no physical impedance discontinuity is a
> religion, not a science.

Red herring. Straw man. I do not recall anyone
making the claim that reflections exist with no
physical impedance discontinuity. (Although you
did raise the possibility in another post).

> At that point, I draw
> the line - but you are free to have the religion
> of your choice. Just please don't try to force
> your religion on this technical newsgroup.
>
> > With or without reflections, no energy crosses
> > the points on the line with zero current.
>
> Make that no *NET* energy and you will be so
> technically correct that I will agree with you.

Sometimes when writers write NET, they mean time
averaged, but that is not your intent here, is it?

You do mean that P(t) is zero for all t at the
points on the open circuited line where the voltage
or current is always zero. Right?

...Keith

4245. Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 22:24:02 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6he2$r7r$2@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30462

http://www.standpipe.com/w2bri/fastmodem/fastmodem.htm

http://www.aorusa.com/ard9800.html

http://www.hamradio-dv.org/

JS

4246. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 22:30:31 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <bUzdj.342562$kj1.12078@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30463

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Incidentally, this is a different convention from the field
>>> of optics.
>>
>> That is a rather curious comment. Why do you say the convention is
>> different for optics? There are no commonly used "voltage" or
>> "current" descriptions in optics, so analysis is done using E-fields
>> and H-fields. Otherwise there is no difference in convention between
>> optical and RF.
>
> In optics, to the best of my knowledge, there is no separate
> reflection coefficient for the E-field and the H-field. If
> true, that fact alone implies a different convention from
> the field of RF.

There is no difference. The H-field is related to the E-field by the properties of the medium. The current is related to the voltage by the properties (Z0) of the medium. It is therefore possible to calculate a single reflection coefficient. It is the same situation at RF as at optical frequencies.

If you are referring to the sign change of the current reflection for open vs. short circuit, then there is still no difference. The formula for the reflection coefficient contain terms that change sign depending on the relative properties of the media. It matters not whether one is dealing with HF or visible light.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

4247. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 22:33:46 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <27eaa510-a603-4766-bd92-a18ce3e58d4d@d4g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30464

On Dec 29, 2:31 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roger wrote:
> > Are there reflections at point "+"? Traveling waves going in opposite
> > directions must pass here, therefore they must either pass through one
> > another, or reflect off one another.
>
> In the absence of a real physical impedance discontinuity,
> they cannot "reflect off one another". In a constant Z0 transmission
> line, reflections can only occur at the ends of the line and only
> then at an impedance discontinuity.

Roger: an astute observation. And Cecil thinks he has
the ONLY answer. Allow me to provide an alternative.

Many years ago, when I first encountered this news group
and started really learning about transmission lines, I
found it useful to consider not only sinusoidallly
excited transmission lines, but also pulse excitation.
It sometimes helps remove some of the confusion and
clarify the thinking. So for this example, I will use
pulses.

Consider a 50 ohm transmission line that is 4 seconds
long with a pulse generator at one end and a 50 ohm
resistor at the other.

The pulse generator generates a single 1 second pulse
of 50 volts into the line. Before and after the pulse
its output voltage is 0. While generating the pulse,
1 amp (1 coulomb/s) is being put into the line, so
the generator is providing 50 watts to the line.

After one second the pulse is completely in the line.
The pulse is one second long, contains 1 coulomb of
charge and 50 joules of energy. It is 50 volts with
1 amp: 50 watts.

Let's examine the midpoint (2 second) on the line.
At two seconds the leading edge of the pulse arrives
at the midpoint. The voltage rises to 50 volts and
the current becomes 1 amp. One second later, the
voltage drops back to 0, as does the current. The
charge and the energy have completely passed the
midpoint.

When the pulse reaches the end of the line, 50 joules are dissipated in the terminating resistor.

Notice a key point about this description. It is completely in terms of charge. There is not a single mention of EM waves, travelling or otherwise.

Now we expand the experiment by placing a pulse generator at each end of the line and triggering them to each generate a 50V one second pulse at the same time. So after one second a pulse has completely entered each end of the line and these pulse are racing towards each other at the speed of light (in the line). In another second these pulses will collide at the middle of the line.

What will happen? Recall one of the basics about charge: like charge repel. So it is no surprise that these two pulses of charge bounce off each and head back from where they came. At the center of the line, for one second the voltage is 100 V (50 V from each pulse), while the current is always zero. No charge crossed the mid-point. No energy crossed the mid-point (how could it if the current is always zero (i.e. no charge moves) at the mid-point.

It is a minor extension to have this model deal with sinusoidal excitation.

What happens when these pulses arrive back at the generator? This depends on generator output impedance. If it is 50 ohms (i.e. equal to Z0), then there is no reflection and 1 joule is dissipated in each generator. Other values of impedance result in more complicated behaviour.

So do the travelling waves "reflect" off each other? Save the term "reflect" for those cases where there is an impedance discontinuity and use "bounce" for those cases where no energy is crossing a point and even Cecil may be happy. But bounce it does.

...Keith

4248. On coaxial traps--very kewl!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 22:40:58 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6idq$r7r$3@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30465

http://www.seed-solutions.com/gregordy/Amateur%20Radio/Experimentation/CoaxTrap.htm

JS

4249. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 23:08:57 UTC
From: Barnard Peters <one@two.com>
Message-ID: <pan.2007.12.29.23.08.56.507582@blueplanet>
Source record: 30466

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 14:24:02 -0800, John Smith wrote:

>
> JS

Don't be stupid! Nobody does digital voice. BTW, BPL would reduce Eb/No to mostly unusable levels. Going digital does not reduce the effects of BPL generated noise.

4250. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 23:09:22 UTC
From: Brian Kelly <kelly@dvol.com>
Message-ID: <75dbd41b-7596-44cd-9499-1e0081bf305f@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30467

Denno wrote:
> Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
> wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
> While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
> and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
> inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
> antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
> or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
>
> Any views on tin coated copper strand?
>
> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> Thanks!

The guy on the other end of the QSO will never be able to tell the difference between your signals coming from your bare copper wire antenna and those coming from your tinned copper wire antenna. Tinned copper wire is much more corrosion-resistant than any form of bare copper wire and tinned stranded wire is mechanically much more durable than any form of solid wire when used as antennas.

http://www.boatus.com/boattech/casey/05.htm

A 40M loop made from your #12 tinned stranded wire should serve you well for a long time so go for it.

My favorite source for all sorts of "ham wires":

http://thewireman.com/index.shtml

The ultimate antenna wire in my view is his #13 'Toughcoated' tinned stranded 'Copperweld' P/N 531

w3rv

.

4251. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 23:13:14 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6kaavdo1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30468

Barnard Peters wrote:
> On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 14:24:02 -0800, John Smith wrote:
>
>> JS
>
> Don't be stupid! Nobody does digital voice. BTW, BPL would reduce Eb/No
> to mostly unusable levels. Going digital does not reduce the effects of
> BPL generated noise.

What?

With digital voice there is NO noise. You get fm quality, cd quality is
even possible ...

You best do some SERIOUS study!

Regards,
JS

4252. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 23:36:27 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <pfmdn35mfus2or60790p6omvpuj7o4dnbu@4ax.com>
Source record: 30469
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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G

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4253. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-29 23:49:04 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <_MWdnbEklNttQevanZ2dnUVZ_jadnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30470

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> . . .
>>> at any point x, in degrees, along the line. This is also the total
>>> voltage since there's no reflection yet.
>>
>> "x" is referenced from the leading edge of the wave. At time 2pi, a
>> complete rotation has occurred and the wave front traveled to the open
>> circuit point. Understood.
>
> No. x is referenced to the input end of the line. This is very
> important. I'm sorry my statement that it is "any point x, in degrees,
> along the line" didn't make this clear.
Yes, it is critical. I am sorry that I misunderstood this.

In our example then, "x" will always be positive. How am I to interpret
the meaning of vf(t, x) = sin(wt-x)?
>
>> As your argument is developed below, you begin using positive x.
>> What is the zero point it is referenced to? I will assume that it is
>> leading edge of original reference wave.
>
> No, it's the input end of the line.
>
>> Sin(+x) represents a different polarity from the -x reference we were
>> using prior to this. I will remember this as I move through the
>> argument.
>
> Sorry, but I don't understand this statement.

I understand that the convention for displaying a sin wave is that one
rotation is 2pi radians with positive rotation being counter clockwise
beginning with sin(x) = 0. Sin(90) = 1. Counter clockwise rotation
would indicate the the sin immediately becomes negative,
so sin(-90) = -1.
>
>> You begin the following argument using a reflection coefficient of -1,
>> which reverses the polarity of the wave. Am I to understand that your
>> model treats the input as a short circuit for the reflected wave?
>> Maybe I am missing an important point.
>
> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
> traveling wave is -1.

The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
are observed to move on a transmission line.

Maybe my concept of voltage being a concentration of positive (or
negative) charges is leading me astray. If two waves move in opposite
directions, but both of a positive character, at the time of crossing
paths, the voltages add. It happens at the open ends when the direction
reverses. It MUST happen identically when the reflected positive wave
returns to the source (at time 720 degrees in our one wavelength
example) and encounters the next positive wave just leaving the source.

>> In my model, the source voltage must change when the returning wave
>> hits the input end.
>
> Then we've been using a different model. The one I've been using is the
> one proposed by "Dave" -- a half wavelength open circuited line driven
> by a voltage source -- except with your change in line length to one
> wavelength. You cannot cause the voltage of a perfect voltage source to
> change.

Are you assuming that vr is always propagating from the source as if the
source always supplied vf and vr simultaneously? As if vf was supplied
for time = 4pi, and then vr was applied?
>
>>> Let's follow the returning wave as it hits the input end and
>>> re-reflects. The reflection coefficient at the source is -1 due to the
>>> zero-impedance ideal voltage source, so the re-reflected wave is
>>>
>>> vf2(t, x) = -sin(wt - x)
>>
>> Earlier, we defined the forward wave as vf(t, x) = sin(wt - x), so it
>> is logical to define vf2(t, x) = sin(wt-x). I do not see the logic in
>> reversing the voltage polarity with the minus sign.
>
> The original forward wave is sin(wt - x). The reflected wave is sin(wt +
> x), where the change in sign of x is a consequence of the reversal of
> direction. Reflection from the source causes an inversion of the wave
> polarity because of the -1 reflection coefficient, and another sign
> change of x due to the reversal of direction, resulting in the equation
> above.
>
>>> and the total voltage anywhere along the transmission line just before
>>> the re-reflection reaches the far end is vf(t, x) + vr(t, x) + vf2(t, x)
>>> = sin(wt - x) + sin(wt + x) - sin(wt - x) = sin(wt + x). Now this is
>>> interesting. When the second forward wave vf2 is added into the total,
>>> the standing wave disappears and the total voltage is just a plain sine
>>> wave with peak amplitude of 1. It's identical, in fact, to the original
>>> forward voltage wave except reversed in phase.
>>
>> Wow! This would happen if the re-reflection actually reverses. How
>> could this occur if we consider that voltage is a collection of

>> positive or negative particles?
>
> Well, if it couldn't, then your concept of voltage is flawed. You might
> re-think it.
>
>> We would have a positive reflection meeting with a positive outgoing
>> wave (or negative meeting negative). The situation would be the same
>> as at the open circuit end immediately following initial reversal, or
>> current would simply stop flowing from the source.
>
> In fact, current does quit flowing from the source. The line is fully
> charged and there is no load to dissipate any further energy from the
> source. Any analysis showing continued current from the source is
> obviously wrong for that reason.
>
>> I think you would agree that a steady state standing wave would form
>> immediately upon reflected wave reaching the initiating source if the
>> wave did not reverse.
>
> I'm sorry, I don't understand that question.
>
>> I admire the time and effort spent on this analysis Roy. Very well
>> done no matter how history judges the merits of the argument. I think
>> I followed it all, and understood.
>
> As I've mentioned, there are other valid ways of analyzing such a
> circuit. At the end of the day, any analysis must produce the correct
> result. Getting the correct result doesn't prove that the analysis is
> valid, but failure to get the correct result proves that an analysis is
> invalid. SPICE uses fundamental rules for analysis, so is a good
> authority of what the answer should be, and it shows that my analysis
> has produced the correct result.
>
>> The gif's certainly made it clear why you are skeptical of the power
>> of traveling wave analysis.
>
> The SPICE results are simply a way of verifying that my analysis is
> correct. The concept of traveling waves of average power has other,
> serious problems.
>
>> Could we further discuss the merits of reversing the wave polarity
>> when the reflected wave returns to the source?
>
> Sure. First please review the concept of reflection coefficient.
>
> The behavior of the returning waves when they reach the source is often
> not included in transmission line analysis because it plays no part in
> determining the steady state SWR, impedance, or relationship between
> voltages and currents at the ends or anywhere else along the line. The
> only thing it impacts is the way steady state is reached during turn-on,

> and not the final steady state condition itself, and this isn't
> generally of interest. (An exception is the contrived and actually
> impossible case of a completely lossless system such as the one I
> analyzed, and it's not an exception either if viewed as a limiting
> case.) As I mentioned in my posting, the steady state result is exactly
> the same for any non-zero source resistance; the only effect of the
> resistance is in determining how steady state is reached.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

Your idea of a 5 wavelength long example was a good one Roy. It may provide a way out of what seems to be a logical impasse (reversal at the voltage source may be uncompromisable).

We could allow our future discussions (if any) to consider an extremely long line, but consider only the 1/2 or 1 wavelength at the end for our discussions. Thus, the source (and source for major disagreement) is far removed from our discussion section. We could then consider the input source as just another node for as long as we wanted.

Traveling waves easily explain standing waves on a 1/2 wavelength section, as you demonstrated. Maybe they can explain or clarify more things if we can get past "hang ups" such as the " -1 reflection at a perfect voltage source".

73, Roger, W7WKB

4254. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 00:10:18 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KlBdj.35196$Pv2.2045@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30471

Keith Dysart wrote:
> When the source impedance is the same as Z0 there
> is no impedance discontinuity to produce a reflection.

Here's a quote from "Fields and Waves ..." by
Ramo and Whinnery: "... significance cannot be
automatically attached to a calculation of power
loss in the internal impedance of the equivalent
circuit."

And from "T-Lines and Networks" by Walter C. Johnson:
"Although the Thevenin equivalent produces the correct
exterior results, its internal power relations may be
quite different from those of the network it replaces.
The power dissipated in the equivalent impedance of the
Thevenin circuit is not the same as the power dissipated
in the resistance of the actual network."

Translation: Do not use a Thevenin source impedance
to try to track power dissipation within the Thevenin
equivalent box - it won't work. Your argument that
there is zero power dissipation in the source resistor
inside the Thevenin equivalent box is bogus.

> Is the reflected wave reflected even without a
> discontinuity?

The incident reflected wave is either reflected by the
source or it isn't. You cannot have it both ways. Since
the internal conditions inside a Thevenin equivalent
circuit are a complete unknown, either choice is
a possibility.

What you will find is that, for a real-world source,
the destructive interference on one side of the source
equals the constructive interference on the other side
of the source. The conservation of energy principle
prohibits having it any other way.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4255. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 00:13:24 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <DoBdj.35197$Pv2.16100@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30472

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> In optics, to the best of my knowledge, there is no separate
>> reflection coefficient for the E-field and the H-field. If
>> true, that fact alone implies a different convention from
>> the field of RF.
>
> There is no difference.

Please see Roy's posting. He explained the differences
in the two conventions. I don't need to repeat it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4256. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 00:47:21 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <AredndWAOdvQEd-vanZ2dnUVZ_j6dnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30473

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 29, 2:31 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Roger wrote:
>>> Are there reflections at point "+"? Traveling waves going in opposite
>>> directions must pass here, therefore they must either pass through one
>>> another, or reflect off one another.
>> In the absence of a real physical impedance discontinuity,
>> they cannot "reflect off one another". In a constant Z0 transmission
>> line, reflections can only occur at the ends of the line and only
>> then at an impedance discontinuity.
>
> Roger: an astute observation. And Cecil thinks he has
> the ONLY answer. Allow me to provide an alternative.
>
> Many years ago, when I first encountered this news group
> and started really learning about transmission lines, I
> found it useful to consider not only sinusoidallly
> excited transmission lines, but also pulse excitation.
> It sometimes helps remove some of the confusion and
> clarify the thinking. So for this example, I will use
> pulses.
>
> Consider a 50 ohm transmission line that is 4 seconds
> long with a pulse generator at one end and a 50 ohm
> resistor at the other.
>
> The pulse generator generates a single 1 second pulse
> of 50 volts into the line. Before and after the pulse
> its output voltage is 0. While generating the pulse,
> 1 amp (1 coulomb/s) is being put into the line, so
> the generator is providing 50 watts to the line.
>
> After one second the pulse is completely in the line.
> The pulse is one second long, contains 1 coulomb of
> charge and 50 joules of energy. It is 50 volts with
> 1 amp: 50 watts.
>
> Let's examine the midpoint (2 second) on the line.
> At two seconds the leading edge of the pulse arrives
> at the midpoint. The voltage rises to 50 volts and
> the current becomes 1 amp. One second later, the
> voltage drops back to 0, as does the current. The
> charge and the energy have completely passed the
> midpoint.

>
> When the pulse reaches the end of the line, 50
> joules are dissipated in the terminating resistor.
>
> Notice a key point about this description. It is
> completely in terms of charge. There is not a single
> mention of EM waves, travelling or otherwise.
>
> Now we expand the experiment by placing a pulse
> generator at each end of the line and triggering
> them to each generate a 50V one second pulse at
> the same time. So after one second a pulse has
> completely entered each end of the line and these
> pulse are racing towards each other at the speed
> of light (in the line). In another second these
> pulses will collide at the middle of the line.
>
> What will happen? Recall one of the basics about
> charge: like charge repel. So it is no surprise
> that these two pulses of charge bounce off each
> and head back from where they came. At the center
> of the line, for one second the voltage is 100 V
> (50 V from each pulse), while the current is
> always zero. No charge crossed the mid-point. No
> energy crossed the mid-point (how could it if
> the current is always zero (i.e. no charge
> moves) at the mid-point.

I completely concur with your analysis.

No doubt you have fine tuned the analysis to notice that the current stops (meaning becomes unobservable) at the identical instant that the voltage spike (to double) is observed. You would have noticed that the zone of unmeasurable current spreads equally both ways from the collision point at the velocity of the wave(s). The voltage spike spreads in lock step with the loss of current detection. The maximum width of the loss of current and voltage spike is the width of either of the pulses.

Now did the two pulses reflect, or pass through one another? I have considered the question and can not discern a difference in my analysis either way. IT SEEMS TO MAKE NO DIFFERENCE!

>
> It is a minor extension to have this model deal
> with sinusoidal excitation.
>
> What happens when these pulses arrive back at the
> generator? This depends on generator output
> impedance. If it is 50 ohms (i.e. equal to Z0),
> then there is no reflection and 1 joule is

> dissipated in each generator. Other values
> of impedance result in more complicated
> behaviour.
>
Roy and I are talking about this on other postings. I guess the purest might point out that a 50 ohm generator only has a voltage to current ratio of 50, but we don't know if it also has a resistor to absorb energy. It is like a black box where the only thing we know about it is that when we connect a 50 ohm resistor to it through a 50 ohm transmission line, there are no standing waves.

In this case, a reflected wave could be used like a radar pulse to learn what might be inside the box.

> So do the travelling waves "reflect" off each
> other? Save the term "reflect" for those cases
> where there is an impedance discontinuity and
> use "bounce" for those cases where no energy
> is crossing a point and even Cecil may be
> happy. But bounce it does.
>
> ...Keith
>

We certainly think similarly Keith. Thanks for the posting.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4257. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 00:50:23 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <gj6j45-l51.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 30475

Sorry John you have it wrong..

Yes the recovered audio can be of very high "quality".

The signal however that you "decode" has to be some level higher than that of the noise present in that bandwidth. In this case the "noise" has nothing to do with what you hear, but what is present as a random voltage at the RX input. Eb/No is an expression of that signal vs noise level. If your general noise level is higher (eg from BPL) then your wanted signal also has to be at that level. (or rather slightly higher)

So by itself digital voice won't help in a high noise environment. There may be some facility however to use the structure of a BPL signal though to transmit and receive where there is less interferring energy present, I understand that BPL is a series of "spikes" that you may be able to fit signal in between. I have BTW never looked into this and dont know whether it is viable.

Cheers Bob VK2YQA

John Smith wrote:

> With digital voice there is NO noise. You get fm quality, cd quality is
> even possible ...

4258. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 00:54:23 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8a1d903a-a080-4a9e-9446-3006a8cf1107@1g2000hsl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30474

On 29 Dec, 15:09, Brian Kelly <ke...@dvol.com> wrote:
> Denno wrote:
> > Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
> > wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
> > While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
> > and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
> > inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
> > antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
> > or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
>
> > Any views on tin coated copper strand?
>
> > Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> > haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>
> > Thanks!
>
> The guy on the other end of the QSO will never be able to tell the
> difference between your signals coming from your bare copper wire
> antenna and those coming from your tinned copper wire antenna. Tinned
> copper wire is much more corrosion-resistant than any form of bare
> copper wire and tinned stranded wire is mechanically much more durable
> than any form of solid wire when used as antennas.
>
> http://www.boatus.com/boattech/casey/05.htm
>
> A 40M loop made from your #12 tinned stranded wire should serve you
> well for a long time so go for it.
>
> My favorite source for all sorts of "ham wires":
>
> http://thewireman.com/index.shtml
>
> The ultimate antenna wire in my view is his #13 'Toughcoated' tinned
> stranded 'Copperweld' P/N 531
>
> w3rv
>
> .

If you have time to wait before you work on your antenna
I expect to put an antenna together with #22 tinned solid wire.
I intend to wind my wire on a small diameter plastic tubing
for a sufficient length to slide onto 3/4 of the circumference

leaving the remaining quarter for the wire to stretch to find
a sweet spot. When I have reached required the 3/4 length I will
then continue the winding back to the starting point so that both
feed ponts are close together.It is required that you cut the wire
at the end of the windings so that you can unwind each wire
end one loop and then fasten the ends with a wire nut.
This loosens the turns just enough to make it easier to slide
of the former and onto the hula hoop. Tho I am confident that
a sweet spot will occur with stretching the windings. It
is usefull to add a plate capacitor in series with the feed wire
which allows you to move freely the wide existing bandwidth of the
helical loop of the antenna. The information given will allow
you to procede with building your own if your time is getting short.
If you cannot get sufficient wire length on the former for the
frequency required then by all means run another wire length
over the previous windings before you slide it over the hula hoop.
Hoops were less than $5 at Wallmart the last time I looked and they
have a insert in the tubing that can be removed for the
assembly operation This method of winding gives multiple resonant
points
way closer than you would find using other methods so the addition
of the capacitor if large enough will allow you to cover the other
bands.
If you are smart you can also stretch the windings at will if you
have the need to get closer to alternate frequencies.
As a side issue it is much better if you use solid wire insulated
wire rathe than stranded as this provides much better outward spring
to the loops and some clearance over the hoola hoop during assembly.
The above will give the same radiation as if the wire was stretched
out
but with a minimum of volume used, tho the take of angle rules still
stands with respect to height. Also note that with the radiation
being concentrated at a relative point basis one should not stand
near the hex loop near field for health reasons.
Best regards and good luck.
Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg

4259. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:05:42 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <AaOdnVnRh557c-vanZ2dnUVZ_jmdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30476

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Are there reflections at point "+"? Traveling waves going in opposite
>> directions must pass here, therefore they must either pass through one
>> another, or reflect off one another.
>
> In the absence of a real physical impedance discontinuity,
> they cannot "reflect off one another". In a constant Z0 transmission
> line, reflections can only occur at the ends of the line and only
> then at an impedance discontinuity.

Cecil, this sounds more like a pronouncement from God than like an
conclusion from observations.
>
>> Does this match your own concept of the traveling waves acting at the
>> {+} point Cecil? If not, where do we differ?
>
> Where we differ is that you allow traveling waves to "reflect
> off one another". There are no laws of physics which allow
> that in the absence of a physical impedance discontinuity.
> EM waves simply do not bounce off each other.

I am not aware of any laws of physics that prevent it either. I don't
see any evidence that it happens in open space, like light bouncing off
light. It might happen on transmission lines however. I just cannot
find any convincing evidence either way. What I have deduced so far
indicates that it makes no difference which happens.

Maybe both things happen (both reflect and pass). This because the EM
field travels very close to the speed of light. It is a little hard to
see how one wave could "see" the other coming. On the other hand, the
charges move slowly, far below the speed of light. It is easy to see
how they might "see or feel" each other coming.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4260. Re: On coaxial traps--very kewl!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:05:57 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <8922ab65-b4aa-401d-ad06-2c3baf14b114@j20g2000hsi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30477

On 29 Dec, 14:40, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> http://www.seed-solutions.com/gregordy/Amateur%20Radio/Experimentatio...
>
> JS

John,
Traps make no sense as they just waste power.
It is so much more efficient to base antenna lengths in multiples
of a wavelength especially when using top band.
Regards
Art

4261. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:25:44 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6s2olpr1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30478

Bob Bob wrote:
> Sorry John you have it wrong..
>
> Yes the recovered audio can be of very high "quality".
>
> The signal however that you "decode" has to be some level higher than
> that of the noise present in that bandwidth. In this case the "noise"

Absolutely not.

However, the best data compaction/error control code is patented. Ogg Vorbis is excellent.

You don't need the hardware I pointed out, an old computer with a half-way decent sound card can serve just as well--better, it the quality of the sound card is high. In fact, that is what I use myself. The software can be found with google searches and excellent apps can be found which is freeware.

The only cost you have to incur is cabling/interface, and I am sure most amateurs have the "stuff" in their junk drawers ...

With the right software, the digital packets only need "just clear" the noise floor ...

Regards,
JS

4262. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:28:12 UTC
From: Brian Kelly <kelly@dvol.com>
Message-ID: <e0c719b5-6607-46d3-984e-3cc03d39955f@e25g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30479

On Dec 29, 7:54 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> On 29 Dec, 15:09, Brian Kelly <ke...@dvol.com> wrote:
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
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> > > Thanks!
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> > The guy on the other end of the QSO will never be able to tell the
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> > copper wire is much more corrosion-resistant than any form of bare
> > copper wire and tinned stranded wire is mechanically much more durable
> > than any form of solid wire when used as antennas.
>
> >http://www.boatus.com/boattech/casey/05.htm
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> > A 40M loop made from your #12 tinned stranded wire should serve you
> > well for a long time so go for it.
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> > My favorite source for all sorts of "ham wires":
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> > The ultimate antenna wire in my view is his #13 'Toughcoated' tinned
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>

> > w3rv
>
> > .
>
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> wire rathe than stranded as this provides much better outward spring
> to the loops and some clearance over the hoola hoop during assembly.
> The above will give the same radiation as if the wire was stretched
> out
> but with a minimum of volume used, tho the take of angle rules still
> stands with respect to height. Also note that with the radiation
> being concentrated at a relative point basis one should not stand
> near the hex loop near field for health reasons.
> Best regards and good luck.
> Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg

Arthur 'ole bean have you gotten too far into your Christmas spirits
again?

w3rv

4263. Re: On coaxial traps--very kewl!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:29:33 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6s9u$m55$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30480

art wrote:
> On 29 Dec, 14:40, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> http://www.seed-solutions.com/gregordy/Amateur%20Radio/Experimentatio...
>>
>> JS
>
> John,
> Traps make no sense as they just waste power.
> It is so much more efficient to base antenna lengths in multiples
> of a wavelength especially when using top band.
> Regards
> Art

Art:

Everything which is placed in a transmission line/antenna circuit has to "burn" some amount of power ...

You sound like me, when I had the "back 40+ acres." City dwellers (indeed, myself in my present situation) need one antenna to do it all ... (actually, I got 3 separate stealth antennas doing the job--but you get the idea ...)

I know, you recommend the "magnetic loops/etc.", however, it is all about choice.

Warm regards,
JS

4264. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:38:19 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <fECdj.1118$Sa1.533@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 30481

Brian Kelly wrote:
> On Dec 29, 7:54 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
>> On 29 Dec, 15:09, Brian Kelly <ke...@dvol.com> wrote:
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>> Denno wrote:
>>>> Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
>>>> wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
>>>> While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
>>>> and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
>>>> inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
>>>> antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
>>>> or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
>>>> Any views on tin coated copper strand?
>>>> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
>>>> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
>>>> Thanks!
>>> The guy on the other end of the QSO will never be able to tell the
>>> difference between your signals coming from your bare copper wire
>>> antenna and those coming from your tinned copper wire antenna. Tinned
>>> copper wire is much more corrosion-resistant than any form of bare
>>> copper wire and tinned stranded wire is mechanically much more durable
>>> than any form of solid wire when used as antennas.
>>> http://www.boatus.com/boattech/casey/05.htm
>>> A 40M loop made from your #12 tinned stranded wire should serve you
>>> well for a long time so go for it.
>>> My favorite source for all sorts of "ham wires":
>>> http://thewireman.com/index.shtml
>>> The ultimate antenna wire in my view is his #13 'Toughcoated' tinned
>>> stranded 'Copperweld' P/N 531
>>> w3rv
>>> .
>> If you have time to wait before you work on your antenna
>> I expect to put an antenna together with #22 tinned solid wire.
>> I intend to wind my wire on a small diameter plastic tubing
>> for a sufficient length to slide onto 3/4 of the circumference
>> leaving the remaining quarter for the wire to stretch to find
>> a sweet spot. When I have reached required the 3/4 length I will
>> then continue the winding back to the starting point so that both

>> feed ponts are close together.It is required that you cut the wire
>> at the end of the windings so that you can unwind each wire
>> end one loop and then fasten the ends with a wire nut.
>> This loosens the turns just enough to make it easier to slide
>> of the former and onto the hula hoop. Tho I am confident that
>> a sweet spot will occur with stretching the windings. It
>> is usefull to add a plate capacitor in series with the feed wire
>> which allows you to move freely the wide existing bandwidth of the
>> helical loop of the antenna. The information given will allow
>> you to procede with building your own if your time is getting short.
>> If you cannot get sufficient wire length on the former for the
>> frequency required then by all means run another wire length
>> over the previous windings before you slide it over the hula hoop.
>> Hoops were less than $5 at Wallmart the last time I looked and they
>> have a insert in the tubing that can be removed for the
>> assembly operation This method of winding gives multiple resonant
>> points
>> way closer than you would find using other methods so the addition
>> of the capacitor if large enough will allow you to cover the other
>> bands.
>> If you are smart you can also stretch the windings at will if you
>> have the need to get closer to alternate frequencies.
>> As a side issue it is much better if you use solid wire insulated
>> wire rathe than stranded as this provides much better outward spring
>> to the loops and some clearance over the hoola hoop during assembly.
>> The above will give the same radiation as if the wire was stretched
>> out
>> but with a minimum of volume used, tho the take of angle rules still
>> stands with respect to height. Also note that with the radiation
>> being concentrated at a relative point basis one should not stand
>> near the hex loop near field for health reasons.
>> Best regards and good luck.
>> Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg
>
> Arthur 'ole bean have you gotten too far into your Christmas spirits
> again?

Heck, Brian, I was just going to suggest that you make some
substantional portion of your antennas out of long steel springs. You
could tie a rope to an end and change bands by simply letting out on the
rope and allowing the springs to compress, heh heh.

Dave K8MN

4265. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:42:23 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <3ICdj.1213$7d1.282@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30482

John Smith wrote:
> Bob Bob wrote:
>> Sorry John you have it wrong..
>>
>> Yes the recovered audio can be of very high "quality".
>>
>> The signal however that you "decode" has to be some level higher than
>> that of the noise present in that bandwidth. In this case the "noise"
>
> Absolutely not.
>
> However, the best data compaction/error control code is patented. Ogg
> Vorbis is excellent.
>
> You don't need the hardware I pointed out, an old computer with a
> half-way decent sound card can serve just as well--better, it the
> quality of the sound card is high. In fact, that is what I use myself.
> The software can be found with google searches and excellent apps can
> be found which is freeware.
>
> The only cost you have to incur is cabling/interface, and I am sure most
> amateurs have the "stuff" in their junk drawers ...
>
> With the right software, the digital packets only need "just clear" the
> noise floor ...

Therein lies the rub, "John". I'm sure you've listened to what a BPL signal sounds like. If you have a power line spewing that stuff at S9+ running past your place, the only thing you'll be hearing, other than locals running a KW, will be the BPL sigs. Folks on the other side of the continent will likely hear your digital voice signals; you won't likely be able to copy them.

Dave K8MN

4266. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:53:44 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6tn7$p1m$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30483

Dave Heil wrote:

>> ...
> Therein lies the rub, "John". I'm sure you've listened to what a BPL
> signal sounds like. If you have a power line spewing that stuff at S9+
> running past your place, the only thing you'll be hearing, other than
> locals running a KW, will be the BPL sigs. Folks on the other side of
> the continent will likely hear your digital voice signals; you won't
> likely be able to copy them.
>
> Dave K8MN

Geesh Dave, someday come up to speed!

You should see the data packets flying about on a healthy internet backbone or BIG wireless net--and yet, all get to the right places--a browser (or, any savvy app) "knows its' own" ... hint, CRC sums--for one thing ...

JS

4267. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:55:46 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl6tr2$p1m$2@aioe.org>
Source record: 30484

Dave Heil wrote:

> ...
> Heck, Brian, I was just going to suggest that you make some
> substantional portion of your antennas out of long steel springs. You
> could tie a rope to an end and change bands by simply letting out on the
> rope and allowing the springs to compress, heh heh.
>
> Dave K8MN

Actually, a very good recommendation--for some limited applications ...

I have seen just such done, only with phosphor-bronze springs, and of
limited frequency bandwidth ...

JS

4268. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 01:55:57 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <28c34327-5586-4832-bc95-640bddae3940@t1g2000pra.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30485

On Dec 29, 7:10 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > When the source impedance is the same as Z0 there
> > is no impedance discontinuity to produce a reflection.
>
> Here's a quote from "Fields and Waves ..." by
> Ramo and Whinnery: "... significance cannot be
> automatically attached to a calculation of power
> loss in the internal impedance of the equivalent
> circuit."

True indeed.

> And from "T-Lines and Networks" by Walter C. Johnson:
> "Although the Thevenin equivalent produces the correct
> exterior results, its internal power relations may be
> quite different from those of the network it replaces.
> The power dissipated in the equivalent impedance of the
> Thevenin circuit is not the same as the power dissipated
> in the resistance of the actual network."

Different words, but still true.

> Translation: Do not use a Thevenin source impedance
> to try to track power dissipation within the Thevenin
> equivalent box - it won't work.

No need for translation, though this is not quite what
was said above. Note the words "automatically" in the
first quote and "may be quite different" in the second.
The original authors allow for the possibility that it
might be the same, while your "translation" removes
that possibility.

> Your argument that
> there is zero power dissipation in the source resistor
> inside the Thevenin equivalent box is bogus.

Nowhere has that argument been made.

> > Is the reflected wave reflected even without a
> > discontinuity?
>
> The incident reflected wave is either reflected by the
> source or it isn't. You cannot have it both ways.

It is not I who wants it both ways. For me it is clear
that there is no reflection when the output (source)
impedance is the same as Z0. And when it is not equal
to Z0, there is a reflection.

> Since
> the internal conditions inside a Thevenin equivalent
> circuit are a complete unknown, either choice is
> a possibility.

Not when the output (source) impedance is known. It is
then easy to compute the magnitude of the reflection
using the standard rules for reflection coeficient.

> What you will find is that, for a real-world source,
> the destructive interference on one side of the source
> equals the constructive interference on the other side
> of the source. The conservation of energy principle
> prohibits having it any other way.

Except when the output (source) impedance is equal to
Z0, in which case there is no reflection, and, if I
understand your claim, no interference, destructive
or constructive.

...Keith

4269. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 03:03:44 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <25d0213a-b9bd-417c-9ad0-df43fc6c3cf2@i72g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30486

On 29 Dec, 17:55, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> Dave Heil wrote:
> > ...
> > Heck, Brian, I was just going to suggest that you make some
> > substantional portion of your antennas out of long steel springs. You
> > could tie a rope to an end and change bands by simply letting out on the
> > rope and allowing the springs to compress, heh heh.
>
> > Dave K8MN
>
> Actually, a very good recommendation--for some limited applications ...
>
> I have seen just such done, only with phosphor-bronze springs, and of
> limited frequency bandwidth ...
>
> JS

John
As you know from personal experience one can make antenna with
windings
finishing at the top of the radiator, but it must be seen as being
resonant
by virtue of the added resistance. This is exactly why Prof Hately was
unsuccesful with his contraversal small broadcast band antenna
first tested in Egypt, then Australia and then the Isle of Man.
This is also also why that antenna made by that guy in Florida(Hart?)
is not as efficient as he and Hately led themselves to believe.
Remember that our latest antenna inventor from RI also used a single
winding type of antenna in a way similar to a slinky to which you
were refering to, but then you have to ask yourself why these antennas
were not efficient, and why RI and others had to increase the diameter
of the
radiator wire because their designs melted? All of these antennas
problems
can be solved just by adding to the antenna length in a contra wound
fashion back to the antenna base thus negating the need for ground
planes and thicker wire.
This is exactly why the loop antenna that I was talking about
in another thread is to be made out of #22 wire since, unlike
the RI antenna the wire will not melt because of excess heat
Instead this lost energy will now contribute to radiation .
If you refer to the thread of "current travel down the center
of the radiator" in the absence of a radiating surface you
will better understand the relationships to Gauss and static

law. That thread has now come to a satisfactory completion
as far as I am concerned.
As for Cecil's postings,that thread will never come to a
satisfactory conclusion since the moment in time has not
been stipulated. But even if one side or another was
proven correct one must ask themselves as to what advantage
is it with respect to antennas if agreement is finally
arrived at? But then it is well known in psychology circles
that agreement can never come about when one of the
parties are angry or confused which provides for
personal attack
Very best regards
Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg

4270. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 03:13:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ne37dr4s6j9a6@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30487

Roger wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>> No. x is referenced to the input end of the line. This is very
>> important. I'm sorry my statement that it is "any point x, in degrees,
>> along the line" didn't make this clear.
> Yes, it is critical. I am sorry that I misunderstood this.
>
> In our example then, "x" will always be positive. How am I to interpret
> the meaning of vf(t, x) = sin(wt-x)?

No interpretation necessary. Plug in a time t and distance x from the input end of the line in degrees, and the result is the value of the forward voltage wave at that time and place. For example, if the frequency is 1 MHz, w = 2.828 X 10^6/sec. So 100 ns from the time you connected the source (or 100 ns from the beginning of any source cycle, since the signal is periodic), the value of the forward voltage wave 20 degrees from the input of the cable is sin(2.828 X 10^6 * 100 X 10^-9 radians + 20 degrees) = sin(36.2 degrees) ~ 0.59 volts.
>
> I understand that the convention for displaying a sin wave is that one
> rotation is 2pi radians with positive rotation being counter clockwise
> beginning with sin(x) = 0. Sin(90) = 1. Counter clockwise rotation
> would indicate the the sin immediately becomes negative,
> so sin(-90) = -1.

I usually display sine waves on a linear graph of value vs. time, as in the .gif files I referenced. There is no rotation involved. Apparently you're referring to the display of phase angle on a polar graph, but I don't see where you're getting the values you're describing. A phase angle of 90 degrees is at 0 + j1 on the graph, or 90 degrees CCW from the real axis; -90 degrees is 90 degrees CW from the real axis, at 0 - j1.

>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
>> traveling wave is -1.
>
> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
> are observed to move on a transmission line.

Consider that it can be derived various ways, agrees with all published information and, as I've demonstrated, can be applied to get the correct answer to a transmission line problem.

> Maybe my concept of voltage being a concentration of positive (or
> negative) charges is leading me astray. If two waves move in opposite
> directions, but both of a positive character, at the time of crossing
> paths, the voltages add.

The from two waves always add, vectorially, no matter what the
direction, value, or polarity, as long as they're in a linear medium.

> It happens at the open ends when the direction
> reverses.

Any time the Z0 of the medium or transmission line changes, a reflection
takes place. The magnitude and angle of the reflected wave compared to
the original wave is known as the reflection coefficient. An open end is
only an extreme case, where the reflection coefficient is +1.

> It MUST happen identically when the reflected positive wave
> returns to the source (at time 720 degrees in our one wavelength
> example) and encounters the next positive wave just leaving the source.

No, for two reasons. One: Contrary to Cecil's theories, one wave doesn't
cause any change in another. Although they vectorially add, each can be
treated completely independently as if the other doesn't exist. If
you'll look carefully at my analysis, I did just that. Two: The input in
the example isn't an open circuit, but exactly the opposite case: it's a
perfect voltage source, which has a zero impedance.

>>> In my model, the source voltage must change when the returning wave
>>> hits the input end.
>>
>> Then we've been using a different model. The one I've been using is
>> the one proposed by "Dave" -- a half wavelength open circuited line
>> driven by a voltage source -- except with your change in line length
>> to one wavelength. You cannot cause the voltage of a perfect voltage
>> source to change.
>
> Are you assuming that vr is always propagating from the source as if the
> source always supplied vf and vr simultaneously? As if vf was supplied
> for time = 4pi, and then vr was applied?

I am assuming that the source provides vf. All other waves result from that.

> Your idea of a 5 wavelength long example was a good one Roy. It may
> provide a way out of what seems to be a logical impasse (reversal at the
> voltage source may be uncompromisable).

The analysis is identical with a one wavelength line, and nearly so with
a half wavelength one. It's just that the various forward and reverse
waves exist independently long enough on the 5 wavelength line that you
can see the effect on the total which each one has.

> We could allow our future discussions (if any) to consider an extremely
> long line, but consider only the 1/2 or 1 wavelength at the end for our
> discussions. Thus, the source (and source for major disagreement) is

> far removed from our discussion section. We could then consider the
> input source as just another node for as long as we wanted.

I'm happy to entertain an alternative analysis. The result should be the same as mine, however, which the SPICE model shows to be correct.

Perhaps some readers don't realize that the SPICE model isn't just a graph of the equations I derived. It's a circuit simulator which uses fundamental laws to show the behavior of circuits. The SPICE model consisted only of two transmission lines both having the same impedance and connected in tandem (so I could show the voltage one wavelength from the input), a perfect voltage source, and a 1 megohm terminating load which is necessary because SPICE has problems with a completely open circuited transmission line. It knew nothing of my analysis or equations, yet it produced an identical result.

> Traveling waves easily explain standing waves on a 1/2 wavelength
> section, as you demonstrated. Maybe they can explain or clarify more
> things if we can get past "hang ups" such as the " -1 reflection at a
> perfect voltage source".

Who's "we"?

The analysis procedure I illustrated can be used to derive all the steady state transmission line formulas, including ones describing standing waves; voltage, current, and impedance transformation; delay; and so forth. It can even be used when loss is present, although the math gets a lot stickier. Only one additional step is necessary to find the steady state solution, and that's to find the sum of all forward waves to get a single combined forward wave and likewise combine all the reverse waves into a single reverse wave. This can be done with a simple formula for summing an infinite series, because each reflected wave bears the same relationship to its original. There are usually much easier ways to get a steady state solution, but this approach allows seeing just what happens as the line is charged and the waves are created.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4271. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 03:33:35 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl73ih$8vf$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30488

art wrote:

>> ...
> As for Cecil's postings,that thread will never come to a
> satisfactory conclusion since the moment in time has not
> been stipulated. But even if one side or another was
> proven correct one must ask themselves as to what advantage
> is it with respect to antennas if agreement is finally
> arrived at? But then it is well known in psychology circles
> that agreement can never come about when one of the
> parties are angry or confused which provides for
> personal attack
> Very best regards
> Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg

Art:

You have some points, I pay attention to your posts ... I wonder, and
that is d*mn well why I came here ... your path is not my own ...

As for Cecil, he is attacked by mad dogs, disgusting really ... someday,
these dogs will have to rest--and realize how foolish their behavior ...
and then, most likely, it will all begin anew.

Cecil is interesting, something the others have either forgotten about,
or never had ...

Regards,
JS

4272. Re: an ontopic post about code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 03:43:31 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <2v4en39951s1d9eom34kvjgo0oobcj7bc4@4ax.com>
Source record: 30489
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Fri, 01 Dec 2006 09:36:47 -0800, John Smith
<assemblywizard@gmail.com> wrote:

>K4YZ wrote:
>> Nope.
>>
>> The IP Address and servers are complete proof that I do NOT share
>> any annonymous character's "address".
>>
>> Sounds like Lennie, to me....
>>
>> Steve, K4YZ
>>
>
>To anyone with even an elementary understanding of anonymous proxies,
>anonymous remailers, zombie backdoors, etc., the ability to change ones
>IP address and header details is simplistic, indeed, with little time
>spent anyone can appear to be "coming" from anywhere in the world.
>
>You waste my time. Worse, you think us all idiots here. You remind me
>of the "street smart" prosecutors and defense attorneys who stack jurys
>with members of little or no technical knowledge and then call in
>"expert witnesses" and propose arguments of technical details to boggle
>their minds.
>
>You have only proven that you, yourself are either ignorant to such
>technical details, or else you are indeed street smart, I favor the
>latter in this case (however, if you in the dark about such things, 15
>minutes on google will enlighten you.)
>
>JS

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4273. Re: Get Thunderbird from Mozilla to take back this NG from the disgusting"JOHN SHITH"perverts!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 04:34:44 UTC
From: GalBoiGav <mymangav@galboionline.net>
Message-ID: <477714c9$0$26081$88260bb3@free.teranews.com>
Source record: 30490
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

John Smith wrote:
> 1) Download Thunderbird and install it.
>
> 2) Get the addon "Right Click Ignore."
>
> 3) Right click on the perverts attempts at creating a thread and pick
> "ignore", poof, it is gone."
>
> 4) In Thunderbird, when viewing one of the perverts messages, pick
> "Message" (from the toolbar--above in the window), then "Create Filter
> From Message", then click "OK" ... this will automatically delete
> messages from the person holding the email address, in the perverts
> future posts ...
>
> Now, these fools keep shuffling their email addys in an attack on you,
> just keep deleting 'em with the above ... hate them with a passion, and
> if you ever run into them in REAL LIFE--DO US ALL A BIG FAVOR ;-)
>
> Regards,
> JS
Good.Now I can plonk your silly ass.Now go play with your little but
buttie morkie.You're dismissed.

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4274. dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 04:41:40 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <lb8en39k2obl9u8ekd5v864d7colu7radm@4ax.com>
Source record: 30491
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 22:34:44 -0600, GalBoiGav
<mymangav@galboionline.net> wrote:

>
fake

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella

posts from these sorucees are fakes

and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well

G

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4275. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 04:43:58 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <77d263d9-bf8f-401a-99ad-7d3f3caa5454@w56g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30492

On Dec 29, 7:47 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
[snipped]
> I completely concur with your analysis.
>
> No doubt you have fine tuned the analysis to notice that the current
> stops (meaning becomes unobservable) at the identical instant that the
> voltage spike (to double) is observed. You would have noticed that the
> zone of unmeasurable current spreads equally both ways from the
> collision point at the velocity of the wave(s). The voltage spike
> spreads in lock step with the loss of current detection. The maximum
> width of the loss of current and voltage spike is the width of either of
> the pulses.
>
> Now did the two pulses reflect, or pass through one another? I have
> considered the question and can not discern a difference in my analysis
> either way. IT SEEMS TO MAKE NO DIFFERENCE!

Agreed. Either view produces the same results.

> > It is a minor extension to have this model deal
> > with sinusoidal excitation.
>
> > What happens when these pulses arrive back at the
> > generator? This depends on generator output
> > impedance. If it is 50 ohms (i.e. equal to Z0),
> > then there is no reflection and 1 joule is
> > dissipated in each generator. Other values
> > of impedance result in more complicated
> > behaviour.
>
> Roy and I are talking about this on other postings. I guess the purest
> might point out that a 50 ohm generator only has a voltage to current
> ratio of 50, but we don't know if it also has a resistor to absorb
> energy.

All true.

> It is like a black box where the only thing we know about it is
> that when we connect a 50 ohm resistor to it through a 50 ohm
> transmission line, there are no standing waves.
>
> In this case, a reflected wave could be used like a radar pulse to learn
> what might be inside the box.

Or slightly more precisely... An equivalent circuit that
will provide the same behaviour.

> > So do the travelling waves "reflect" off each
> > other? Save the term "reflect" for those cases
> > where there is an impedance discontinuity and
> > use "bounce" for those cases where no energy
> > is crossing a point and even Cecil may be
> > happy. But bounce it does.
>
> > ...Keith
>
> We certainly think similarly Keith. Thanks for the posting.

...Keith

4276. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 04:55:48 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <eeee0755-0cf1-4bcc-9e0b-f51bc0b30d83@e6g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30493

On Dec 29, 8:05 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > Roger wrote:
> >> Are there reflections at point "+"? Traveling waves going in opposite
> >> directions must pass here, therefore they must either pass through one
> >> another, or reflect off one another.
>
> > In the absence of a real physical impedance discontinuity,
> > they cannot "reflect off one another". In a constant Z0 transmission
> > line, reflections can only occur at the ends of the line and only
> > then at an impedance discontinuity.
>
> Cecil, this sounds more like a pronouncement from God than like an
> conclusion from observations.
>
>
>
> >> Does this match your own concept of the traveling waves acting at the
> >> {+} point Cecil? If not, where do we differ?
>
> > Where we differ is that you allow traveling waves to "reflect
> > off one another". There are no laws of physics which allow
> > that in the absence of a physical impedance discontinuity.
> > EM waves simply do not bounce off each other.
>
> I am not aware of any laws of physics that prevent it either. I don't
> see any evidence that it happens in open space, like light bouncing off
> light. It might happen on transmission lines however. I just cannot
> find any convincing evidence either way. What I have deduced so far
> indicates that it makes no difference which happens.
>
> Maybe both things happen (both reflect and pass). This because the EM
> field travels very close to the speed of light. It is a little hard to
> see how one wave could "see" the other coming. On the other hand, the
> charges move slowly, far below the speed of light. It is easy to see
> how they might "see or feel" each other coming.

Consider the electric field, for example. Like charge,
two fields of the same polarity will exert a force on
each other. Arguably, this is the same force that
charge exerts.

Also consider that field lines never cross. It would
therefore seem impossible for the two electric fields
associated with two EM waves to pass each other

without interaction. Just like the places on the transmission line where the voltage or current (and therefore power) is always zero, there are places in space where the E or H field (and therefore power) are always zero.

And whether the wave in space is viewed as passing or bouncing, the results should be the same, just as it is on a transmission line.

...Keith

4277. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 05:17:20 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl79l1let5@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30494

Roy Lewallen wrote:

> ...
> No interpretation necessary. Plug in a time t and distance x from the
> ...

Oh gawd, this gripes me most of all "t", as in rotations of the earth,
now what the hell has that got to do with rf? Distance is OK ...

JS

4278. Re: dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 06:09:34 UTC
From: "kb9rqz-1@hotmail.com" <kb9rqz-1@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <6c6a3361-eb2b-42d0-9e1c-0423aaf5937d@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30495
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 29, 11:41 pm, kb9...@yahool.com wrote:
> On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 22:34:44 -0600, GalBoiGav
>
> <myman...@galboionline.net> wrote:
>
> fake
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com

4279. Re: dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 06:48:21 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7evmukr79@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30496

You small, sick, silly little b*st*rd which has the audacity to attempt
to call himself a man ... <ROFLOL>

JS

4280. Re: dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 06:49:24 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7f1lukr80@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30497

John Smith wrote:
> You small, sick, silly little b*st*rd which has the audacity to attempt
> to call himself a man ... <ROFLOL>
>
> JS

OH YEAH!

THREAD PLONK! :-)

JS

4281. Re: dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 06:49:49 UTC
From: "kb9rqz-2@hotmail.com" <kb9rqz-2@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <4867ee1a-5ae8-4bc0-b65c-a984b4b89ce2@n20g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30398
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Dec 29, 11:41 pm, kb9...@yahool.com wrote:
> On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 22:34:44 -0600, GalBoiGav
>
> <myman...@galboionline.net> wrote:
>
> fake
>
> "one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> adams
>
> woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever udsed on the usenet from anywhere but google and noow
motezrella
>
> posts from these sorucees are fakes
>
> and get ou the newly recovered KB9RQZ.blogspot.com as well
>
> G
>
> --
> Posted via a free Usenet account fromhttp://www.teranews.com

4282. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 07:12:18 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13neh6kqucok8cd@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30399

Keith Dysart wrote:
> . . .
> Notice a key point about this description. It is
> completely in terms of charge. There is not a single
> mention of EM waves, travelling or otherwise.
>
> Now we expand the experiment by placing a pulse
> generator at each end of the line and triggering
> them to each generate a 50V one second pulse at
> the same time. So after one second a pulse has
> completely entered each end of the line and these
> pulse are racing towards each other at the speed
> of light (in the line). In another second these
> pulses will collide at the middle of the line.
>
> What will happen? Recall one of the basics about
> charge: like charge repel. So it is no surprise
> that these two pulses of charge bounce off each
> and head back from where they came. At the center
> of the line, for one second the voltage is 100 V
> (50 V from each pulse), while the current is
> always zero. No charge crossed the mid-point. No
> energy crossed the mid-point (how could it if
> the current is always zero (i.e. no charge
> moves) at the mid-point.
>
> . . .

That's an interesting and compelling argument. With the conditions you describe, I don't see how it would be possible to tell whether the waves reflected from each other or simply passed by without interacting.

But suppose we launch waves of different shapes from the two directions, say a triangular wave and a rectangular one. Or perhaps make them asymmetrical in some fashion. It seems to me that then we should be able to tell which of the two possibilities happened. Being different, you could argue that the reflection wouldn't be complete. But shouldn't we expect some distortion of any part of a pulse that was acted upon by the other?

I'll put my money on each of the waves arriving at the opposite end unchanged. What do you predict will happen?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4283. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 07:13:53 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <CdmdneHYR8es2OranZ2dnUVZ_oKhnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30400

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>
>>> No. x is referenced to the input end of the line. This is very
>>> important. I'm sorry my statement that it is "any point x, in
>>> degrees, along the line" didn't make this clear.
>> Yes, it is critical. I am sorry that I misunderstood this.
>>
>> In our example then, "x" will always be positive. How am I to
>> interpret the meaning of vf(t, x) = sin(wt-x)?
>
> No interpretation necessary. Plug in a time t and distance x from the
> input end of the line in degrees, and the result is the value of the
> forward voltage wave at that time and place. For example, if the
> frequency is 1 MHz, w = 2.828 X 10^6/sec. So 100 ns from the time you
> connected the source (or 100 ns from the beginning of any source cycle,
> since the signal is periodic), the value of the forward voltage wave 20
> degrees from the input of the cable is sin(2.828 X 10^6 * 100 X 10^-9
> radians + 20 degrees) = sin(36.2 degrees) ~ 0.59 volts.

Sorry, I can not follow the numbers. For frequency of 1 MHz, I would
expect w = 2*pi* 10^6 = approximately 6.28 * 10^6 radians per second.
100 ns would be about 0.628 radians = 36 degrees.

The wave would have moved 36 degrees.

A point in 20 degrees from the input end would be found 16 degrees
behind the leading edge of the wave. The voltage should be sin(16) =
0.276v.

I wonder why we can not get the same results?
>>
>> I understand that the convention for displaying a sin wave is that one
>> rotation is 2pi radians with positive rotation being counter clockwise
>> beginning with sin(x) = 0. Sin(90) = 1. Counter clockwise rotation
>> would indicate the the sin immediately becomes negative,
>> so sin(-90) = -1.
>
> I usually display sine waves on a linear graph of value vs. time, as in
> the .gif files I referenced. There is no rotation involved. Apparently
> you're referring to the display of phase angle on a polar graph, but I
> don't see where you're getting the values you're describing. A phase
> angle of 90 degrees is at 0 + j1 on the graph, or 90 degrees CCW from
> the real axis; -90 degrees is 90 degrees CW from the real axis, at 0 - j1.

>
>>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
>>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
>>> traveling wave is -1.
>>
>> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
>> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
>> are observed to move on a transmission line.
>
> Consider that it can be derived various ways, agrees with all published
> information and, as I've demonstrated, can be applied to get the correct
> answer to a transmission line problem.

I have never seen the derivation that supports a negative 1, and still
can't get the same numbers that you get. The derivations that I have
seen say otherwise.
>
>> Maybe my concept of voltage being a concentration of positive (or
>> negative) charges is leading me astray. If two waves move in opposite
>> directions, but both of a positive character, at the time of crossing
>> paths, the voltages add.
>
> The from two waves always add, vectorially, no matter what the
> direction, value, or polarity, as long as they're in a linear medium.

I don't think you mean vector addition here. As you said previously,
the traveling waves add voltage when they pass. That would be scaler
addition.
>
>> It happens at the open ends when the direction reverses.
>
> Any time the Z0 of the medium or transmission line changes, a reflection
> takes place. The magnitude and angle of the reflected wave compared to
> the original wave is known as the reflection coefficient. An open end is
> only an extreme case, where the reflection coefficient is +1.
>
>> It MUST happen identically when the reflected positive wave returns
>> to the source (at time 720 degrees in our one wavelength example) and
>> encounters the next positive wave just leaving the source.
>
> No, for two reasons. One: Contrary to Cecil's theories, one wave doesn't
> cause any change in another. Although they vectorially add, each can be
> treated completely independently as if the other doesn't exist. If
> you'll look carefully at my analysis, I did just that. Two: The input in
> the example isn't an open circuit, but exactly the opposite case: it's a
> perfect voltage source, which has a zero impedance.

I agree that one wave does not change the other. It looked to me like
you were using SCALER addition in your analysis, which I agreed with.

The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any effect
that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely defeats any
argument or description about reflected waves.

When you use a "perfect voltage source" with a -1 reflection factor, you
are saying that a perfect polarity reversing plane (or discontinuity)
exists which reflects and reverses the reflected wave. However, the
reflecting plane (or discontinuity) is one way because it does allow
passage of the forward wave. This is equivalent to passing the forward
wave through a rectifier. Is it fair to our discussion to insist on
using a voltage source that passes through a rectifier?

We could use a "black box" wave source. The only thing we would know
for sure about this source is that when it fed a Zo resistor through a
Zo feed line, there would be no swr on the feed line. Would that be an
acceptable voltage source for our discussions?
>
>>>> In my model, the source voltage must change when the returning wave
>>>> hits the input end.
>>>
>>> Then we've been using a different model. The one I've been using is
>>> the one proposed by "Dave" -- a half wavelength open circuited line
>>> driven by a voltage source -- except with your change in line length
>>> to one wavelength. You cannot cause the voltage of a perfect voltage
>>> source to change.
>>
>> Are you assuming that vr is always propagating from the source as if
>> the source always supplied vf and vr simultaneously? As if vf was
>> supplied for time = 4pi, and then vr was applied?
>
> I am assuming that the source provides vf. All other waves result from
> that.
>
>> Your idea of a 5 wavelength long example was a good one Roy. It may
>> provide a way out of what seems to be a logical impasse (reversal at
>> the voltage source may be uncompromisable).
>
> The analysis is identical with a one wavelength line, and nearly so with
> a half wavelength one. It's just that the various forward and reverse
> waves exist independently long enough on the 5 wavelength line that you
> can see the effect on the total which each one has.
>
>> We could allow our future discussions (if any) to consider an
>> extremely long line, but consider only the 1/2 or 1 wavelength at the
>> end for our discussions. Thus, the source (and source for major
>> disagreement) is far removed from our discussion section. We could
>> then consider the input source as just another node for as long as we
>> wanted.
>
> I'm happy to entertain an alternative analysis. The result should be the
> same as mine, however, which the SPICE model shows to be correct.
>

> Perhaps some readers don't realize that the SPICE model isn't just a
> graph of the equations I derived. It's a circuit simulator which uses
> fundamental laws to show the behavior of circuits. The SPICE model
> consisted only of two transmission lines both having the same impedance
> and connected in tandem (so I could show the voltage one wavelength from
> the input), a perfect voltage source, and a 1 megohm terminating load
> which is necessary because SPICE has problems with a completely open
> circuited transmission line. It knew nothing of my analysis or
> equations, yet it produced an identical result.
>
>> Traveling waves easily explain standing waves on a 1/2 wavelength
>> section, as you demonstrated. Maybe they can explain or clarify more
>> things if we can get past "hang ups" such as the " -1 reflection at a
>> perfect voltage source".
>
> Who's "we"?
>
> The analysis procedure I illustrated can be used to derive all the
> steady state transmission line formulas, including ones describing
> standing waves; voltage, current, and impedance transformation; delay;
> and so forth. It can even be used when loss is present, although the
> math gets a lot stickier. Only one additional step is necessary to find
> the steady state solution, and that's to find the sum of all forward
> waves to get a single combined forward wave and likewise combine all the
> reverse waves into a single reverse wave. This can be done with a simple
> formula for summing an infinite series, because each reflected wave
> bears the same relationship to its original. There are usually much
> easier ways to get a steady state solution, but this approach allows
> seeing just what happens as the line is charged and the waves are created.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I followed your analysis and thought it very well done. My only concern was the "perfect voltage source". I think that using a source voltage that has effectively passed through a diode destroys the results of a good analysis.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4284. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 08:11:35 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13neklpdedmrj3c@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30401

Roger wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>
>> No interpretation necessary. Plug in a time t and distance x from the
>> input end of the line in degrees, and the result is the value of the
>> forward voltage wave at that time and place. For example, if the
>> frequency is 1 MHz, w = 2.828 X 10^6/sec. So 100 ns from the time you
>> connected the source (or 100 ns from the beginning of any source
>> cycle, since the signal is periodic), the value of the forward voltage
>> wave 20 degrees from the input of the cable is sin(2.828 X 10^6 * 100
>> X 10^-9 radians + 20 degrees) = sin(36.2 degrees) ~ 0.59 volts.
>
> Sorry, I can not follow the numbers. For frequency of 1 MHz, I would
> expect w = 2*pi* 10^6 = approximately 6.28 * 10^6 radians per second.
> 100 ns would be about 0.628 radians = 36 degrees.
>
> The wave would have moved 36 degrees.

I apologize. I made an error and you're correct.

> A point in 20 degrees from the input end would be found 16 degrees
> behind the leading edge of the wave. The voltage should be sin(16) =
> 0.276v.
>
> I wonder why we can not get the same results?

If you mean for the calculation of the voltage at 100 ns and 20 degrees down the line, it's because of my error. It should be sin(36 + 20 degrees) ~ 0.83.

>> Consider that it can be derived various ways, agrees with all
>> published information and, as I've demonstrated, can be applied to get
>> the correct answer to a transmission line problem.
>
> I have never seen the derivation that supports a negative 1, and still
> can't get the same numbers that you get. The derivations that I have
> seen say otherwise.

It's not clear to me what the problem is. Do you mean that you can't get the same end result for the voltages and currents on the line at various times? The results I got were confirmed with the SPICE model, so I have high confidence they're correct. If you're using some reflection coefficient other than -1 at the source, it's not a surprise that your final results would be different.

As I mentioned, time domain analysis of transmission lines is relatively rare. But there's a very good treatment in Johnk, _Engineering Electromagnetic Fields and Waves_. Another good reference is Johnson, _Electric Transmission Lines_. Near the end of Chapter 14, he actually has an example with a zero-impedance source: "Let us assume that the generator is without impedance, so that any wave arriving at the transmitting end of the line is totally reflected with reversal of voltage; the reflection factor at the sending end is thus -1." And he goes through a brief version of essentially the same thing I did to arrive at the steady state.

>>> Maybe my concept of voltage being a concentration of positive (or
>>> negative) charges is leading me astray. If two waves move in
>>> opposite directions, but both of a positive character, at the time of
>>> crossing paths, the voltages add.
>>
>> The from two waves always add, vectorially, no matter what the
>> direction, value, or polarity, as long as they're in a linear medium.
>
> I don't think you mean vector addition here. As you said previously,
> the traveling waves add voltage when they pass. That would be scaler
> addition.

I should have said phasor rather than vector addition, a mistake I've made before. You can add the waves point by point at each instant of time, in which you're doing simple scalar addition. Or you can add the phasors, which have magnitude and phase like vectors, of the whole time-varying waveforms at once.
>>
>>> It happens at the open ends when the direction reverses.
>>
>> Any time the Z0 of the medium or transmission line changes, a
>> reflection takes place. The magnitude and angle of the reflected wave
>> compared to the original wave is known as the reflection coefficient.
>> An open end is only an extreme case, where the reflection coefficient
>> is +1.
>>
>>> It MUST happen identically when the reflected positive wave returns
>>> to the source (at time 720 degrees in our one wavelength example) and
>>> encounters the next positive wave just leaving the source.
>>
>> No, for two reasons. One: Contrary to Cecil's theories, one wave
>> doesn't cause any change in another. Although they vectorially add,
>> each can be treated completely independently as if the other doesn't
>> exist. If you'll look carefully at my analysis, I did just that. Two:
>> The input in the example isn't an open circuit, but exactly the
>> opposite case: it's a perfect voltage source, which has a zero impedance.
>
> I agree that one wave does not change the other. It looked to me like
> you were using SCALER addition in your analysis, which I agreed with.
>
> The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any effect

> that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely defeats any
> argument or description about reflected waves.

If you'd like, I can pretty easily modify my analysis to include a finite source resistance of your choice. It will do is modify the source reflection coefficient and allow the system to converge to steady state. Would you like me to? There's no reason the choice of a perfect voltage source should interfere with the understanding of what's happening -- none of the phenomena require it.

> When you use a "perfect voltage source" with a -1 reflection factor, you
> are saying that a perfect polarity reversing plane (or discontinuity)
> exists which reflects and reverses the reflected wave.

Yes, it behaves exactly like a short circuit to arriving waves.

> However, the
> reflecting plane (or discontinuity) is one way because it does allow
> passage of the forward wave. This is equivalent to passing the forward
> wave through a rectifier. Is it fair to our discussion to insist on
> using a voltage source that passes through a rectifier?

The voltage source isn't acting like a rectifier, but a perfect source. It resists as strongly as it can any change to what it's putting out. I'm using superposition to separate what it's putting out from the effects of other waves.

> We could use a "black box" wave source. The only thing we would know
> for sure about this source is that when it fed a Zo resistor through a
> Zo feed line, there would be no swr on the feed line. Would that be an
> acceptable voltage source for our discussions?

I have no problem with a "black box" source for which we know only the voltage (as a function of time, e.g. Vs * sin(wt) where Vs is a constant) and source impedance. The voltage is the open terminal voltage of the black box, and the source impedance is that voltage divided by the short circuit terminal current. One circuit (of an infinite number of possibilities) having these characteristics is the Thevenin equivalent, which is a perfect voltage source like I've been using in the example, in series with the specified impedance. But for the analysis I won't need to know what's in the box, just its voltage and impedance. Analysis with any finite source (or load) resistance is easier than the no-loss case because it allows convergence to steady state.

But the source resistor has no impact whatsoever on the transmission line SWR -- it's dictated solely by the line and load impedances. So you'll have to think of some other criterion to base your choice on.

If you want "no SWR" (by which I assume you mean SWR = 1) on the line, the only way to get it is to change the load to the complex conjugate of Z0. But then the analysis becomes trivial: the initial forward wave gets to the end, and that's it -- steady state has been reached. Finished.

> I followed your analysis and thought it very well done. My only concern
> was the "perfect voltage source". I think that using a source voltage
> that has effectively passed through a diode destroys the results of a
> good analysis.

Well, the results are correct. But as I said, this doesn't guarantee that the analysis is. I welcome alternative analyses which also produce the correct result.

I'm sorry you can't get around the concept of separating the source output from its effect on returning waves. Superposition is a powerful technique without which an analysis like this would be nearly hopeless to do manually. The source isn't "rectifier" at all and, in fact, introducing any nonlinear device such as a rectifier would invalidate most if not all the analysis, and eliminate any hope that it would produce the correct answer. The fact that it does produce the right answer is strong evidence that no nonlinear devices are included. But if adding a source resistance would help, I'll do the same analysis with a source resistance of your choice(*). Shoot, you can do it too. Just change the source reflection coefficient from -1 to (Zs - Z0) / (Zs + Z0) using whatever Zs you choose. The steps are the same, but you'll see that the reflections get smaller each time, allowing the system to converge to steady state.

(*) You could, of course, put a pure reactance at the source. But then we'd end up with a source reflection coefficient having a magnitude of 1 but a phase angle of + or -90 degrees, and still get a full amplitude reflection and no convergence. A complex source impedance (having both R and X) would give us a reflection coefficient of less than one, and convergence, but make the math a little messier. So I'd prefer a plain resistance if it's all the same to you.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4285. CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 08:37:53 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7ld1ukr96@registered.motzarella.org>
Source record: 30402

OK ...

I have this nice brass pipe and fittings, a couple of copper disks ~6in.+ to solder at the ends, etc.

Now, if I construct this tank for, say 10m, and it is ~28-32 inches in physical length, and tuned with a cap at the end, how can I know where the standing waves are/is? Should I "picture" this as if it were a real 1/4 wave at 10m, and the wave is "compressed?" ... Your best ideas? Knowledge? What the heck did those gurus' say in their books? I mean, I am going to have to drill a hole or two to get that 1 turn loop in their to couple to something ...

I have gotten to this point, I thought it would be apparent ... need some help. Without having to admit you are not a guru, got any pointers?

A friend in need ... I think they (the standing waves) are going to be trapped in there though :-)

Got any ideas? I mean, just help getting me started ...

[pictures will follow at a later date to get us "all on board."]

Regards,
JS

4286. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 08:55:00 UTC
From: Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7zzt@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7mcppir1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30403

Barnard Peters wrote:

> On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 14:24:02 -0800, John Smith wrote:
>
>>
>> JS
>
> Don't be stupid! Nobody does digital voice. BTW, BPL would reduce Eb/No
> to mostly unusable levels. Going digital does not reduce the effects of
> BPL generated noise.

I hate to say this, but on the first point, you are wrong. people do, in fact, do digital voice on HF (just tune into the frequencies quoted on the AOR info page).

now, as for the second part, bpl can be reduced by other techniques (such as inverting the phase of the received bpl 'noise' by use of a sense antenna and some DSP technology (some experimentation required here).

so? how well does your assertion stand up now?
until you experiment and seek the truth of this problem, you just won't know (and belief isn't sufficient).

--
Sometimes, you just gotta come right out and say whats on your mind and be damned those who would ridicule you for it!

4287. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 08:56:43 UTC
From: Eric Oyen - N7ZZT <n7zzt@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7mfppir2@aioe.org>
Source record: 30404

John Smith wrote:

> Barnard Peters wrote:
>> On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 14:24:02 -0800, John Smith wrote:
>>
>>> JS
>>
>> Don't be stupid! Nobody does digital voice. BTW, BPL would reduce Eb/No
>> to mostly unusable levels. Going digital does not reduce the effects of
>> BPL generated noise.
>
> What?
>
> With digital voice there is NO noise. You get fm quality, cd quality is
> even possible ...
>
> You best do some SERIOUS study!
>
> Regards,
> JS

and now the other side of the coin....

Digital may have superior Quality as far a reproduction goes, but, IF the interference is strong enough, it won't really do any good (SNR too low for proper lock/decode).

--
Sometimes, you just gotta come right out and say whats on your mind and be damned those who would ridicule you for it!

4288. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 09:08:02 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7n5j$616$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30405

John Smith wrote:

[...]

Come to think of it, maybe I'd better "down scale" this and go 144Mhz or higher, and shoot for a full wave length in physical size ... hmmm???

Got the copper, got the time, got the drive ...

JS

4289. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 09:53:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7prf$616$3@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30406

John Smith wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>
> [...]
>
> Come to think of it, maybe I'd better "down scale" this and go 144Mhz or
> higher, and shoot for a full wave length in physical size ... hmmm???
>
> Got the copper, got the time, got the drive ...
>
> JS

Oh geesh, this is much more interesting than I first imagined. I could "lump" the inductances in turns at one end of the "pipe", or in the middle--for example, or "stretch" it (helical wound) over the whole length of the "tube", however, in attempting to "view" it, I think I may need the higher freqs--where the physical dimensions will "force" the truth ... Cecil! Your ideas?

D*mn man, where are you, and your books, when I need you?

Regards,
JS

4290. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 10:05:51 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7qi0$624$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30407

Eric Oyen - N7ZZT wrote:

>> ...
> so? how well does your assertion stand up now?
> until you experiment and seek the truth of this problem, you just won't know
> (and belief isn't sufficient).
>
>

Thanks Eric!

Hmmm, just beginning to look at digital, huh? You will be "hooked,"
trust me! I only wonder what has taken us "so long?"

Warm regards,
JS ;-)

4291. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 10:27:49 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl7rr6$9ed$1@aioe.org>
Source record: 30408

John Smith wrote:

[chit]

Well, d*mn man, your ideas?

Yanno, anyones ideas will be examined here--I don't need gurus', I'll listen, if it works--I'll let 'ya know--if it doesn't, we'll try somethin' else--but then, I suspect, you already knew that ... krist, even if we are wrong--big deal--we'll try the next idea--won't we ...

Warm regards,
JS

4292. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 12:33:44 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <1a7463af-ad27-435a-b3a4-f54783281c49@s12g2000prg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30409

On Dec 30, 2:12 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > . . .
> > Notice a key point about this description. It is
> > completely in terms of charge. There is not a single
> > mention of EM waves, travelling or otherwise.
>
> > Now we expand the experiment by placing a pulse
> > generator at each end of the line and triggering
> > them to each generate a 50V one second pulse at
> > the same time. So after one second a pulse has
> > completely entered each end of the line and these
> > pulse are racing towards each other at the speed
> > of light (in the line). In another second these
> > pulses will collide at the middle of the line.
>
> > What will happen? Recall one of the basics about
> > charge: like charge repel. So it is no surprise
> > that these two pulses of charge bounce off each
> > and head back from where they came. At the center
> > of the line, for one second the voltage is 100 V
> > (50 V from each pulse), while the current is
> > always zero. No charge crossed the mid-point. No
> > energy crossed the mid-point (how could it if
> > the current is always zero (i.e. no charge
> > moves) at the mid-point.
>
> > . . .
>
> That's an interesting and compelling argument. With the conditions you
> describe, I don't see how it would be possible to tell whether the waves
> reflected from each other or simply passed by without interacting.
>
> But suppose we launch waves of different shapes from the two directions,
> say a triangular wave and a rectangular one. Or perhaps make them
> asymmetrical in some fashion. It seems to me that then we should be able
> to tell which of the two possibilities happened. Being different, you
> could argue that the reflection wouldn't be complete. But shouldn't we
> expect some distortion of any part of a pulse that was acted upon by the
>   other?
>
> I'll put my money on each of the waves arriving at the opposite end
> unchanged. What do you predict will happen?

I predict that the pulse arriving at the left end will have the same voltage, current and energy profile as the pulse launched at the right end and the pulse arriving at the right end will be similar to the one launched at the left.

They will appear exactly AS IF they had passed through each other.

The difficulty with saying THE pulses passed through each other arises with the energy. The energy profile of the pulse arriving at the left will look exactly like that of the one launched from the right so it will seem that the energy travelled all the way down the line for delivery at the far end. And yet, from the experiment above, when the pulses arriving from each end have the same shape, no energy crosses the middle of the line.

So it would seem that the energy that actually crosses the middle during the collision is exacly the amount of energy that is needed to reconstruct the pulses on each side after the collision.

If all the energy that is launched at one end does not travel to the other end, then I am not comfortable saying that THE pulse travelled from one end to the other.

But I have no problem saying that the system behaves AS IF the pulses travelled from one end to the other.

On the other, it is completely intriguing that a directional voltmeter could be placed anywhere on the line and the voltage profile of the two pulses can be recovered. And this is true even at the middle of the line where, in the experiment with identical pulse shapes, no current flows and no energy crosses. But the shape of the two pulses can still be recovered.

So in the end I say it is AS IF the voltage and current pulses pass through each other, but the energy does not necessarily do so. That way I am not left with having to account for where the reflected energy goes when it arrives back at the source.

...Keith

4293. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 13:16:42 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <qaik45-ps2.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 30411

John

Okay so lets take you assertion one step further. Lets get away from BPL and (nasty) interferring noise and go to (say) 70cm where Boltzman's constant is more the limit. In 2kHz of bandwidth there is around -141dBm of (terrestrial) signal level present as random noise. Amongst VHF/UHF SSB's purists this is the limit which is generally accepted as impossible to go past with normal techniques. It is true that you can go better than this but only by reducing the effective bandwidth. Using something like MT63 uses an FEC mode of repeating the same message over and over, using QRSS just uses a much narrrower bandwidth. Both can be plugged into the standard SSB RX (noisy) output but limit the effective bandwidth by the nature of their decoding method. QRSS30 for example will (visibly) decode maybe to -170dBm or so.

Error coding/compaction also reduces the effective bandwidth. These are well known and used techniques for digital signals. CDMA phones for example have the strange method of applying more and more CPU time to decode a noisy signal. They apparently reach the theoretical Boltzmanns for the used RF bandwidth.

A good codec will definitely give you "some" improvements. This works extremely well and predictably over a "pure" digital environment (like VoIP) On the other hand however a digital decoder always needs a better S/N than the human ear/brain combination. VHF/UHF SSB operartors I have heard talk about 1dB above the noise floor as being able to resolve speech.

Yes I am aware that cheap PC hardware is available for this. I use it myself for many things. A good reference for the problems associated with sound card dynamic range (and other issues) can be found on the Linrad and baudline websites. They are both excellent reading.

Please be specific as to your experimental results John. The tests you need to do can be done with a couple of PC's and maybe even an "air" link speaker to microphone. You should easily be able to produce an audio speech signal and add noise to it so that you can emulate a reference at a low S/N. (Audacity will let you do that) Create a few of these at differring noise levels for comparison, Now repeat the exercise creating a pure digital signal and adding the same noise levels to that prior to decoding. You should be able to post your results to a webpage somewhere showing 3-4 analogue and 3-4 digital for others to compare.

I am sure that others will have a great interest in your results.

Cheers Bob VK2YQA

John Smith wrote:

> However, the best data compaction/error control code is patented. Ogg
> Vorbis is excellent.

> You don't need the hardware I pointed out, an old computer with a
> half-way decent sound card can serve just as well--better, it the
> quality of the sound card is high.

4294. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 13:22:26 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e515f96b-27a3-4430-a1be-a92c96bfe28b@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30410

On Dec 30, 7:33 am, Keith Dysart <Keith.Dys...@gmail.com> wrote:
> On Dec 30, 2:12 am, Roy Lewallen <w...@eznec.com> wrote:
> What do you predict will happen?
>
> I predict that the pulse arriving at the left end will
> have the same voltage, current and energy profile as
> the pulse launched at the right end and the pulse
> arriving at the right end will be similar to the
> one launched at the left.
>
> They will appear exactly AS IF they had passed
> through each other.
>
> The difficulty with saying THE pulses passed
> through each other arises with the energy. The
> energy profile of the pulse arriving at the left
> will look exactly like that of the one launched
> from the right so it will seem that the energy
> travelled all the way down the line for delivery
> at the far end. And yet, from the experiment above,
> when the pulses arriving from each end have the
> same shape, no energy crosses the middle of the
> line.
>
> So it would seem that the energy that actually
> crosses the middle during the collision is
> exacly the amount of energy that is needed to
> reconstruct the pulses on each side after the
> collision.
>
> If all the energy that is launched at one end
> does not travel to the other end, then I am
> not comfortable saying that THE pulse travelled
> from one end to the other.
>
> But I have no problem saying that the system
> behaves AS IF the pulses travelled from one
> end to the other.
>
> On the other, it is completely intriguing that
> a directional voltmeter could be placed anywhere
> on the line and the voltage profile of the two
> pulses can be recovered. And this is true even
> at the middle of the line where, in the experiment

> with identical pulse shapes, no current flows and
> no energy crosses. But the shape of the two pulses
> can still be recovered.
>
> So in the end I say it is AS IF the voltage and
> current pulses pass through each other, but the
> energy does not necessarily do so. That way I
> am not left with having to account for where the
> reflected energy goes when it arrives back at
> the source.
>
> ...Keith

While I wrote the above about the energy in the
pulse not flowing all the way across the line,
the same can be said for the charge. The charge
which describes the pulse does not all go across
the middle of the line; just enough charge
flows to reconstruct the pulse on the other
side.

So the similar question is: Is it the same pulse
if it is not the same charge? Or is it another
pulse that just happens to have the same shape?

...Keith

4295. Re: On coaxial traps--very kewl!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 14:41:09 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <19cf7436-b1a5-4524-84af-a7f2792b598f@21g2000hsj.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30412

On 29 Dec, 17:29, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> art wrote:
> > On 29 Dec, 14:40, John Smith <assemblywiz...@gmail.com> wrote:
> >>http://www.seed-solutions.com/gregordy/Amateur%20Radio/Experimentatio...
>
> >> JS
>
> > John,
> > Traps make no sense as they just waste power.
> > It is so much more efficient to base antenna lengths in multiples
> > of a wavelength especially when using top band.
> > Regards
> > Art
>
> Art:
>
> Everything which is placed in a transmission line/antenna circuit has to
> "burn" some amount of power ...
>
> You sound like me, when I had the "back 40+ acres." City dwellers
> (indeed, myself in my present situation) need one antenna to do it all
> ... (actually, I got 3 separate stealth antennas doing the job--but you
> get the idea ...)
>
> I know, you recommend the "magnetic loops/etc.", however, it is all
> about choice.
>
> Warm regards,
> JS

I understand where you are coming from, but again it is about a contra
winding
portion of the trap which one knows does melt.A better way to do the
same job
would be to have a 20M half wave dipole with a square loop at the
center
with a variable capacitor. When you are at 10 M you then get double
the radiation
instead of loosing it to the traps. The variable capacitor gives you
dexterity
with respect tocontinual resonant frequencies.
Try it you will like it.
Art

4296. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 14:42:58 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <S7Odj.2233$se5.1739@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30413

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Well something causes you to latch up and bail with
> "its not real world", ...

Don't feel unique - I do the same thing when someone
says God created the heavens and earth in 6 days.

You are either confused about what I said (or deliberately
bearing false witness). Please correct your confusion
(or lack of ethics) or I will stop responding.

Bottom line: At points '+' in the example before any
cutting, either reflections exist or they don't.

If reflections exist, there has to exist an impedance
discontinuity to cause the reflections. There is no
impedance discontinuity.

If reflections don't exist, there is nothing to change
the direction of the flowing energy. Therefore, energy
is flowing both ways through the '+' points. The *NET*
energy flow is zero. But it is easily proven that
energy is flowing from one SGCL to the other.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4297. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 14:47:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <HbOdj.59553$eY.58466@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30414

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So do the travelling waves "reflect" off each
> other? Save the term "reflect" for those cases
> where there is an impedance discontinuity and
> use "bounce" for those cases where no energy
> is crossing a point and even Cecil may be
> happy. But bounce it does.

If your model requires EM waves to bounce off of
each other, it doesn't represent reality. What
you may be seeing is the case where destructive
interference in one direction has to equal constructive
interference in the other direction. This is simple
wave cancellation, not bouncing.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4298. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 14:51:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YfOdj.59557$eY.10178@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30415

Roger wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
>> traveling wave is -1.
>
> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
> are observed to move on a transmission line.

The reason that the logic eludes you, Roger, is that it
can exist only in the human mind where anything is possible.
Roy's above statement requires a belief in the supernatural.

The impedance of a real world source is never zero and
Roy cannot leap tall buildings at a single bound except
in his mind. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4299. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 14:54:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <0jOdj.59559$eY.38320@newssvr13.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30416

Roger wrote:
> Roy and I are talking about this on other postings. I guess the purest
> might point out that a 50 ohm generator only has a voltage to current
> ratio of 50, but we don't know if it also has a resistor to absorb
> energy. It is like a black box where the only thing we know about it is
> that when we connect a 50 ohm resistor to it through a 50 ohm
> transmission line, there are no standing waves.

Good for you, Roger, every reference I have on Thevenin
equivalent boxes say that what is happening inside the
box is irrelevant because it bears no resemblance to
reality.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4300. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 15:10:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <MxOdj.2236$se5.625@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30417

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> In the absence of a real physical impedance discontinuity,
>> they cannot "reflect off one another". In a constant Z0 transmission
>> line, reflections can only occur at the ends of the line and only
>> then at an impedance discontinuity.
>
> Cecil, this sounds more like a pronouncement from God than like an
> conclusion from observations.

Sorry, it wasn't meant that way. It is just a fact of
physics that is obvious. EM waves possess energy and
momentum. Both of those values must be preserved. In
a passive constant-Z0 transmission line, if there are
no impedance discontinuities to cause reflections, then
reflections cannot exist. If reflections don't exist,
the momentum of the EM waves doesn't change.

>> Where we differ is that you allow traveling waves to "reflect
>> off one another". There are no laws of physics which allow
>> that in the absence of a physical impedance discontinuity.
>> EM waves simply do not bounce off each other.

> I am not aware of any laws of physics that prevent it either.

Why doesn't a reflection coefficient equal to zero
imply no bouncing?

> I don't
> see any evidence that it happens in open space, like light bouncing off
> light. It might happen on transmission lines however. I just cannot
> find any convincing evidence either way. What I have deduced so far
> indicates that it makes no difference which happens.

If it doesn't happen with light waves, it probably doesn't
happen with RF waves - they are identical except for
wavelength.

I am stating a negative premise, that EM waves do not bounce
off of each other. A negative premise cannot be proved. It
can only be disproved and it only takes one case to do so.

If anyone can offer just one proven case of one EM wave bouncing
off of another EM wave in the complete absence of a change in
the media, then I will be proven wrong.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4301. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 15:30:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <3QOdj.32920$JD.12980@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30418

Keith Dysart wrote:
> No need for translation, though this is not quite what
> was said above. Note the words "automatically" in the
> first quote and "may be quite different" in the second.
> The original authors allow for the possibility that it
> might be the same, while your "translation" removes
> that possibility.

They engaged in typical author-speak. My university professors had no such limitations. They were quite harsh on anyone who tried to figure out where the power goes inside a Thevenin or Norton equivalent source.

> It is not I who wants it both ways. For me it is clear
> that there is no reflection when the output (source)
> impedance is the same as Z0. And when it is not equal
> to Z0, there is a reflection.

Apparently that is NOT clear to you. In the earlier example, there is no impedance discontinuity at the '+' points, yet you require reflections at those points. That's what you cannot have both ways.

If there's no traveling wave energy flowing through the '+' points, there must exist reflections. If reflections exist, there must exist an impedance discontinuity. There is no impedance discontinuity.

> Not when the output (source) impedance is known. It is
> then easy to compute the magnitude of the reflection
> using the standard rules for reflection coeficient.

Although many have tried to prove that the output (source) impedance is the impedance encountered by the reflected waves, all of those numerous experiments have failed. Therefore, there is a high probability that the impedance encountered by the reflected waves is *NOT* the output (source) impedance. The argument has raged loud and long since at least the 1980's. You are not going to resolve it by hand-waving.

Keith, if you can prove that the reflected waves encounter the output (source) impedance, you are a better man than all of the many others who have tried and failed.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4302. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 17:48:19 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <1tlfn354pbunl315s7gh0o04thangdjl1a@4ax.com>
Source record: 30419

On Tue, 25 Dec 2007 13:49:52 -0800 (PST), art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
wrote:

>So let me reiterate.In a electron gun the electron is torn away
>from its orbit which diminishes the mass of the parent material.

Hi Art,

The week is up, and your research reveals you have gone off into the
ditch. You have utterly failed to account for the necessity of the
"work function" when it comes to separating an electron from any
surface (your appeal to diamagnetics is specious).

I could go deeper into your absurdity of mass reduction above by
asking you how much mass would a filament be reduced by with a typical
cathode current of 1 Ampere - but I will save the board the boredom of
your string of non-answers when you are invited to specifically
support your own specific statements.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4303. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 18:11:39 UTC
From: Brian Kelly <kelly@dvol.com>
Message-ID: <45087b1b-b492-4309-a7d9-38e5590d4f47@e10g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30420

On Dec 29, 8:38 pm, Dave Heil <k...@frontiernet.net> wrote:
> Brian Kelly wrote:
> > On Dec 29, 7:54 pm, art <aun...@insightbb.com> wrote:
> >> On 29 Dec, 15:09, Brian Kelly <ke...@dvol.com> wrote:
>
> >>> Denno wrote:
> >>>> Hi. I have spool of #12 industrial grade tin coated copper strand
> >>>> wire that I had planned on building a 40 meter vertical loop with.
> >>>> While scouring the web, I came across a white paper on wire, tubing
> >>>> and RF compatibility, and it said that tin-coated copper was "somewhat
> >>>> inferior", but silver coated or pure copper strand were fine for
> >>>> antenna use. Contrary to this, I have read in this Newsgroup that tin
> >>>> or silver coating is a must-have for good RF radiation.
> >>>> Any views on tin coated copper strand?
> >>>> Also, where do you all find Copperweld? It sounds ideal, but I
> >>>> haven't been able to find it anywhere.
> >>>> Thanks!
> >>> The guy on the other end of the QSO will never be able to tell the
> >>> difference between your signals coming from your bare copper wire
> >>> antenna and those coming from your tinned copper wire antenna. Tinned
> >>> copper wire is much more corrosion-resistant than any form of bare
> >>> copper wire and tinned stranded wire is mechanically much more durable
> >>> than any form of solid wire when used as antennas.
> >>> http://www.boatus.com/boattech/casey/05.htm
> >>> A 40M loop made from your #12 tinned stranded wire should serve you
> >>> well for a long time so go for it.
> >>> My favorite source for all sorts of "ham wires":
> >>> http://thewireman.com/index.shtml
> >>> The ultimate antenna wire in my view is his #13 'Toughcoated' tinned
> >>> stranded 'Copperweld' P/N 531
> >>> w3rv
> >>> .
> >> If you have time to wait before you work on your antenna
> >> I expect to put an antenna together with #22 tinned solid wire.
> >> I intend to wind my wire on a small diameter plastic tubing
> >> for a sufficient length to slide onto 3/4 of the circumference
> >> leaving the remaining quarter for the wire to stretch to find
> >> a sweet spot. When I have reached required the 3/4 length I will
> >> then continue the winding back to the starting point so that both
> >> feed ponts are close together.It is required that you cut the wire
> >> at the end of the windings so that you can unwind each wire
> >> end one loop and then fasten the ends with a wire nut.
> >> This loosens the turns just enough to make it easier to slide
> >> of the former and onto the hula hoop. Tho I am confident that

> >> a sweet spot will occur with stretching the windings. It
> >> is usefull to add a plate capacitor in series with the feed wire
> >> which allows you to move freely the wide existing bandwidth of the
> >> helical loop of the antenna. The information given will allow
> >> you to procede with building your own if your time is getting short.
> >> If you cannot get sufficient wire length on the former for the
> >> frequency required then by all means run another wire length
> >> over the previous windings before you slide it over the hula hoop.
> >> Hoops were less than $5 at Wallmart the last time I looked and they
> >> have a insert in the tubing that can be removed for the
> >> assembly operation This method of winding gives multiple resonant
> >> points
> >> way closer than you would find using other methods so the addition
> >> of the capacitor if large enough will allow you to cover the other
> >> bands.
> >> If you are smart you can also stretch the windings at will if you
> >> have the need to get closer to alternate frequencies.
> >> As a side issue it is much better if you use solid wire insulated
> >> wire rathe than stranded as this provides much better outward spring
> >> to the loops and some clearance over the hoola hoop during assembly.
> >> The above will give the same radiation as if the wire was stretched
> >> out
> >> but with a minimum of volume used, tho the take of angle rules still
> >> stands with respect to height. Also note that with the radiation
> >> being concentrated at a relative point basis one should not stand
> >> near the hex loop near field for health reasons.
> >> Best regards and good luck.
> >> Art Unwin KB9MZ...xg
>
> > Arthur 'ole bean have you gotten too far into your Christmas spirits
> > again?
>
> Heck, Brian, I was just going to suggest that you make some
> substantional portion of your antennas out of long steel springs. You
> could tie a rope to an end and change bands by simply letting out on the
> rope and allowing the springs to compress, heh heh.

Yeah right, I really need rope-tuned Slinkys . . .

> Dave K8MN

w3rv

4304. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 18:39:15 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <02d42cf8-52c9-4095-9ea3-b875e3e9619a@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30421

On 30 Dec, 09:48, Richard Clark <kb7...@comcast.net> wrote:
> On Tue, 25 Dec 2007 13:49:52 -0800 (PST), art <aun...@insightbb.com>
> wrote:
>
> >So let me reiterate.In a electron gun the electron is torn away
> >from its orbit which diminishes the mass of the parent material.
>
> Hi Art,
>
> The week is up, and your research reveals you have gone off into the
> ditch. You have utterly failed to account for the necessity of the
> "work function" when it comes to separating an electron from any
> surface (your appeal to diamagnetics is specious).
>
> I could go deeper into your absurdity of mass reduction above by
> asking you how much mass would a filament be reduced by with a typical
> cathode current of 1 Ampere - but I will save the board the boredom of
> your string of non-answers when you are invited to specifically
> support your own specific statements.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

While the three cavaliers Richard , Richard and Richard were away
we took advantage of their absence. Discussed things in a civil manner
where we were able to resolve the outstanding matters and close this
thread.
You need to go elseware to spew your comments and irritate people
or start another thread, this subject has been resolved to my
satisfaction
Have a great new year incase I miss your missives
Art

4305. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:09:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <G1Sdj.2277$El5.1103@newssvr22.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30422

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Agreed. Either view produces the same results.

Either view, Creationism or the Big Bang, produces
the same results. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4306. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:19:47 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <nbSdj.27570$4V6.11583@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30423

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Also consider that field lines never cross. It would
> therefore seem impossible for the two electric fields
> associated with two EM waves to pass each other
> without interaction.

They certainly superpose so the field lines don't
cross but superposition doesn't cause interaction
in free space or in a constant-Z0 transmission line
where neither medium changes. Free space superposition
results in zero reflections.

> And whether the wave in space is viewed as passing
> or bouncing, the results should be the same, just
> as it is on a transmission line.

Any "view" is possible in your mind but not every
view of yours that is possible is associated with
reality. Your view could just as easily be the
same as my mother's (RIP), i.e. that God is
responsible for everything.

If your view is disassociated from reality, it is
no better than a religion.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4307. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:23:45 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <5fSdj.27571$4V6.3565@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30424

John Smith wrote:
> Oh gawd, this gripes me most of all "t", as in rotations of the earth,
> now what the hell has that got to do with rf? Distance is OK ...

What do minutes and seconds have to do with spherical
angular rotation? Shirley, you jest.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4308. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:27:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <KiSdj.27572$4V6.12178@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30425

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'll put my money on each of the waves arriving at the opposite end
> unchanged. What do you predict will happen?

I predict that Keith will say that square waves and
triangular waves are not steady-state. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4309. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:33:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <PnSdj.27573$4V6.17744@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30426

Roger wrote:
> The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any effect
> that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely defeats any
> argument or description about reflected waves.

The impedance of the perfect voltage source is supposed
to be zero. I, like you, suspect that is a complete
impossibility. What I would like to see is a TV signal
fed through a source only to emerge unscathed on the
other side and viewable on a TV screen without distortion
just as the theory predicts.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4310. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:38:11 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <kerfn3dhhioqgeetvug2fs5vtbfbcu58no@4ax.com>
Source record: 30427

On Thu, 27 Dec 2007 11:53:49 GMT, ml <m@di.net> wrote:

>I've been using a dipole antenna about 30ft each side connected to a
>sgc tuner with about 5ft of ladderline . this is mounted on my roof's
>elevator shack.

Hi Myles,

You first need to differentiate between radiated noise and conducted noise - you obviously know where the source is.

To conducted noise:

Does the SGC share the same ground as the switching loads for the elevator? If so, you want to find another ground. ANOTHER ground? A jillion floors above earth? What does ground mean in that context?

The path for the motors' heavy current is through a wire. That wire has resistance (however small). The current through that resistance elevates "ground" above the normally placid and noiseless ground with a hash of voltage noise that goes right into anything SHARING that path (and also having alternative paths to the same ground - it is quite common).

Finding another ground can be approached through two ways: randomly, or analytically. Analytically can be masked by failures due to what is perceived to be ground (that is how this all began). Randomly dooms you to useless repetition in the guise of a new choice being a different choice (often quite rare). Random has the benefit of being quick and luck may come your way suddenly (it can also vanish just as fast when something changes - this how all this began).

Analytically: Where do you ground things on top of the elevator shed? Move that to wire it to a more remote point. If you don't ground anywhere on the roof, then we move on:

To consider radiated noise:

This is the same noise being coupled through the air. If you don't ground at the roof, then you might have long conductors that run in close proximity to the heavy current burdened wires of the motors. If so, then you will want to choke your wires going down to your shack. ALL OF THE WIRES GOING TO YOUR SHACK. You may need to do this repeatedly along their length. You are going to get an education in Ferrites if this proves to be the solution.

As an aside:
>the new stuff i ckt

>boards inside of metal boxes
If you can, closely examine those boxes to see if they have a separate ground wire. Follow it where ever it might go. This might identify a quiet ground, or a noisy ground point for you to try to tie into as part of your experimentation. Similarly, If you can, closely examine those motors to see if they have a separate ground wire. See if they go anywhere you can use, or avoid as the conditions of experimentation reveals.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4311. Re: Tin Coated Copper Strand Inferior for Wire HF Ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 19:42:55 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <3xSdj.1158$Sa1.384@news02.roc.ny>
Source record: 30428

Brian Kelly wrote:
> On Dec 29, 8:38 pm, Dave Heil <k...@frontiernet.net> wrote:
>> Brian Kelly wrote:

>>> Arthur 'ole bean have you gotten too far into your Christmas spirits
>>> again?
>> Heck, Brian, I was just going to suggest that you make some
>> substantional portion of your antennas out of long steel springs. You
>> could tie a rope to an end and change bands by simply letting out on the
>> rope and allowing the springs to compress, heh heh.
>
> Yeah right, I really need rope-tuned Slinkys . . .

Don't give up! I've been reading some of the old ARRL Antenna
Handbooks. You're a mechanical guy. I see a chain drive going though a
wall, rigged to be aimed using the steering wheel from a '60 Impala.

I'm thinking we could rework that rope-tuned slinky idea into something
commerically marketable if we use steel cable and stepper motors. We
could call it the "Erstepp" or something like that.

Dave K8MN

4312. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 20:28:29 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <M5SdndtvO6fwYuranZ2dnUVZ_oesnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30429

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>
>>> No interpretation necessary. Plug in a time t and distance x from the
>>> input end of the line in degrees, and the result is the value of the
>>> forward voltage wave at that time and place. For example, if the
>>> frequency is 1 MHz, w = 2.828 X 10^6/sec. So 100 ns from the time you
>>> connected the source (or 100 ns from the beginning of any source
>>> cycle, since the signal is periodic), the value of the forward
>>> voltage wave 20 degrees from the input of the cable is sin(2.828 X
>>> 10^6 * 100 X 10^-9 radians + 20 degrees) = sin(36.2 degrees) ~ 0.59
>>> volts.
>>
>> Sorry, I can not follow the numbers. For frequency of 1 MHz, I would
>> expect w = 2*pi* 10^6 = approximately 6.28 * 10^6 radians per second.
>> 100 ns would be about 0.628 radians = 36 degrees.
>>
>> The wave would have moved 36 degrees.
>
> I apologize. I made an error and you're correct.
>
>> A point in 20 degrees from the input end would be found 16 degrees
>> behind the leading edge of the wave. The voltage should be sin(16) =
>> 0.276v.
>>
>> I wonder why we can not get the same results?
>
> If you mean for the calculation of the voltage at 100 ns and 20 degrees
> down the line, it's because of my error. It should be sin(36 + 20
> degrees) ~ 0.83.

From the equation vf(t,x) = sin(wt-x), I am getting
vf(36 degrees, 20 degrees) = sin(36-20) = sin(16) = 0.276v.

Could we look at five points on the example? (The example has frequency
of 1 MHz, entered the transmission line 100 ns prior to the time of
interest, and traveled 36 degrees into the line) Using zero voltage on
the leading edge as a reference point on the sine wave, and the input
point on the transmission line as the second reference point, find the
voltage at (36, -20), (36, 0), (36, 20), (36, 36)and (36, 40). All
points are defined in degrees.

Not on the line yet, at -20 degrees, sin(36+20) = 0.83.
At line input, at 0 degrees, sin(36+0) = 0.59v.

On the line, at +20 degrees, sin(36-20) = 0.276v.
On the line, at +36 degrees, sin(36-36) = 0v.
On the line, at +40 degrees, sin(undefined, -40) = (wave has not arrived)

Each of us must be using a different reference point because we are
getting different results.

> As I mentioned, time domain analysis of transmission lines is relatively
> rare. But there's a very good treatment in Johnk, _Engineering
> Electromagnetic Fields and Waves_. Another good reference is Johnson,
> _Electric Transmission Lines_. Near the end of Chapter 14, he actually
> has an example with a zero-impedance source: "Let us assume that the
> generator is without impedance, so that any wave arriving at the
> transmitting end of the line is totally reflected with reversal of
> voltage; the reflection factor at the sending end is thus -1." And he
> goes through a brief version of essentially the same thing I did to
> arrive at the steady state.

I wonder if it is possible that Johnson, _Electric Transmission Lines_,
presented an incorrect example? That occasionally happens, but rarely.

Or maybe some subtle condition assumption is different making the
example unrelated to our experiment?

clip.......
>> The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any effect
>> that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely defeats any
>> argument or description about reflected waves.
>
> If you'd like, I can pretty easily modify my analysis to include a
> finite source resistance of your choice. It will do is modify the source
> reflection coefficient and allow the system to converge to steady state.
> Would you like me to? There's no reason the choice of a perfect voltage
> source should interfere with the understanding of what's happening --
> none of the phenomena require it.

Just for conversation, we could place a 50 ohm resistor in parallel with
the full wave 50 ohm transmission line, which is open ended. At
startup, the "perfect voltage source" would see a load of 50/2 = 25
ohms. At steady state, the "perfect voltage source" would see a load of
50 ohms in parallel with "something" from the transmission line. The
power output from the "perfect voltage source" would be reduced below
the startup output. We would arrive at that conclusion using traveling
waves, tracing the waves as they move toward stability.

Would it be acceptable to use a perfect CURRENT source, along with a
parallel resistor. Then CURRENT would remain constant, but voltage
would vary. Again, power into the test circuit would vary.
>
>> When you use a "perfect voltage source" with a -1 reflection factor,
>> you are saying that a perfect polarity reversing plane (or
>> discontinuity) exists which reflects and reverses the reflected wave.

>
> Yes, it behaves exactly like a short circuit to arriving waves.
>
>> However, the reflecting plane (or discontinuity) is one way because
>> it does allow passage of the forward wave. This is equivalent to
>> passing the forward wave through a rectifier. Is it fair to our
>> discussion to insist on using a voltage source that passes through a
>> rectifier?
>
> The voltage source isn't acting like a rectifier, but a perfect source.
> It resists as strongly as it can any change to what it's putting out.
> I'm using superposition to separate what it's putting out from the
> effects of other waves.
>
>> We could use a "black box" wave source. The only thing we would know
>> for sure about this source is that when it fed a Zo resistor through a
>> Zo feed line, there would be no swr on the feed line. Would that be
>> an acceptable voltage source for our discussions?
>
> I have no problem with a "black box" source for which we know only the
> voltage (as a function of time, e.g. Vs * sin(wt) where Vs is a
> constant) and source impedance. The voltage is the open terminal voltage
> of the black box, and the source impedance is that voltage divided by
> the short circuit terminal current. One circuit (of an infinite number
> of possibilities) having these characteristics is the Thevenin
> equivalent, which is a perfect voltage source like I've been using in
> the example, in series with the specified impedance. But for the
> analysis I won't need to know what's in the box, just its voltage and
> impedance. Analysis with any finite source (or load) resistance is
> easier than the no-loss case because it allows convergence to steady state.

When we define both the source voltage and the source impedance, we also define the source power. Two of the three variables in the power equation are defined, so power is defined.

Now if the we use such a source, a reflection would bring additional power back to the input. We would need to begin the analysis all over again as if we were restarting the experiment, this time with two voltages applied (the source and reflected voltages). Then we would have the question: Should the two voltages should be added in series, or in parallel?

Your answer has been to use a reflection factor of -1, which would be to reverse the polarity. This presents a dilemma because when the reflected voltage is equal to the forward voltage, the sum of either the parallel or series addition is zero. You can see what that does to our analysis. Power just disappears so long as the reflective wave is returning, as if we are turning off the experiment during the time the reflective wave returns.

Would a "perfect CURRENT source" without any restrictions about impedance work as an initial point for you? That would be a source that supplied one amp but rate of power delivery could vary.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4313. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 20:40:31 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <C8qdnQTqnLTcn-XanZ2dnUVZ_q6mnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30430

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any effect
>> that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely defeats any
>> argument or description about reflected waves.
>
> The impedance of the perfect voltage source is supposed
> to be zero. I, like you, suspect that is a complete
> impossibility. What I would like to see is a TV signal
> fed through a source only to emerge unscathed on the
> other side and viewable on a TV screen without distortion
> just as the theory predicts.

My thinking keeps evolving, so new twist emerge.

If the impedance of the perfect source is zero, what limits the power output from the source? If the limit is supplied by the load, then the perfect source has evolved into a real source as soon as the circuit has been defined.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4314. Need Manual on English for Fritzel Beam FB23 ! TKS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 20:52:06 UTC
From: Duby <dubravko.rajnovic@vu.t-com.hr>
Message-ID: <fl908p$6nk$1@ss408.t-com.hr>
Source record: 30431

Some good web link...
mni tks!

Happy New 2008 Year !

op Duby
9a6dr frm Eastern part of Croatia

4315. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:01:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <sGTdj.32942$JD.30841@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30432

John Smith wrote:
> Now, if I construct this tank for, say 10m, and it is ~28-32 inches in
> physical length, and tuned with a cap at the end, how can I know where
> the standing waves are/is? Should I "picture" this as if it were a real
> 1/4 wave at 10m, and the wave is "compressed?" ... Your best ideas?

All that is required to achieve resonance in a distributed
network is that (in phasor notation) (Vf+Vr)/(If+Ir) be purely
resistive. Use your imagination to figure out if that always
implies 90 degrees.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4316. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:03:23 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <vITdj.32943$JD.17133@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30433

John Smith wrote:
> Well, d*mn man, your ideas?

My idea is to spend as much time as possible with
a beautiful blond teacher who doesn't have to
go back to work for another few days.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4317. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:04:52 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <UJTdj.32944$JD.13173@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30434

Keith Dysart wrote:
> So it would seem that the energy that actually
> crosses the middle during the collision is
> exacly the amount of energy that is needed to
> reconstruct the pulses on each side after the
> collision.

Good grief, Keith, just blame God for everything
and get it over with.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4318. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:14:11 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <CSTdj.2275$se5.1535@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30435

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> No, for two reasons. One: Contrary to Cecil's theories, one wave doesn't
> cause any change in another.

One wave being able to cancel another wave is not a change?
Shirley, you jest. In the following application, dial up
an identical frequency and amplitude and an opposite phase
and see what happens.

http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/primer/java/scienceopticsu/interference/waveinteractions/index.html

Does anybody else detect the supernatural content of
Roy's postings?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4319. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:16:31 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl91rh$ph2$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30436

Bob Bob wrote:

Uh yeah, Einstein would have just loved you ...

But, better yet, get off your lazy bum and find out why digital is
something you have been missing ...

JS

4320. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:18:20 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl91ut$ph2$2@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30437

Cecil Moore wrote:
> John Smith wrote:
>> Well, d*mn man, your ideas?
>
> My idea is to spend as much time as possible with
> a beautiful blond teacher who doesn't have to
> go back to work for another few days.

LOL!

Krist, my wife would kill me! I do love her too ...

:-P

JS

4321. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:18:27 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <8202-47780B23-1420@storefull-3255.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30439

Richard Clark wrote:
"The week is up and your (Art`s) search reveals you have gone off into the ditch."

Look for the answer to how electrons escape a material on page 172 of Terman`s 1955 opus. On page 173 Terman writes:
"It can be considered as an evaporation of electrons in which the energy the electron must give up in escaping corresponds to the latent heat of vaporization of the liquid."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4322. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:24:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <s0Udj.2280$se5.274@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30438

Roger wrote:
> Now if the we use such a source, a reflection would bring additional
> power back to the input.

An important point is that a reflection would bring
additional *energy* back to the input, not necessarily
power to the source. If the energy is re-reflected, it
will *not* appear as power in the source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4323. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:26:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <i2Udj.2281$se5.1549@nlpi069.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30440

Roger wrote:
> If the impedance of the perfect source is zero, what limits the power
> output from the source?

Exactly, just make the output impedance zero and the
perfect source will deliver infinite power. Does that
sound like it is related to reality?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4324. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:32:36 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <51eb9d45-4019-42aa-97f4-cb831f5adab1@x69g2000hsx.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30441

On Dec 30, 9:42 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Bottom line: At points '+' in the example before any
> cutting, either reflections exist or they don't.
>
> If reflections exist, there has to exist an impedance
> discontinuity to cause the reflections. There is no
> impedance discontinuity.
>
> If reflections don't exist, there is nothing to change
> the direction of the flowing energy. Therefore, energy
> is flowing both ways through the '+' points.

Now there's a bit of a pickle. You previously agreed
that
P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
but now you claim that there is energy flowing.

If you do not accept that P = V * I, please clearly
state so. The discussion could then continue with
the more basic issue.

> The *NET* energy flow is zero.

NET energy flow is not defined in your favourite
reference: the IEEE dictionary.

How does it differ from "instantaneous power" for
which the IEEE does have a definition (P=V*I, if
you are interested)?

> But it is easily proven that energy is flowing
> from one SGCL to the other.

It would be wonderful if you could provide this
easy PROOF since such a proof would settle the
question.

...Keith

4325. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:36:42 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <eb4d909a-fde1-41a8-8335-7a994f7dbe0a@1g2000hsl.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30442

On Dec 30, 9:47 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > So do the travelling waves "reflect" off each
> > other? Save the term "reflect" for those cases
> > where there is an impedance discontinuity and
> > use "bounce" for those cases where no energy
> > is crossing a point and even Cecil may be
> > happy. But bounce it does.
>
> If your model requires EM waves to bounce off of
> each other, it doesn't represent reality. What
> you may be seeing is the case where destructive
> interference in one direction has to equal constructive
> interference in the other direction. This is simple
> wave cancellation, not bouncing.

My model requires nothing of EM waves, in-so-far-as
it is completely described in terms of charge. Just
the basics for current flow.

...Keith

4326. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:46:01 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <a9e5ac23-e31f-42b2-b262-5215560f5f1a@j20g2000hsi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30443

On Dec 30, 9:51 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roger wrote:
> > Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
> >> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
> >> traveling wave is -1.
>
> > The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
> > illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
> > are observed to move on a transmission line.

The reflection coefficient for a short is -1, is it not?

One way of viewing a short is that it is a perfect
voltage source (i.e. 0 output impedance) set to 0
volts.

Setting it to some other voltage (or function describing
the voltage) does not alter its output impedance. It
there fore creates the same reflection of the travelling
wave, regardless of the voltage function it is generating.

A real world voltage source has an output impedance. Use
this impedance to compute the reflection coefficient.
The reflection will be the same regardless of the
voltage function being generated by the source.

...Keith

4327. Friendly Advice For "An_Old_Friend"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:47:18 UTC
From: Not Kb9rqz <Not_Kb9rqz@live.com>
Message-ID: <e50cbd83-d17b-42ad-bbf3-bf63a0af1028@v4g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30444
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, alt.usenet.kooks, alt.autos.mini

You really should cut back on your posts. This time you have made clear threats. Its not too late for you to stop. Your actions could land you in court this time.

It's just not worth it.

4328. : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 21:49:28 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <4i4gn3t61pdukenhfrlu7roau6gp243tl8@4ax.com>
Source record: 30445
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
<Not_Kb9rqz@live.com> wrote:

>. Your actions could
>land you in court this time.
\
I could be sued yes sure not that the suit can go anywhere

stop the harrasment

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
btw i can be found at
17366 N River Rd
Chassel Mi

but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4329. Re: : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:02:00 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahool.com
Message-ID: <na5gn3hmaridt49adadumq44qs36goj18c@4ax.com>
Source record: 30446
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 16:49:28 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
><Not_Kb9rqz@live.com> wrote:
>
>>. Your actions could
>>land you in court this time.
>\
>I could be sued yes sure not that the suit can go anywhere
>
>stop the harrasment
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
>btw i can be found at
>17366 N River Rd
>Chassel Mi
>
>but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4330. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:12:05 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VIUdj.27586$4V6.10987@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30447

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 30, 9:42 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Bottom line: At points '+' in the example before any
>> cutting, either reflections exist or they don't.
>>
>> If reflections exist, there has to exist an impedance
>> discontinuity to cause the reflections. There is no
>> impedance discontinuity.
>>
>> If reflections don't exist, there is nothing to change
>> the direction of the flowing energy. Therefore, energy
>> is flowing both ways through the '+' points.
>
> Now there's a bit of a pickle. You previously agreed
> that
> P(x,t) = V(x,t) * I(x,t)
> but now you claim that there is energy flowing.

No pickle at all. Any rational person would agree
that if we have 10 joules flowing in one direction
and 10 joules flowing in the other direction that
the *NET* power is zero and the *NET* energy flow
is zero.

When you look at yourself in the mirror, there is
just as much energy flowing toward the mirror as
is flowing away from the mirror yet you see your
image. Do you really think that the EM waves
flowing toward the mirror are interacting with
the EM waves flowing away from the mirror?
>
>> But it is easily proven that energy is flowing
>> from one SGCL to the other.
>
> It would be wonderful if you could provide this
> easy PROOF since such a proof would settle the
> question.

I already presented the proof. Establish a data
transfer between the signal generator and the
other resistor and then cut the connection. If
you assert that the data connection doesn't
go away, I feel sorry for you.

If the purpose of your argument is to confuse,
confound, and obfuscate, I fully understand why
you are presenting it. If your goal is technical
knowledge, then your approach is pathological.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4331. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:13:15 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <6ff5e5c1-d67f-4702-ab75-3c6a6b38baa4@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30498

On Dec 30, 10:30 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > No need for translation, though this is not quite what
> > was said above. Note the words "automatically" in the
> > first quote and "may be quite different" in the second.
> > The original authors allow for the possibility that it
> > might be the same, while your "translation" removes
> > that possibility.
>
> They engaged in typical author-speak.

I think not. They wrote with precision in an attempt
to prevent themselves being quoted out of context.
It didn't work, or course.

> My university
> professors had no such limitations. They were quite
> harsh on anyone who tried to figure out where the
> power goes inside a Thevenin or Norton equivalent
> source.
>
> > It is not I who wants it both ways. For me it is clear
> > that there is no reflection when the output (source)
> > impedance is the same as Z0. And when it is not equal
> > to Z0, there is a reflection.
>
> Apparently that is NOT clear to you. In the earlier
> example, there is no impedance discontinuity at the
> '+' points, yet you require reflections at those
> points. That's what you cannot have both ways.
>
> If there's no traveling wave energy flowing through
> the '+' points, there must exist reflections.

Well, there is no energy flowing through the '+' points.
And I have no issue if you wish to claim that there
are reflections at these points, though I might use
'bouncing' to differentiate from reflections occuring
at points with non-zero reflection coefficients.

> If
> reflections exist, there must exist an impedance
> discontinuity. There is no impedance discontinuity.

You do seem to be trying to have it both ways.
No energy is flowing (q.v. IEEE definition of

instantaneous power), and yet you want energy
to be flowing.

> > Not when the output (source) impedance is known. It is
> > then easy to compute the magnitude of the reflection
> > using the standard rules for reflection coeficient.
>
> Although many have tried to prove that the output (source)
> impedance is the impedance encountered by the reflected waves,
> all of those numerous experiments have failed.

You, Cecil, are the only one who believes this. Any good
book on transmission lines will tell you otherwise.

> Therefore,
> there is a high probability that the impedance encountered
> by the reflected waves is *NOT* the output (source) impedance.
> The argument has raged loud and long since at least the 1980's.
> You are not going to resolve it by hand-waving.
>
> Keith, if you can prove that the reflected waves encounter
> the output (source) impedance, you are a better man than all
> of the many others who have tried and failed.

Web references and Spice models which agree that "the
output (source) impedance is the impedance encountered
by the reflected waves" have been previously provided,
but you refused to explore them. If I recall correctly,
this was because they did not model the complexity of
an average ham transmitter so they were not of
interest to you. Since you have refused to explore
the question, you should refrain from making
pronouncements.

...Keith

4332. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:13:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <aKUdj.27587$4V6.2707@newssvr14.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30499

Keith Dysart wrote:
> My model requires nothing of EM waves, in-so-far-as
> it is completely described in terms of charge. Just
> the basics for current flow.

Yes, I agree. Your model doesn't even require the
EM waves to obey the laws of physics. It's a lot
like my mother's model which requires only God.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4333. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:21:44 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <b115f60b-4efa-464d-bcc5-b029143d7f26@c4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30500

On Dec 30, 2:33 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Roger wrote:
> > The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any effect
> > that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely defeats any
> > argument or description about reflected waves.
>
> The impedance of the perfect voltage source is supposed
> to be zero.

The impedance of a perfect voltage source IS zero.

How close humans can come to achieving such a device
depends largely on the budget.

Bench power supplies come quite close within their
current limits and single quadrant operation.

Spending more money will get you closer.

The fact that 0 can not be achieved does not detract
from their utility to assist understanding.

> I, like you, suspect that is a complete
> impossibility.

> What I would like to see is a TV signal
> fed through a source only to emerge unscathed on the
> other side and viewable on a TV screen without distortion
> just as the theory predicts.

A voltage source has two sides? Explain!

...Keith

4334. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:30:29 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <caCdne5a7fqJgeXanZ2dnUVZ_tyknZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30501

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> If the impedance of the perfect source is zero, what limits the power
>> output from the source?
>
> Exactly, just make the output impedance zero and the
> perfect source will deliver infinite power. Does that
> sound like it is related to reality?

I think I would say it differently. I would describe the "perfect voltage source" as a variable impedance, constant voltage source, with all the impedance supplied by external loads. To my thinking, to define the perfect voltage source as having no impedance, and then using "no impedance" as an excuse to assign a negative reflection factor so that voltage from another source is inverted, is beyond belief. Not reality at all, as you say.

I can accept the concept of infinite power, and recognize the impossibility at the same time. It would do very bad things to a real circuit!

However, I can see the dilemma faced by a purist who sees 2v from a reflected wave (because the reflected wave has returned to the source and reflected as if it were an open end) and the 1v from the source at exactly the same location. Something must be wrong.

I don't recall any examples using perfect CURRENT sources. I think a perfect current source would supply a signal that could respond to changing impedances correctly. It should solve the dilemma caused by the rise in voltage which occurs when when a traveling wave doubles voltage upon encountering an open circuit, or reversing at the source.

What do you think?

73, Roger, W7WKB

4335. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:30:41 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <cr6gn3d3vnq182hgjkhsipg2s95v2klbog@4ax.com>
Source record: 30502

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 15:18:27 -0600, richardharrison@webtv.net (Richard Harrison) wrote:

>Richard Clark wrote:
>"The week is up and your (Art`s) search reveals you have gone off into
>the ditch."
>
>Look for the answer to how electrons escape a material on page 172 of
>Terman`s 1955 opus. On page 173 Terman writes:
>"It can be considered as an evaporation of electrons in which the energy
>the electron must give up in escaping corresponds to the latent heat of
>vaporization of the liquid."

Hi Richard,

A very good citation there. However, it might confuse Prior Arthur in the allusion to liquid.

However, to further the mysteries of diamagnetics, it would be interesting to read how Prior Art describes how water (a diamagnetic) refuses to radiate when his proposition is so heavily invested with that phenomenon.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4336. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:40:42 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <797gn3dlct4f43k64beh3ta5p4947up24e@4ax.com>
Source record: 30503

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 12:28:29 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>When we define both the source voltage and the source impedance, we also
>define the source power. Two of the three variables in the power
>equation are defined, so power is defined.

Hi Roger,

I see a free mixing of "perfect" voltage and current sources, source impedances, black boxes, and what appears (above) to be a forced presumption of source power.

As is typical within these debates, something must be broken. For one, these "perfect" sources paired with an impedance specification necessarily describes a Thenvenin source (for some reason, no one sees the elephant in their living room here). For every Thevenin source, there is an equivalent Norton source; that, for either hidden within a black box, is indistinguishable from the other.

Given this equivalency, the forced power presumption collapses. Power in the black box (if in fact that is the intent of this coy "perfection") cannot be known.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4337. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:44:03 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <4n7gn39q6ubvneauvj0l0sa2hiag36qst2@4ax.com>
Source record: 30504

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 12:40:31 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>If the impedance of the perfect source is zero, what limits the power
>output from the source?

Hi Roger,

What does it matter?

> If the limit is supplied by the load, then the
>perfect source has evolved into a real source as soon as the circuit has
>been defined.

That is a stretch of the imagination as real sources don't have any of
the characteristics of a fictitious "perfect" source.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4338. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:49:56 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <v38gn3ti21vspnbosof9tucsklke8lskmk@4ax.com>
Source record: 30505

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 14:21:44 -0800 (PST), Keith Dysart
<Keith.Dysart@gmail.com> wrote:

>A voltage source has two sides? Explain!

The In side, and the Out side.

4339. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:53:22 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <uMSdnYNXb7r8vOXanZ2dnUVZ_hOdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30506

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 30, 9:51 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Roger wrote:
>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
>>>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
>>>> traveling wave is -1.
>>> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
>>> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
>>> are observed to move on a transmission line.
>
> The reflection coefficient for a short is -1, is it not?
>
> One way of viewing a short is that it is a perfect
> voltage source (i.e. 0 output impedance) set to 0
> volts.

Good point. The power disappears here, but energy transfer is evident
(we have current). We both have power and do not have power.

At the source, when the reflect wave returns and re-reflects, we have 2v
from the reflected wave matched with 1v from the source. We have both
1v and 2v.

OK.
>
> Setting it to some other voltage (or function describing
> the voltage) does not alter its output impedance. It
> there fore creates the same reflection of the travelling
> wave, regardless of the voltage function it is generating.
>
> A real world voltage source has an output impedance. Use
> this impedance to compute the reflection coefficient.
> The reflection will be the same regardless of the
> voltage function being generated by the source.
>
> ...Keith

Thanks for pointing out the short circuit voltage view. I had not
thought of that.

What would you think of using a perfect current source for these thought
experiments? My suggested perfect current source would supply only as
much current as could be absorbed by the load, so no power would be used
by the source, and current would be limited by the load.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4340. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:53:47 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <b5f1887f-1943-4bf0-8114-22778878a116@f3g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30507

On 30 Dec, 14:13, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > My model requires nothing of EM waves, in-so-far-as
> > it is completely described in terms of charge. Just
> > the basics for current flow.
>
> Yes, I agree. Your model doesn't even require the
> EM waves to obey the laws of physics. It's a lot
> like my mother's model which requires only God.
> --
> 73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

Cecil
For $5.00 I can start another thread
and take Richard away from bothering you !
Art

4341. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 22:54:02 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ng8cdb3fmkc5d@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30508

Roger wrote:
> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>> Roger wrote:
>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>
>>> I wonder why we can not get the same results?
>>
>> If you mean for the calculation of the voltage at 100 ns and 20
>> degrees down the line, it's because of my error. It should be sin(36 +
>> 20 degrees) ~ 0.83.
>
> From the equation vf(t,x) = sin(wt-x), I am getting
> vf(36 degrees, 20 degrees) = sin(36-20) = sin(16) = 0.276v.

I should quit before I get farther behind! In my haste I made a second error by adding rather than subtracting the 20 degrees. Again, you're correct and I apologize for the error.

I'll take extra care to try and avoid goofing up again.

> Could we look at five points on the example? (The example has frequency
> of 1 MHz, entered the transmission line 100 ns prior to the time of
> interest, and traveled 36 degrees into the line)

Ok.

> Using zero voltage on
> the leading edge as a reference point on the sine wave, and the input
> point on the transmission line as the second reference point, find the
> voltage at (36, -20), (36, 0), (36, 20), (36, 36)and (36, 40). All
> points are defined in degrees.

I'm a little confused by your dual reference points, both of which seem to refer to physical positions. In my analysis, I give an equation for a voltage as a function of both time and physical position. The time (t) reference point is the time at which the source is connected. At that instant, the sine wave source voltage is zero. The reference point for position (x) is the input end of the line. The voltage at any time and any position can be determined from the equation, provided that the wave being referred to has reached the position on the line at or before the time being evaluated (and provided that I don't make a stupid arithmetic error -- or two). You'll note that in my analysis, I usually give a time at which the equation is valid -- this is to insure that the wave has reached any point of interest on the line.

> Not on the line yet, at -20 degrees, sin(36+20) = 0.83.

The equation vf = sin(wt - x) isn't valid until the wave has reached
point x on the line. It's also not valid at any point not on the line.
So it can't be used under those conditions.

> At line input, at 0 degrees, sin(36+0) = 0.59v.

100 ns after turn-on, the wave has propagated 36 degrees down the line,
so it's present at the input end (x = 0) and the equation is valid. The
voltage at the line input is as you calculated, 0.59 v. at that time.

> On the line, at +20 degrees, sin(36-20) = 0.276v.

Correct.

> On the line, at +36 degrees, sin(36-36) = 0v.

Correct.

> On the line, at +40 degrees, sin(undefined, -40) = (wave has not arrived)

Correct.

> Each of us must be using a different reference point because we are
> getting different results.

Without my careless errors, we get the same result except for the first
case.

>> As I mentioned, time domain analysis of transmission lines is
>> relatively rare. But there's a very good treatment in Johnk,
>> _Engineering Electromagnetic Fields and Waves_. Another good reference
>> is Johnson, _Electric Transmission Lines_. Near the end of Chapter 14,
>> he actually has an example with a zero-impedance source: "Let us
>> assume that the generator is without impedance, so that any wave
>> arriving at the transmitting end of the line is totally reflected with
>> reversal of voltage; the reflection factor at the sending end is thus
>> -1." And he goes through a brief version of essentially the same thing
>> I did to arrive at the steady state.
>
> I wonder if it is possible that Johnson, _Electric Transmission Lines_,
> presented an incorrect example? That occasionally happens, but rarely.

Certainly it happens, but both he and I get the same, correct result
using the same method. And it seems unlikely that both he and Johnk made
the same error.

> Or maybe some subtle condition assumption is different making the
> example unrelated to our experiment?

I'm not sure why you see this as necessary. Do you have an analysis
which correctly predicts the voltage at all times on the line after
startup but which uses some different interaction of waves returning to
the source? If so, please present it. I've presented mine and shown that
I arrived at the correct result.

> clip.......
>>> The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any
>>> effect that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely
>>> defeats any argument or description about reflected waves.
>>
>> If you'd like, I can pretty easily modify my analysis to include a
>> finite source resistance of your choice. It will do is modify the
>> source reflection coefficient and allow the system to converge to
>> steady state. Would you like me to? There's no reason the choice of a
>> perfect voltage source should interfere with the understanding of
>> what's happening -- none of the phenomena require it.
>
> Just for conversation, we could place a 50 ohm resistor in parallel with
> the full wave 50 ohm transmission line, which is open ended. At
> startup, the "perfect voltage source" would see a load of 50/2 = 25
> ohms.

No, at startup, the source always sees Z0, regardless of the load termination. The load termination has no effect at the source end until the reflected wave returns. And if the line is terminated in Z0, then there is no reflected wave and the source sees Z0 forever. To the load, a terminated line looks exactly like a plain resistor of value Z0. (I'm assuming a lossless line as we have been all along.)

> At steady state, the "perfect voltage source" would see a load of
> 50 ohms in parallel with "something" from the transmission line. The
> power output from the "perfect voltage source" would be reduced below
> the startup output. We would arrive at that conclusion using traveling
> waves, tracing the waves as they move toward stability.

With the line terminated in 50 ohms, steady state is reached as soon as the initial forward wave reaches the load.

If the termination is some value other than Z0, the steady state impedance seen by the transmission line will be the load impedance (for our example one wavelength line or any line an integral number of half wavelengths long). When starting, the initial impedance is always Z0 for one round trip, for any line length. Then it will jump or down. With each successive round trip, the impedance will either monotonically step in the direction of the final value, or oscillate around it but with the excursion decreasing each time. Which behavior you'll see and the rate at which it converges are dictated by the relationship among source, load, and characteristic impedances.
>
> Would it be acceptable to use a perfect CURRENT source, along with a
> parallel resistor. Then CURRENT would remain constant, but voltage
> would vary. Again, power into the test circuit would vary.

The transmission line will react to a perfect current source in parallel with a resistance exactly the same as for a perfect voltage source with a series resistance. Put them in boxes and there's no test you can devise which can distinguish them by tests of the terminal characteristics. So yes, that's fine, or just a black box about which

the contents are completely unknown except for any two of the open
circuit voltage, short circuit current, or impedance. (It's assumed that
the box contains some linear circuit that doesn't change during the
analysis.) The results will be identical for any of the three choices.

> When we define both the source voltage and the source impedance, we also
> define the source power. Two of the three variables in the power
> equation are defined, so power is defined.

We define the maximum amount of power which can be extracted from the
box, but not the power that it's delivering. If we open circuit or short
circuit the box or terminate it with a pure reactance, it's delivering
no power at all. If we terminate it with the complex conjugate of its
impedance, it's delivering V^2 / (2 * Rp) where Rp is the parallel
equivalent load resistance and V is the open circuit voltage. With any
other termination it's delivering less than that but more than zero.

> Now if the we use such a source, a reflection would bring additional
> power back to the input.

This presumes that there are power waves bouncing around on the line.

We would need to begin the analysis all over
> again as if we were restarting the experiment, this time with two
> voltages applied (the source and reflected voltages). Then we would
> have the question: Should the two voltages should be added in series, or
> in parallel?

That's not a question I can answer, since it's a consequence of a
premise I don't believe. If your premise has merit, you should be able
to express it mathematically and arrive at the answer to the question.
Feel free to do an analysis using multiple sources and traveling waves
of power. If you get the correct answer for how a line actually behaves,
we'll try it out with a number of different conditions and see if it
holds up.

> Your answer has been to use a reflection factor of -1, which would be to
> reverse the polarity. This presents a dilemma because when the
> reflected voltage is equal to the forward voltage, the sum of either the
> parallel or series addition is zero.

That's correct but no dilemma.

> You can see what that does to our
> analysis. Power just disappears so long as the reflective wave is
> returning, as if we are turning off the experiment during the time the
> reflective wave returns.

By "our" analysis do you mean my analysis or the one you propose?
There's no rule saying power can't disappear -- power is not conserved.
In fact, look at any point along the open circuited transmission line
and you'll find that the power "disappears" -- goes to zero -- twice
each V or I cycle. When you first turn on the source, the source

produces average power. In steady state, the average power is zero. It "disappeared", without any dissipative elements in the circuit. Energy *is* conserved, however, and there is no energy disappearing in my analysis. Feel free to try and conserve power in your analysis if you want. But energy had better be conserved in the process.

> Would a "perfect CURRENT source" without any restrictions about
> impedance work as an initial point for you? That would be a source that
> supplied one amp but rate of power delivery could vary.

Sure. The only difference to the analysis procedure would be to change the source reflection coefficient from -1 to +1, since a perfect current source has an infinite impedance. I don't know how it would affect the final outcome without going through the steps. Of course, the reflection coefficient for the current wave would go from +1 to -1, so I imagine you'd run into the same conceptual problem if you tried doing an analysis of the current waves.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4342. Re: The pursuit of the all band antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:06:56 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ng94jgcvgq124@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30509

Richard Harrison wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
> "The week is up and your (Art`s) search reveals you have gone off into
> the ditch."
>
> Look for the answer to how electrons escape a material on page 172 of
> Terman`s 1955 opus. On page 173 Terman writes:
> "It can be considered as an evaporation of electrons in which the energy
> the electron must give up in escaping corresponds to the latent heat of
> vaporization of the liquid."
>
> Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

And he then goes on to say,

"The properties of matter are such that thermionic emission of electrons does not become appreciable until temperatures of the order of 1000 degrees K or higher are reached."

The quotes are from the "Thermionic Emission of Electrons" section.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4343. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:11:29 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <fp6dnVxwl_U8uOXanZ2dnUVZ_jGdnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30510

Roger wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
>> On Dec 30, 9:51 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>> Roger wrote:
>>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
>>>>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
>>>>> traveling wave is -1.
>>>> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
>>>> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
>>>> are observed to move on a transmission line.
>>
>> The reflection coefficient for a short is -1, is it not?
>>
>> One way of viewing a short is that it is a perfect
>> voltage source (i.e. 0 output impedance) set to 0
>> volts.
>
> Good point. The power disappears here, but energy transfer is evident
> (we have current). We both have power and do not have power.
>
> At the source, when the reflect wave returns and re-reflects, we have 2v
> from the reflected wave matched with 1v from the source. We have both
> 1v and 2v.
>
> OK.
>>
>> Setting it to some other voltage (or function describing
>> the voltage) does not alter its output impedance. It
>> there fore creates the same reflection of the travelling
>> wave, regardless of the voltage function it is generating.
>>
>> A real world voltage source has an output impedance. Use
>> this impedance to compute the reflection coefficient.
>> The reflection will be the same regardless of the
>> voltage function being generated by the source.
>>
>> ...Keith
>
> Thanks for pointing out the short circuit voltage view. I had not
> thought of that.
>
> What would you think of using a perfect current source for these thought
> experiments? My suggested perfect current source would supply only as

> much current as could be absorbed by the load, so no power would be used
> by the source, and current would be limited by the load.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB
continuing and expanding.

Maybe we should be considering a perfect POWER source, which could only emit power, never absorb it. The power out would be defined by load impedance, just as it is for the perfect voltage source.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4344. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:18:40 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ng9qiil5aff3a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30511

Keith Dysart wrote:
> I predict that the pulse arriving at the left end will
> have the same voltage, current and energy profile as
> the pulse launched at the right end and the pulse
> arriving at the right end will be similar to the
> one launched at the left.
>
> They will appear exactly AS IF they had passed
> through each other.
>
> The difficulty with saying THE pulses passed
> through each other arises with the energy. The
> energy profile of the pulse arriving at the left
> will look exactly like that of the one launched
> from the right so it will seem that the energy
> travelled all the way down the line for delivery
> at the far end. And yet, from the experiment above,
> when the pulses arriving from each end have the
> same shape, no energy crosses the middle of the
> line.
>
> So it would seem that the energy that actually
> crosses the middle during the collision is
> exacly the amount of energy that is needed to
> reconstruct the pulses on each side after the
> collision.
>
> If all the energy that is launched at one end
> does not travel to the other end, then I am
> not comfortable saying that THE pulse travelled
> from one end to the other.
>
> But I have no problem saying that the system
> behaves AS IF the pulses travelled from one
> end to the other.

You said that:

> What will happen? Recall one of the basics about
> charge: like charge repel. So it is no surprise
> that these two pulses of charge bounce off each
> and head back from where they came.

Yet it sounds like you are saying that despite this charge repulsion and bouncing of waves off each other, each wave appears to be completely unaltered by the other? It seems to me that surely we would detect some trace of this profound effect.

> . . .

Is there any test you can conceive of which would produce different measurable results if the pulses were repelling and bouncing off each other or just passing by without noticing the other?

There are equations describing system behavior on the assumption of no wave interaction, and these equations accurately predict all measurable aspects of line behavior without exception. Have you developed equations based on this charge interaction which predict line behavior with equal accuracy and universal applicability?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4345. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:22:01 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <e853d925-1e0b-4b35-a624-8ca99ef55301@z11g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30512

On Dec 30, 5:30 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
> > Roger wrote:
[snip]
> However, I can see the dilemma faced by a purist who sees 2v from a
> reflected wave (because the reflected wave has returned to the source
> and reflected as if it were an open end) and the 1v from the source at
> exactly the same location. Something must be wrong.

A perfect voltage source has an output impedance of 0,
the same impedance as a short. The reflection
coefficient is -1.

The returning wave has a voltage Vref(t) which reflects
as -Vref(t).

So total V(t) at the output is
V(t) = Vsig(t) + Vref(t) - Vref(t)
= Vsig(t)

as expected.

> I don't recall any examples using perfect CURRENT sources. I think a
> perfect current source would supply a signal that could respond to
> changing impedances correctly. It should solve the dilemma caused by
> the rise in voltage which occurs when when a traveling wave doubles
> voltage upon encountering an open circuit, or reversing at the source.
>
> What do you think?

A perfect current source has an output impedance of
infinity, just like an open circuit. The reflection
coefficient is 1.

Similar to the reflected voltage for the perfect
voltage source, the reflected current cancels leaving
just the current from the perfect current source.

...Keith

4346. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:25:27 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13nga79ti2h100b@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30513

Roger wrote:
>
> Maybe we should be considering a perfect POWER source, which could only
> emit power, never absorb it. The power out would be defined by load
> impedance, just as it is for the perfect voltage source.

Why do you consider that to be necessary?

A very serious problem with this is that you've now got a nonlinear element, and we can no longer use linear circuit analysis and would have to resort to the basic time domain differential equations describing voltage and current relationships. Feel free to do the analysis; I won't do that one.

If your concepts of how a transmission line works can't handle simple cases like a perfect voltage source in series with a resistance, you might consider reexamining your concepts.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4347. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:36:29 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <283f92e6-b87a-46df-a4d7-f79c012b9979@i12g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30514

On Dec 30, 5:53 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > On Dec 30, 9:51 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> Roger wrote:
> >>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
> >>>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
> >>>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
> >>>> traveling wave is -1.
> >>> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
> >>> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
> >>> are observed to move on a transmission line.
>
> > The reflection coefficient for a short is -1, is it not?
>
> > One way of viewing a short is that it is a perfect
> > voltage source (i.e. 0 output impedance) set to 0
> > volts.
>
> Good point. The power disappears here, but energy transfer is evident
> (we have current). We both have power and do not have power.
>
> At the source, when the reflect wave returns and re-reflects, we have 2v
> from the reflected wave matched with 1v from the source. We have both
> 1v and 2v.
>
> OK.
>
>
>
> > Setting it to some other voltage (or function describing
> > the voltage) does not alter its output impedance. It
> > there fore creates the same reflection of the travelling
> > wave, regardless of the voltage function it is generating.
>
> > A real world voltage source has an output impedance. Use
> > this impedance to compute the reflection coefficient.
> > The reflection will be the same regardless of the
> > voltage function being generated by the source.
>
> > ...Keith
>
> Thanks for pointing out the short circuit voltage view. I had not
> thought of that.
>

> What would you think of using a perfect current source for these thought
> experiments? My suggested perfect current source would supply only as
> much current as could be absorbed by the load, so no power would be used
> by the source, and current would be limited by the load.

A perfect current source always provides the current
that it is set to regardless of the load impedance.
It does so by changing its output voltage.

(A perfect voltage source always provides the voltage
that it is set to regardless of the load impedance.
It does so by changing its output current.)

Doing the thought experiments with both voltage and
current sources is quite useful. The results are
always complementary, but I find that is solidifies
the learnings.

Real sources can be modelled as Thevenin sources;
that is, an ideal voltage source in series with
a resistor equal to the output impedance.

They can similarly be modelled as Norton sources;
that is, an ideal current source in parallel with
a resistor equal to the output impedance.

And a Thevenin source can be transformed into an
equivalent Norton source. Example...

A 100 V ideal voltage source in series with 50 ohms
has exactly the same output characteristics as a
2 amp ideal current source in parallel with a 50 ohm
resistor. Test using any load impedance: open, short,
any resistance value.

Either one is matched to a 50 ohm line (because
the output impedance is 50 ohms) and any reverse
wave will not be re-reflected but will disappear
into the generator.

...Keith

PS: The above descriptions generalize for impedances
that are not pure resistances but also contain
reactance.

4348. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:38:11 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <f3844846-8d2d-4d45-983c-95d13f3be4a4@d21g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30515

On Dec 30, 5:13 pm, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > My model requires nothing of EM waves, in-so-far-as
> > it is completely described in terms of charge. Just
> > the basics for current flow.
>
> Yes, I agree. Your model doesn't even require the
> EM waves to obey the laws of physics. It's a lot
> like my mother's model which requires only God.

Are you saying that charge can not be used to
understand circuit behaviour? Are all the books
wrong? Please expand.

...Keith

4349. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:38:13 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <5oml45-on4.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 30518

I have been "in" digital RF systems for years John. Strangely enough
that kind of means I know how they work and the limitations there-in.

If you make grandiose assertions that imply you have somehow done better
with this mode than the rest of humanity, then you must provide proof.

Or patent and sell it!

Cheers Bob

John Smith wrote:

> But, better yet, get off your lazy bum and find out why digital is
> something you have been missing ...

4350. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-30 23:41:47 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ngb5tgvtlssfe@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30516

So far I've seen a number of comments that claim my analysis is wrong for one reason or the other, in spite of the fact that it correctly predicts the line behavior as verified by SPICE. The main thrust of the arguments is that my analysis fails to agree with preconceived notions of traveling power waves and the invalidity of superposition.

Yet I've seen no alternative analysis or equations which correctly predict the startup line behavior by using other methods which incorporate these notions.

Why?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4351. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 00:00:08 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <OeydndxIZLqVrOXanZ2dnUVZ_uuqnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30517

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>> Roger wrote:
>>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>>
>>>> I wonder why we can not get the same results?
>>>
>>> If you mean for the calculation of the voltage at 100 ns and 20
>>> degrees down the line, it's because of my error. It should be sin(36
>>> + 20 degrees) ~ 0.83.
>>
>> From the equation vf(t,x) = sin(wt-x), I am getting
>> vf(36 degrees, 20 degrees) = sin(36-20) = sin(16) = 0.276v.
>
> I should quit before I get farther behind! In my haste I made a second
> error by adding rather than subtracting the 20 degrees. Again, you're
> correct and I apologize for the error.
>
> I'll take extra care to try and avoid goofing up again.
>
>> Could we look at five points on the example? (The example has
>> frequency of 1 MHz, entered the transmission line 100 ns prior to the
>> time of interest, and traveled 36 degrees into the line)
>
> Ok.
>
>> Using zero voltage on the leading edge as a reference point on the
>> sine wave, and the input
>> point on the transmission line as the second reference point, find the
>> voltage at (36, -20), (36, 0), (36, 20), (36, 36)and (36, 40). All
>> points are defined in degrees.
>
> I'm a little confused by your dual reference points, both of which seem
> to refer to physical positions. In my analysis, I give an equation for a
> voltage as a function of both time and physical position. The time (t)
> reference point is the time at which the source is connected. At that
> instant, the sine wave source voltage is zero. The reference point for
> position (x) is the input end of the line. The voltage at any time and
> any position can be determined from the equation, provided that the wave
> being referred to has reached the position on the line at or before the
> time being evaluated (and provided that I don't make a stupid arithmetic
> error -- or two). You'll note that in my analysis, I usually give a time
> at which the equation is valid -- this is to insure that the wave has

> reached any point of interest on the line.
>
>> Not on the line yet, at -20 degrees, sin(36+20) = 0.83.
>
> The equation vf = sin(wt - x) isn't valid until the wave has reached
> point x on the line. It's also not valid at any point not on the line.
> So it can't be used under those conditions.
>
>> At line input, at 0 degrees, sin(36+0) = 0.59v.
>
> 100 ns after turn-on, the wave has propagated 36 degrees down the line,
> so it's present at the input end (x = 0) and the equation is valid. The
> voltage at the line input is as you calculated, 0.59 v. at that time.
>
>> On the line, at +20 degrees, sin(36-20) = 0.276v.
>
> Correct.
>
>> On the line, at +36 degrees, sin(36-36) = 0v.
>
> Correct.
>
>> On the line, at +40 degrees, sin(undefined, -40) = (wave has not arrived)
>
> Correct.
>
>> Each of us must be using a different reference point because we are
>> getting different results.
>
> Without my careless errors, we get the same result except for the first
> case.

I make errors as well, so no criticism from here. I am just glad that
we are on the same page on how we use the equation.

As for the (36, -20) point, I was indeed specifying a point that had not
been supplied to the transmission line. It was a prediction, as if the
wave existed physically and was moving toward our experiment. We could
not actually observe it until time = 56 degrees.
>
>>> As I mentioned, time domain analysis of transmission lines is
>>> relatively rare. But there's a very good treatment in Johnk,
>>> _Engineering Electromagnetic Fields and Waves_. Another good
>>> reference is Johnson, _Electric Transmission Lines_. Near the end of
>>> Chapter 14, he actually has an example with a zero-impedance source:
>>> "Let us assume that the generator is without impedance, so that any
>>> wave arriving at the transmitting end of the line is totally
>>> reflected with reversal of voltage; the reflection factor at the
>>> sending end is thus -1." And he goes through a brief version of
>>> essentially the same thing I did to arrive at the steady state.
>>

>> I wonder if it is possible that Johnson, _Electric Transmission
>> Lines_, presented an incorrect example? That occasionally happens,
>> but rarely.
>
> Certainly it happens, but both he and I get the same, correct result
> using the same method. And it seems unlikely that both he and Johnk made
> the same error.
>
>> Or maybe some subtle condition assumption is different making the
>> example unrelated to our experiment?
>
> I'm not sure why you see this as necessary. Do you have an analysis
> which correctly predicts the voltage at all times on the line after
> startup but which uses some different interaction of waves returning to
> the source? If so, please present it. I've presented mine and shown that
> I arrived at the correct result.
>
>> clip.......
>>>> The "perfect voltage source" controls or better, overwhelms any
>>>> effect that might be caused by the reflected wave. It completely
>>>> defeats any argument or description about reflected waves.
>>>
>>> If you'd like, I can pretty easily modify my analysis to include a
>>> finite source resistance of your choice. It will do is modify the
>>> source reflection coefficient and allow the system to converge to
>>> steady state. Would you like me to? There's no reason the choice of a
>>> perfect voltage source should interfere with the understanding of
>>> what's happening -- none of the phenomena require it.
>>
>> Just for conversation, we could place a 50 ohm resistor in parallel
>> with the full wave 50 ohm transmission line, which is open ended. At
>> startup, the "perfect voltage source" would see a load of 50/2 = 25 ohms.
>
> No, at startup, the source always sees Z0, regardless of the load
> termination. The load termination has no effect at the source end until
> the reflected wave returns. And if the line is terminated in Z0, then
> there is no reflected wave and the source sees Z0 forever. To the load,
> a terminated line looks exactly like a plain resistor of value Z0. (I'm
> assuming a lossless line as we have been all along.)
>
>> At steady state, the "perfect voltage source" would see a load of 50
>> ohms in parallel with "something" from the transmission line. The
>> power output from the "perfect voltage source" would be reduced below
>> the startup output. We would arrive at that conclusion using
>> traveling waves, tracing the waves as they move toward stability.
>
> With the line terminated in 50 ohms, steady state is reached as soon as
> the initial forward wave reaches the load.
>
> If the termination is some value other than Z0, the steady state

> impedance seen by the transmission line will be the load impedance (for
> our example one wavelength line or any line an integral number of half
> wavelengths long). When starting, the initial impedance is always Z0 for
> one round trip, for any line length. Then it will jump or down. With
> each successive round trip, the impedance will either monotonically step
> in the direction of the final value, or oscillate around it but with the
> excursion decreasing each time. Which behavior you'll see and the rate
> at which it converges are dictated by the relationship among source,
> load, and characteristic impedances.
>>
>> Would it be acceptable to use a perfect CURRENT source, along with a
>> parallel resistor. Then CURRENT would remain constant, but voltage
>> would vary. Again, power into the test circuit would vary.
>
> The transmission line will react to a perfect current source in parallel
> with a resistance exactly the same as for a perfect voltage source with
> a series resistance. Put them in boxes and there's no test you can
> devise which can distinguish them by tests of the terminal
> characteristics. So yes, that's fine, or just a black box about which
> the contents are completely unknown except for any two of the open
> circuit voltage, short circuit current, or impedance. (It's assumed that
> the box contains some linear circuit that doesn't change during the
> analysis.) The results will be identical for any of the three choices.
>
>> When we define both the source voltage and the source impedance, we
>> also define the source power. Two of the three variables in the power
>> equation are defined, so power is defined.
>
> We define the maximum amount of power which can be extracted from the
> box, but not the power that it's delivering. If we open circuit or short
> circuit the box or terminate it with a pure reactance, it's delivering
> no power at all. If we terminate it with the complex conjugate of its
> impedance, it's delivering V^2 / (2 * Rp) where Rp is the parallel
> equivalent load resistance and V is the open circuit voltage. With any
> other termination it's delivering less than that but more than zero.
>
>> Now if the we use such a source, a reflection would bring additional
>> power back to the input.
>
> This presumes that there are power waves bouncing around on the line.
>
> We would need to begin the analysis all over
>> again as if we were restarting the experiment, this time with two
>> voltages applied (the source and reflected voltages). Then we would
>> have the question: Should the two voltages should be added in series,
>> or in parallel?
>
> That's not a question I can answer, since it's a consequence of a
> premise I don't believe. If your premise has merit, you should be able
> to express it mathematically and arrive at the answer to the question.

> Feel free to do an analysis using multiple sources and traveling waves
> of power. If you get the correct answer for how a line actually behaves,
> we'll try it out with a number of different conditions and see if it
> holds up.
>
>> Your answer has been to use a reflection factor of -1, which would be
>> to reverse the polarity. This presents a dilemma because when the
>> reflected voltage is equal to the forward voltage, the sum of either
>> the parallel or series addition is zero.
>
> That's correct but no dilemma.
>
>> You can see what that does to our analysis. Power just disappears so
>> long as the reflective wave is returning, as if we are turning off the
>> experiment during the time the reflective wave returns.
>
> By "our" analysis do you mean my analysis or the one you propose?
> There's no rule saying power can't disappear -- power is not conserved.
> In fact, look at any point along the open circuited transmission line
> and you'll find that the power "disappears" -- goes to zero -- twice
> each V or I cycle. When you first turn on the source, the source
> produces average power. In steady state, the average power is zero. It
> "disappeared", without any dissipative elements in the circuit. Energy
> *is* conserved, however, and there is no energy disappearing in my
> analysis. Feel free to try and conserve power in your analysis if you
> want. But energy had better be conserved in the process.
>
>> Would a "perfect CURRENT source" without any restrictions about
>> impedance work as an initial point for you? That would be a source
>> that supplied one amp but rate of power delivery could vary.
>
> Sure. The only difference to the analysis procedure would be to change
> the source reflection coefficient from -1 to +1, since a perfect current
> source has an infinite impedance. I don't know how it would affect the
> final outcome without going through the steps. Of course, the reflection
> coefficient for the current wave would go from +1 to -1, so I imagine
> you'd run into the same conceptual problem if you tried doing an
> analysis of the current waves.
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

I agree that we would have the same problem with a perfect current
source which had an infinite impedance.

How about using a perfect POWER source, that could not absorb power.
Output power would be limited by the external impedance.
Mathematically, the perfect POWER source would be described by

Ps = (Vp^2)/Zvp = Zip * Ip^2 where Ps = maximum power output, Vp =
voltage from perfect voltage source, Zvp = 0, Zip = infinity, and Ip =
current from a perfect current source.

The power output could be infinite, but power could never be absorbed by the source.

Just as for both perfect voltage and perfect current sources, the actual power output would be limited by external loads.

The impedance of the perfect POWER source would be Vp/Ip, both controlled by external loads. To me that means that the output power from the perfect POWER source would follow the impedance presented by the load, but power going into the source would be defined as being zero.

Would the "perfect power source" be acceptable to you?

73, Roger, W7WKB

4352. Re: : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 00:19:26 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <dcdgn3drg9f4kf0pcjqgoq0vjocdq4kbhl@4ax.com>
Source record: 30519
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 16:49:28 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
><Not_Kb9rqz@live.com> wrote:
>
>>. Your actions could
>>land you in court this time.
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>I could be sued yes sure not that the suit can go anywhere
>
>stop the harrasment
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
>btw i can be found at
>17366 N River Rd
>Chassel Mi
>
>but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

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--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4353. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 00:32:21 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <MtmdnakE6bAIpeXanZ2dnUVZ_v6rnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30520

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 30, 5:53 pm, Roger <rspa...@elltel.net> wrote:
>> Keith Dysart wrote:
>>> On Dec 30, 9:51 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>>>> Roger wrote:
>>>>> Roy Lewallen wrote:
>>>>>> Yes, that is correct. The impedance of the source (a perfect voltage
>>>>>> source) is zero, so the reflection coefficient seen by the reverse
>>>>>> traveling wave is -1.
>>>>> The logic of this assumption eludes me. In fact, it seems completely
>>>>> illogical and counter to the concept of how voltage and current waves
>>>>> are observed to move on a transmission line.
>>> The reflection coefficient for a short is -1, is it not?
>>> One way of viewing a short is that it is a perfect
>>> voltage source (i.e. 0 output impedance) set to 0
>>> volts.
>> Good point. The power disappears here, but energy transfer is evident
>> (we have current). We both have power and do not have power.
>>
>> At the source, when the reflect wave returns and re-reflects, we have 2v
>> from the reflected wave matched with 1v from the source. We have both
>> 1v and 2v.
>>
>> OK.
>>
>>
>>
>>> Setting it to some other voltage (or function describing
>>> the voltage) does not alter its output impedance. It
>>> there fore creates the same reflection of the travelling
>>> wave, regardless of the voltage function it is generating.
>>> A real world voltage source has an output impedance. Use
>>> this impedance to compute the reflection coefficient.
>>> The reflection will be the same regardless of the
>>> voltage function being generated by the source.
>>> ...Keith
>> Thanks for pointing out the short circuit voltage view. I had not
>> thought of that.
>>
>> What would you think of using a perfect current source for these thought
>> experiments? My suggested perfect current source would supply only as
>> much current as could be absorbed by the load, so no power would be used
>> by the source, and current would be limited by the load.
>

> A perfect current source always provides the current
> that it is set to regardless of the load impedance.
> It does so by changing its output voltage.
>
> (A perfect voltage source always provides the voltage
> that it is set to regardless of the load impedance.
> It does so by changing its output current.)
>
> Doing the thought experiments with both voltage and
> current sources is quite useful. The results are
> always complementary, but I find that is solidifies
> the learnings.
>
> Real sources can be modelled as Thevenin sources;
> that is, an ideal voltage source in series with
> a resistor equal to the output impedance.
>
> They can similarly be modelled as Norton sources;
> that is, an ideal current source in parallel with
> a resistor equal to the output impedance.
>
> And a Thevenin source can be transformed into an
> equivalent Norton source. Example...
>
> A 100 V ideal voltage source in series with 50 ohms
> has exactly the same output characteristics as a
> 2 amp ideal current source in parallel with a 50 ohm
> resistor. Test using any load impedance: open, short,
> any resistance value.
>
> Either one is matched to a 50 ohm line (because
> the output impedance is 50 ohms) and any reverse
> wave will not be re-reflected but will disappear
> into the generator.
>
> ...Keith
>
> PS: The above descriptions generalize for impedances
> that are not pure resistances but also contain
> reactance.

Thanks for this summary Keith. Discussion about traveling waves keeps getting trapped with reflected waves being inverted, absorbed, or disappear because of source problems. We end up discussing the source, not the traveling waves.

In a posting to Roy, I propose using a perfect power source, which would be a combination of perfect voltage and perfect current. The advantage is that output power would follow the load, not be permanently defined by the load like most consider to be the case for a perfect voltage or current source.

I won't repeat that posting here, but please comment.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4354. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 00:44:28 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ngerej30ncd3a@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30521

Roger wrote:
>
> I agree that we would have the same problem with a perfect current
> source which had an infinite impedance.
>
> How about using a perfect POWER source, that could not absorb power.
> Output power would be limited by the external impedance. Mathematically,
> the perfect POWER source would be described by
>
> Ps = (Vp^2)/Zvp = Zip * Ip^2 where Ps = maximum power output, Vp =
> voltage from perfect voltage source, Zvp = 0, Zip = infinity, and Ip =
> current from a perfect current source.
>
> The power output could be infinite, but power could never be absorbed by
> the source.
>
> Just as for both perfect voltage and perfect current sources, the actual
> power output would be limited by external loads.
>
> The impedance of the perfect POWER source would be Vp/Ip, both
> controlled by external loads. To me that means that the output power
> from the perfect POWER source would follow the impedance presented by
> the load, but power going into the source would be defined as being zero.
>
> Would the "perfect power source" be acceptable to you?

No. As I mentioned on another thread, this is a nonlinear device, which would not permit using the linear circuit analysis I used. It would require reverting to fundamental differential equations, which I'm not willing to do. I'll be willing to use absolutely any linear source (which doesn't change during the analysis period) you can devise. Any linear source can be reduced to a Thevenin or Norton equivalent to produce identical results.

Can't your concept of transmission lines deal with linear sources? If not, why not?

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4355. Re: : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 00:55:29 UTC
From: Socks <socks09@shaw.ca>
Message-ID: <lafgn39d26c16gn71td2np6efa51dvuhgf@4ax.com>
Source record: 30522
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

Why the fuck don't you shut the fuck up?

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 16:49:28 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
><Not_Kb9rqz@live.com> wrote:
>
>>. Your actions could
>>land you in court this time.
>\
>I could be sued yes sure not that the suit can go anywhere
>
>stop the harrasment
>
>"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>adams
>
>woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
>http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
>btw i can be found at
>17366 N River Rd
>Chassel Mi
>
>but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

4356. : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 00:58:54 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <4mfgn35ifjqpgqd33bme6nthk9snn0dpui@4ax.com>
Source record: 30523
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
<Not_Kb9rqz@live.com> wrote:

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Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4357. Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 01:55:25 UTC
From: Ken Fowler <ko6no@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <q6SdnU9Ov8-Q0eXanZ2dnUVZ_oKhnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30524

I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to post to the newsgroup. But the content on the thread about travelling waves versus standing waves has become so dominated by one person that there is no way to end it except by filtering all messages to rec.radio.amateur.antennas to eliminate the dominant poster. So I have not only blocked articles from his web site, I am blocking any article which contains his name. So if you reply to him, I am sorry but I will not be able to see your remarks. I know that no one is likely to lose any sleep about my actions. From now on, I hope there will be articles about antenna construction and modelling because that will probably be all that I am able to read. 73.

Ken Fowler, KO6NO

4358. Re: : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 02:13:31 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <a2kgn3d1n2scallnc7gb1i4jo61ot4a6vp@4ax.com>
Source record: 30525
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 16:49:28 -0500, kb9rqz@yahool.com wrote:

>On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
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4359. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 03:08:44 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <3NWdnR4y3YDvwOXanZ2dnUVZ_oqhnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30526

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>>
>> I agree that we would have the same problem with a perfect current
>> source which had an infinite impedance.
>>
>> How about using a perfect POWER source, that could not absorb power.
>> Output power would be limited by the external impedance.
>> Mathematically, the perfect POWER source would be described by
>>
>> Ps = (Vp^2)/Zvp = Zip * Ip^2 where Ps = maximum power output, Vp =
>> voltage from perfect voltage source, Zvp = 0, Zip = infinity, and Ip =
>> current from a perfect current source.
>>
>> The power output could be infinite, but power could never be absorbed
>> by the source.
>>
>> Just as for both perfect voltage and perfect current sources, the
>> actual power output would be limited by external loads.
>>
>> The impedance of the perfect POWER source would be Vp/Ip, both
>> controlled by external loads. To me that means that the output power
>> from the perfect POWER source would follow the impedance presented by
>> the load, but power going into the source would be defined as being zero.
>>
>> Would the "perfect power source" be acceptable to you?
>
> No. As I mentioned on another thread, this is a nonlinear device, which
> would not permit using the linear circuit analysis I used. It would
> require reverting to fundamental differential equations, which I'm not
> willing to do. I'll be willing to use absolutely any linear source
> (which doesn't change during the analysis period) you can devise. Any
> linear source can be reduced to a Thevenin or Norton equivalent to
> produce identical results.
>
> Can't your concept of transmission lines deal with linear sources? If
> not, why not?
>
> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

No, my concept of transmission lines deals fine with linear sources, it
is the non-linear constant voltage source and constant current source
that can not handle a second source of power arriving at a time later
than the original pulse.

Thank you for much thoughtful discussion. I have learned a lot, and sharpened my skills. I won't drop the topic, because it can bear great fruit, but let's you and I drop it for a while.

You may be right about differential equations needed for an perfect POWER source, but so far, I don't think so. I am being honest that I think your analysis applies up to the point of using the -1 reflection factor at the source. In fact, I will probably use it in the future, with an attribute to you.

Following Keith's post discussing zero voltage as a current source, I can see why you might insist on using the -1 reflection factor. As time passes, I will try to improve the concept of the perfect POWER source to see if that can bridge the conceptual differences, but retain the relative simplicity of sine waves adding.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4360. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 03:09:23 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <HOGdnT9DLNXnwOXanZ2dnUVZ_h6hnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30527

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>>
>> I agree that we would have the same problem with a perfect current
>> source which had an infinite impedance.
>>
>> How about using a perfect POWER source, that could not absorb power.
>> Output power would be limited by the external impedance.
>> Mathematically, the perfect POWER source would be described by
>>
>> Ps = (Vp^2)/Zvp = Zip * Ip^2 where Ps = maximum power output, Vp =
>> voltage from perfect voltage source, Zvp = 0, Zip = infinity, and Ip =
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>> actual power output would be limited by external loads.
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> require reverting to fundamental differential equations, which I'm not
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> Roy Lewallen, W7EL

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73, Roger, W7WKB

4361. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 03:38:09 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl9o71qdo1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30528

Bob Bob wrote:

[...]

I don't have to provide anything, listen to some of the audio
conversations from the page(s) I provided. The guys there are
discussing how their signals with DV are punching right through a bunch
which are attempting to trash 'em ...

You'd better get a hold of 'em right away and let 'em know that they
can't be doing such things like that!

Krist, who do they think they are, going against your "superior
knowledge!" :-D

Regards,
JS

4362. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 04:00:08 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13ngqab5q7to3e7@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30530

I was afraid that a mathematical treatment wouldn't be appropriate for this forum -- it is, after all, an amateur newsgroup -- and it looks like I was right. It's taken a considerable amount of time to develop and present the analysis and answer questions as completely as I can, but it appears from the responses that the time was largely wasted. It's been my hope that at least a few "lurkers" have gained some insight from it. If so, please drop me an email letting me know one way or the other -- don't worry, I'll keep your email confidential. I'd been considering making up an analytical and quantitative analysis of where the energy goes in a transmission line. But it's certainly pointless if my analysis of even the most basic development of line voltage can't be understood or believed, as seems to be the case.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4363. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 04:00:20 UTC
From: Chuck <no.spam@no.spam.at.all>
Message-ID: <1199072840_15295@sp12lax.superfeed.net>
Source record: 30529

Ken Fowler wrote:
> I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to post
> to the newsgroup. But the content on the thread about travelling waves
> versus standing waves has become so dominated by one person that there is
> no way to end it except by filtering all messages to
> rec.radio.amateur.antennas to eliminate the dominant poster. So I have not
> only blocked articles from his web site, I am blocking any article which
> contains his name. So if you reply to him, I am sorry but I will not be
> able to see your remarks. I know that no one is likely to lose any sleep
> about my actions. From now on, I hope there will be articles about antenna
> construction and modelling because that will probably be all that I am able
> to read. 73.
>
> Ken Fowler, KO6NO

Hello Ken,

From your comment, it appears that you
are seeing all new posts to the group in
chronological order. That can be very
frustrating.

You may not be aware that most
newsreaders will sort messages by thread
if so instructed. That way an entire
thread consisting of even thousands of
posts will appear in your newsreader as
a single header (unexpanded). There are
usually no more than a few new threads
per day on the newsgroup so you can
choose which threads you want to follow
without seeing any posts to the threads
that don't interest you. Sort of like
scanning the headlines. When you see a
thread of interest, you can expand it
and see the headers of all the posts in
that thread.

You can't control which threads are
posted to the newsgroup, but you can
make it easier to read only those that
interest you.

73,
Chuck
NT3G

-----== Posted via Newsfeeds.Com - Unlimited-Unrestricted-Secure Usenet News==----
http://www.newsfeeds.com The #1 Newsgroup Service in the World! 120,000+ Newsgroups
----= East and West-Coast Server Farms - Total Privacy via Encryption =----

4364. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 04:21:48 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <13pgn3hsh3inmlp2j2f7kjlf2ohetl6fo7@4ax.com>
Source record: 30531

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 19:08:44 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>No, my concept of transmission lines deals fine with linear sources, it
>is the non-linear constant voltage source and constant current source
>that can not handle a second source of power arriving at a time later
>than the original pulse.

Hi Roger,

That is not the problem of the sources, it is your problem alone in coming to terms with the network. Any reference that reaches deep into the fundamentals of lines and networks begins with the Thevenin source (and at least one off of my shelf delves into two Thevenin sources facing each other).
"There are waves of identical frequency traveling
in both directions on the line, but their amplitudes
and phases are independently variable,
and neither can be called "incident" or "reflected"
waves."

It is notable that the author expressly offers only one set of equations for the distributed voltage and current along a line and distinctly says:
"It is worth noting that (8.1) and (8.2) [those equations]
are also applicable to Fig. 8-2 below [showing the dual
source configuration with deliberate matches], a
distinctly different transmission line circuit."

What makes it "a distinctly different transmission line circuit" is that it is in fact one source feeding both ends. It settles the hash about frequency, phase, coherence, amplitude, matching, and all the other folderol that attends many of Cecil's jejune postings:
"Here a single source supplies signals to both ends
of a transmission line section, through networks that terminate
the section in its characteristic impedance at each end."

>As time
>passes, I will try to improve the concept of the perfect POWER source to
>see if that can bridge the conceptual differences, but retain the
>relative simplicity of sine waves adding.

The two equations, needing no reference to a constant power source:
V(z) = V1ï¿½ e^-yï¿½z + V2ï¿½ e^+yï¿½z
I(z) = (V1ï¿½ e^-yï¿½z - V2ï¿½ e^+yï¿½z) / Zo
where
z: the distance along a line

y = a + jB
a: nepers per unit length of line
B = 2 ï¿½ pi / wavelength
V1 & V2 are arbitrary voltage phasors to be determined by
boundary conditions at the ends of the line.

It took very little effort to then proceed to the obvious:
"Whenever two waves of identical frequency travel
in opposite directions on a transmission line ...
the fundamental phenomenon of interference or
'standing waves' occurs. ... exhibits periodic maxima
and minima ... in its most striking form when
the two oppositely directed waves have equal
amplitude and the transmission line system has
zero attenuation."

Elaborations of stepped pulses of energy had better resolve to
identical analysis using the math above, or the strain of elaboration
has led to sterile inventions.

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4365. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 04:55:45 UTC
From: AI4QJ <nospam@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <47787652$0$7149$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30532

"Chuck" <no.spam@no.spam.at.all> wrote in message
news:1199072840_15295@sp12lax.superfeed.net...
> Ken Fowler wrote:
>> I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to
>> post
>> to the newsgroup. But the content on the thread about travelling waves
>> versus standing waves has become so dominated by one person that there is
>> no way to end it except by filtering all messages to
>> rec.radio.amateur.antennas to eliminate the dominant poster. So I have
>> not
>> only blocked articles from his web site, I am blocking any article which
>> contains his name. So if you reply to him, I am sorry but I will not be
>> able to see your remarks. I know that no one is likely to lose any sleep
>> about my actions. From now on, I hope there will be articles about
>> antenna
>> construction and modelling because that will probably be all that I am
>> able
>> to read. 73.
>>
>> Ken Fowler, KO6NO
>
> Hello Ken,
>
> From your comment, it appears that you are seeing all new posts to the
> group in chronological order. That can be very frustrating.
>
> You may not be aware that most newsreaders will sort messages by thread if
> so instructed. That way an entire thread consisting of even thousands of
> posts will appear in your newsreader as a single header (unexpanded).
> There are usually no more than a few new threads per day on the newsgroup
> so you can choose which threads you want to follow without seeing any
> posts to the threads that don't interest you. Sort of like scanning the
> headlines. When you see a thread of interest, you can expand it and see
> the headers of all the posts in that thread.
>
> You can't control which threads are posted to the newsgroup, but you can
> make it easier to read only those that interest you.

It appears that his source is http://www.giganews.com which is web based.
They probably have options for sorting by date, thread etc. I think you are
correct. He should structure his viewing on giganews in such as a way as to
only view the threads of interest. He does noy use a normal 'newsreader'
like most usenet vets are using.

4366. Re: CQ, CQ, CQ Cecil...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 05:07:24 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl9tec$3gv$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30533

John Smith wrote:
[...]

A trip to the metal scrappers turned up a couple tubes, ends, disks ...
maybe next weekend can do something with it all ... if you are on
dialup, the image may take a bit to load.

http://assemblywizard.atwebpages.com

JS

4367. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 05:14:26 UTC
From: Dave Heil <k8mn@frontiernet.net>
Message-ID: <SU_dj.1276$7d1.933@news01.roc.ny>
Source record: 30534

John Smith wrote:
> Bob Bob wrote:
>
> [...]
>
> I don't have to provide anything, listen to some of the audio
> conversations from the page(s) I provided.

No, "John", an anonymous fellow like you is not required to provide any proof for anything he posts. Then again, those who have some knowledge of the subject aren't required to give credence to your views either.

> The guys there are
> discussing how their signals with DV are punching right through a bunch
> which are attempting to trash 'em ...

> You'd better get a hold of 'em right away and let 'em know that they
> can't be doing such things like that!
>
> Krist, who do they think they are, going against your "superior
> knowledge!" :-D

Who they are is not guys going up against a BPL signal emanating from somewhere in the immediate vicinity of their locations.

Dave K8MN

4368. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 05:25:07 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <fl9ufk$7f2$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30535

Dave Heil wrote:
[...]

Dave:

Now you are going to sit there shouting all that deceptive cr*p--now don't get afraid ... no one is going to stop you. Anyone I am interested in will be doing/discussing something constructive ... you seem to able to become "selectively blind" and stand upon mounds of proof--all the while expressing the false claim(s) to be looking for proof--it has to be lie, no one can REALLY be that dumb. I tell 'ya, it is mind boggling ... and everything is in sight, laying but a few clicks away on the net.

Indeed, those who are willing and able will be participating and advancing in these new areas. Be careful though, quickly keep tuning that dial AWAY from those signals which will make your belief system crumble!

I just don't understand what you and a few others like you are getting out of looking ignorant and antiquated, but then, I don't really want to. :-(

JS

4369. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 05:36:35 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Dd%dj.2380$6%.898@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30536

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> They engaged in typical author-speak.
>
> I think not.

You are welcome to your opinion. Authors always
couch their assertions in probabilities by
never uttering an absolute lest they be proved
wrong by one esoteric example.

> Well, there is no energy flowing through the '+' points.

I proved that energy is flowing through the '+' points
before the line is cut. Superposition proves that there
is energy flowing through those points.

> And I have no issue if you wish to claim that there
> are reflections at these points, though I might use
> 'bouncing' to differentiate from reflections occuring
> at points with non-zero reflection coefficients.

So bouncing is what happens at points with zero reflection
coefficients. You seem to have invented a new religion.

> No energy is flowing (q.v. IEEE definition of
> instantaneous power), and yet you want energy
> to be flowing.

Lots of energy is flowing in both directions.
Only the *NET* energy flow is zero.

>> Although many have tried to prove that the output (source)
>> impedance is the impedance encountered by the reflected waves,
>> all of those numerous experiments have failed.
>
> You, Cecil, are the only one who believes this. Any good
> book on transmission lines will tell you otherwise.

I am not surprised that you are ignorant of the raging
arguments that have been going on primarily between
Bruene and Maxwell and their respective supporters.
I believe it continued to rage in the 2007 letters to
the QEX editors.

> Web references and Spice models which agree that "the
> output (source) impedance is the impedance encountered

> by the reflected waves" have been previously provided,
> but you refused to explore them.

No, I asked you to measure the reflection coefficients
and report the results. You refused to do so. If the issue
had ever been resolved, it would be common knowledge and
we wouldn't be arguing about it.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4370. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 05:43:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <8k%dj.2381$6%.1916@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30537

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:

> The impedance of a perfect voltage source IS zero.

Please measure it and report your results.

> The fact that 0 can not be achieved does not detract

If the goal is to confuse, confound, and promote
ignorance, be my guest.

> A voltage source has two sides? Explain!

All of my references illustrate that voltage source
with two leads. Please pass a TV signal through it
to prove it is a zero impedance.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4371. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:05:09 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <pE%dj.2384$6%.576@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30538

Roger wrote:
> However, I can see the dilemma faced by a purist who sees 2v from a
> reflected wave (because the reflected wave has returned to the source
> and reflected as if it were an open end) and the 1v from the source at
> exactly the same location. Something must be wrong.

It can happen at a Z0-match point where destructive
interference exists on the source side and constructive
interference exists on the load side.

Here's an example:

Source-+---1/2WL 300 ohm line---50 ohm load

Assume the source voltage is 1 volt
The reflected voltage is ~2.5v
The forward voltage is ~3.5v
The load voltage is 1 volt

> I don't recall any examples using perfect CURRENT sources.

A Norton equivalent circuit is a perfect current source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4372. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:07:00 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <7G%dj.2385$6%.189@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30539

Richard Clark wrote:
> Given this equivalency, the forced power presumption collapses. Power
> in the black box (if in fact that is the intent of this coy
> "perfection") cannot be known.

Every reference I have on Thevenin and Norton equivalent
circuits say essentially that same thing.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4373. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:10:02 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZI%dj.2386$6%.1939@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30540

Roger wrote:
> My suggested perfect current source would supply only as
> much current as could be absorbed by the load, so no power would be used
> by the source, and current would be limited by the load.

That would be a Norton equivalent source with the
parallel source resistor set to infinity.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4374. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:17:25 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <VP%dj.2390$6%.2025@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30541

Roger wrote:
> Maybe we should be considering a perfect POWER source, which could only
> emit power, never absorb it. The power out would be defined by load
> impedance, just as it is for the perfect voltage source.

I have been using such a source as an example for years.
I call it the SGCL, signal generator equipped with a
circulator and load resistor. Here's the diagram.

```
100wSG---1---2----
\ /
3
|
R
```

No reflections incident upon the source because they
are all dissipated in the resistor R. It's a great
way to simplify examples.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4375. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:23:44 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <QV%dj.2393$6%.1273@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30542

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Similar to the reflected voltage for the perfect
> voltage source, the reflected current cancels leaving
> just the current from the perfect current source.

Zero power dissipation in a Thevenin equivalent
source equates to maximum power dissipation in
a Norton equivalent source. That sure shoots
down any argument about dissipation in the source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4376. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:27:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <EZ%dj.2395$6%.460@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30543

Keith Dysart wrote:
> And a Thevenin source can be transformed into an
> equivalent Norton source. Example...
>
> A 100 V ideal voltage source in series with 50 ohms
> has exactly the same output characteristics as a
> 2 amp ideal current source in parallel with a 50 ohm
> resistor. Test using any load impedance: open, short,
> any resistance value.

Indeed, take a look at the internal power dissipation
for an open and short and tell us again why those
sources are identical.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4377. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:32:42 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <e20ej.33215$ID6.22249@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30544

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Your model doesn't even require the
>> EM waves to obey the laws of physics. It's a lot
>> like my mother's model which requires only God.
>
> Are you saying that charge can not be used to
> understand circuit behaviour? Are all the books
> wrong? Please expand.

Your EM waves reflect when there is no reflective media.
That is a violation of the laws of physics. Please
demonstrate two light waves reflecting off of each other
in free space.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4378. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:37:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <U60ej.2398$6%.237@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30545

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> So far I've seen a number of comments that claim my analysis is wrong
> for one reason or the other, in spite of the fact that it correctly
> predicts the line behavior as verified by SPICE.

Roy, you wrote down the equation for V(x,t) for a
standing wave voltage. Now write down the equation
for I(x,t) for a standing wave current and tell us
again how to use that standing wave current with
its constant phase at different points up and down
the line, to measure the delay through the line.

Since Roy has ploinked me, he will ignore this posting.
Would some kind soul please reply to this posting so
Roy will see it? Thanks.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4379. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:39:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <k80ej.2399$6%.244@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30546

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> So far I've seen a number of comments that claim my analysis is wrong
> for one reason or the other, ...

Would you mind sharing those reasons with us?
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4380. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:46:03 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Le0ej.2403$6%.362@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30547

Roger wrote:
> I won't repeat that posting here, but please comment.

Will this source satisfy your needs? It is linear
and it prohibits reflected energy from reaching
the source making tracking energy rather simple.
I usually define it as a 50 ohm device but other
impedances could be chosen.

```
100w--1---2--
\ /
3
|
R
--
```
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4381. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:50:07 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <yi0ej.2405$6%.1876@nlpi061.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30348

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> I'd been considering
> making up an analytical and quantitative analysis of where the energy
> goes in a transmission line.

It would certainly be informative to see how you get
those reflected voltages and reflected currents to
exist without energy.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4382. Re: : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 06:54:51 UTC
From: Anti-Keyclown <keyklownzrnutjobs@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <2ff21e2c-4e3a-4a08-b25c-ae6b5b806f38@i29g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30349
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, alt.usenet.kooks, alt.autos.mini

On Dec 30, 7:55 pm, Socks <sock...@shaw.ca> wrote:
> Why the fuck don't you shut the fuck up?
>
>
>
> On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 16:49:28 -0500, kb9...@yahool.com wrote:
> >On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
> ><Not_Kb9...@live.com> wrote:
>
> >>. Your actions could
> >>land you in court this time.
> >\
> >I could be sued yes sure not that the suit can go anywhere
>
> >stop the harrasment
>
> >"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
> >adams
>
> >woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>
> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
> >altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
> >nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever
> >btw i can be found at
> >17366 N River Rd
> >Chassel Mi
>
> >but the cowards asking lack the gut to act- Hide quoted text -
>
> - Show quoted text -

because he isnt a mopeyfag like you

4383. M'I`5,Per secution , Moles tation duri ng Trave l

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 08:28:10 UTC
From: feivm@bigfoot.com
Message-ID: <gx0711310828070481@4ax.com>
Source record: 30350
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Persecution:. Molestation during Travel

MI5s persecution of. me varies in intensity. Since 1990 it has been steady for perhaps 80% of the time;. there was a notable quiet period in 1993, and another quiet period in Jan-Feb 1995, as. well as a hiatus in the first two months of 1999. It puzzles me that they. cease and restart, seemingly without any logic. or reason. But one aspect of MI5s activities against me which is. relatively predictable is this weeks articles topic, which is Molestation during Travel. Almost every. time I cross the Atlantic, go to the Continent. or even try to enjoy a holiday in this country, you can bet that MI5 will. be there doing their utmost to wreck it all.

This aspect. of the harassment is particularly relevant as I will be travelling to. Europe again in a months time, with naturally the Minidisc recorder in tow; so it will be interesting to see if I. can record the abuse which will almost certainly take place, either on the Tube. going to the airport, at the airport,. on the flight, in the terminal building - MI5 have previously instituted instances of. abuse at each of these locations, so well see how much taxpayers money they waste this time, and. whether it will prove possible. to capture their abuse on minidisc.

Read about the MI5 Persecution on. the Web

June 1992 in Polands mountain resort. of Zakopane

The persecution started. in June 1990, and for the first two years I stayed in the UK apart from a couple. of brief day trips to Calais. By the summer of 1992 Id had enough of. being cooped up in England with abusive fellow employees egged on by an abusive secret police service,. and decided to spend 10 days in southern Poland, on what was intended. to be a holiday at the mountain resort. town of Zakopane.

Unfortunately the. psychopaths of the Security Service were not willing to allow me. to enjoy a holiday in peace and quiet. The journey to Zakopane was by coach from the meeting point at Londons Victoria coach. station (National Express) followed by. ferry followed by another coach across Europe. As we left Victoria a youth and. his girlfriend started a loud tirade of abuse directed at. "this bloke", where the "bloke" was never named, but it was. very clear that the "bloke" was myself. The youth said "they" had "found somebody. from his school, and he was always really stressed at school, a real psycho".. Again, the label "they" was not elaborated. on, but it was clear that "they" = the persecutors from MI5. The boy also said, "he was in a. bed and breakfast for only one night and. they got him". By a not unexpected coincidence I had been in a B&B in

Oxford a week previously, which had been booked from work;. other things lead me to the conclusion that the company's offices. were bugged for most of the 2 1/2 years that. I was there, so "they" would have known a room in the B&B had been booked.. After a few minutes of this I went back to where they were sitting and asked where they were. travelling. The boy named a village in France, and the girl's giggling. suddenly ceased; presumably it permeated to. her brain cell what the purpose of the boy's abuse was.

It is now very clear to me. that MI5 were trying to have me incarcerated, assaulted or killed on this trip across Europe.. The degree of verbal violence inescapably leads to this conclusion. When. we arrived at our destination, it. became clear that many people, both in our tour group and its guide, and among the ordinary residents of the town, knew there was. a movement under way to "get". me. MI5 employed many people and significant resources for an action which they knew would only take a. maximum of ten days. A commercial operation would never have felt. able to waste such resources on such an unproductive and temporary action; only. a state-sponsored, taxpayer-funded entity like the Security Service would. be able. to be so wasteful.

To give some examples of what happened in those ten days; I was walking. in some woods outside the town, when a Polish woman,. looking at me, said the English "shit" in a strongly Polish-accented. voice. For the first three years 1990-92 MI5 had been. trying to force this word on me. Another example; I was walking near my. "hotel" when a mother said laughing to her child, "a wiesz. ze to prawdziwy wariat" which means "you know hes a real madman". And the "TV reacting" happened there too;. on Polish TV, a bemused looking journalist said to another, "to jest sprawa Anglikow",. which means "its the concern of the English", in other words, none. of our business, despite what the English are. trying to force down our throats.

Just before we left for home, I went with some others. from our group to a nearby. bar. There a man shouted at me the same sexual obscenity which MI5 have. constantly thrown at me these last three years. I think MI5 try to justify their. various terms of abuse by repeating them at me until I say them, either while conscious. or while talking in my sleep; and then they seize on my saying those words to "prove" that. the obscenities are "my fault", et cetera. This rather stupid reasoning of theirs can. actually be seen as indicative of the psychopathic condition attributed. to them in a previous article; blaming the victim for the crime you inflict on him. is how. psychopaths think.

Nor did. the persecutors let up during the return trip. Returning on the ferry over the. channel, a rather insalubrious-looking guy talked to his mates. about "and you know this bloke, hes really mad you know, hes really mad". On the National. Express return coach to London, a group of five or six young. people started shouting at me. I slumped in my seat and tried to avoid presenting a target, so they got. ever more strident - "whats the matter with you, cant you hear us?" One of the. other people who had been on the trip to Poland asked them. why they were shouting at me, and they said, "hes been to Cambridge", to which the co-holidayer. asked them, "have

you been. to Cambridge?" presumably thinking they were aggrieved fellow students, but they answered "no". Even after I. left the coach at Elephant and Castle abuse continued; in. the tube station, two kids started throwing abuse at me; one of them said to the other,. "and you know he works?" to which the other. answered "yes".

Immediate Aftermath of November. 1992

As you will know from previous articles, my manager. at OCG - ARIS/Oxford, Mr. Mitchell, induced a mental breakdown in me in the months leading up to Nov/92. The. diagnosis was regarded by the persecutors as a victory for them, because few if any people give credence to allegations of. harassment when they are. made by somebody suffering from schizophrenia. There is also a bias. against the mentally ill, an "institutionalised bigotry" in society comparable to the. institutionalised racism against blacks.

However, MI5. did not let up on persecuting me following Nov/92. In December 1992 I flew by charter jet to Alicante. in Spain for two weeks recuperation. MI5 planted one of their people on the flight,. a youth who tried to start some noises that "hes. a nutter". One of the other passengers. replied, "oh hes a nutter is he? oh well!" and the youth shut up and said nothing. for the rest of the flight. I think it would be fair to say that the. youth on the flight was embarrassed by what he had been asked to do in making the flight "uncomfortable" for. me; he sounded defensive. rather than aggressive.

My first trip. to Canada in June 1993

Ive already covered this in a previous. article so Ill just give a brief summary here. On 10 June 1993 I. flew British Airways from Heathrow to Torontos Pearson Airport. On de-planing. from the aircraft, one of a group of four fellow passengers looked at me and said, laughing,. "if he tries to run away well find him". It was quite obvious that. these four men were the ones who had. been harassing me since 1990.

I did nothing to apprehend. them or bring this incident to the attention of the airport authorities, mostly because this was my. very first visit to Canada, and the last thing I wanted was to get into a. dispute before I had even finished disembarking. In retrospect, I can see this was a. terrible mistake;. I should have made every effort to detain and identify these people.

Subsequently I have made. numerous attempts to obtain the names of these people from British Airways passenger lists, by talking to. BA, through a lawyer in Ontario, through a. solicitor in England, through the UK police, and also through private detectives in the UK.. But all my efforts have come to nothing. BA have told me they keep passenger lists. for a period of seven years, so they will still have the. list for this 1993 flight. I did not see or hear anything during the rest of. my visit to Ontario in 1993 which would have lead. me to believe that I was being watched or followed.

Journey. across Canada in summer 1994

As I. think Ive already said in previous articles I emigrated to Canada in late. May 1994. For six weeks between late May 1994 and early July 1994 I travelled across. Canada from coast to coast, starting in Toronto, visiting various cities and ending up in British Columbia. I. saw this both as something of a holiday,. and the chance to get to know a little better my adopted. country.

As you can guess, MI5 followed me everywhere I went during these. six weeks. In Toronto, where I started. this trip in late May, I was spoken about by one youth. to another with the words "hes an idiot", to which the other replied, laughing sympathetically, "good luck. to him".

A couple of days later I went. to Montreal and stayed at the YMCA downtown. As you can guess. (this is all so predictable, isnt it?) MI5 followed me. there and bugged my room at the YMCA. Not only that, but they managed to set-up an instance of "newscaster reaction" from. a local television station; while I was watching. a Vermont TV news programme on the set in my room, the woman. reporter said, "well theyre just tired and they want. to go home", which sounds like a pretty unprofessional thing to say until you. realise she was trying to say of me that I was the one that was supposed to be tired, and they (ie MI5) wanted. me to go home to the UK.

On. the bus journey across the North American continent, it was quite clear that MI5 were following me every step on the way. For the. first part of the journey they. actually put someone on the bus with me, a youth who said at me "that guys paranoid" and tried to incite other passengers to. attack me. I stopped. for a couple of days in Winnipeg in central Canada, and on leaving the town heard on the. radio a female presenter ranting about "insanity!. insanity!". It is very tiring travelling such a long distance by bus; I took the journey in two steps, each of about. 36 hours; and it is especially tiring when you know MI5 are watching. you and harassing you every step. of the way.

When. I finally got to Vancouver, MI5 instituted the usual harassment, in very short order. I was surprised how quickly. they were able to induce hatred towards me in elements of the. general populace; the Security Service must have employed a number of agents and serious. resources in a very short period of time; and for no real gain, because. I havent been back to BC for almost five years, so all their "work" appears to be. for nothing. In downtown. Vancouver a street person said in front of me, "theyre all talking. about him". For a few days I was staying at Pauls Guest House (345 W.14th Ave); on the. day I left, the owner Paul shouted at no-one in particular, "hes going to Victoria" -. which was quite accurate, I. was indeed going to the provincial capital Victoria on Vancouver Island.. But I had not told anyone at the guest house where I was going; I had only mentioned to my parents back in England on the phone that. I was going away from Vancouver for a few days. Which leads. me to suppose that MI5s. bugging of the phone in my parents house yielded the "intelligence" that I intended to visit Victoria, and they. had passed the information on. to Paul.

When I got to Victoria it was again obvious that the persecutors. were "doing their. stuff" there as well. On the street I was identified as being English, although I had not said. anything so my accent hadnt given me away; and returning by ferry to the mainland,. I was abused by a Canadian woman who said, "hes a nutter! you can run but you cant. hide". During my years. in Canada I have never heard the word "nutter" on any other occasion; I do not think it. is part of Canadians vocabulary; so the Canadian woman on. the ferry, who was obviously talking about me, must have been supplied with this. word by the English persecutors. And once I got back. to Vancouver, staying at the Austin Hotel on Granville St, I listened to a conversation in the apartment block directly. opposite, and a man saying, "hes. paranoid, so thats as bad as it can be, so why are they doing this to. him?".

Holiday. in the States, August 1995

By 1995 I was living in Canada, and in August I went down the. eastern seaboard to Florida and as far as Key. West by car. As you can guess (this is all so boring and predictable, isnt it?) MI5 followed. me every step of the way. I can see in retrospect that this must have been quite. easy for them as they had my car bugged, both. on the inside to listen to anything that was said. and what radio station I was listening to, as well as what must. have been a tracker device installed to track it across long distances.

The first city I visited was Philadelphia. In the. old Congress Hall where the first US. Congress assembled, the woman guide started referring to my situation, saying that "all these people in. Europe were watching it", and they were "a little paranoid" at this 18th-century experiment. in democracy. Also I had recently written. a newsgroup post where Id described a (female) poster as "wet-nosed" (implying "canine"), and a young. girl in Philadelphia remarked,. "so he thinks were dogs?" There were two or three more incidents during this holiday in the eastern. States, including a radio station down near Miami,. showing "they" had tracked me all the way there, and were bugging the inside of. my car; but I didnt record the details and Ive forgotten some of. it now. Also down in Miami Beach a French tourist in a. lift expressed support for me with the words, "cest incroyable" ie. its incredible, meaning. that MI5s well-known actions against me. were beyond belief.

To go back a bit, in about May/June 1995 Id visited. New York, again by car, and was insulted. several times by people using the same words that had been used against me in England. In. Central Park, and elderly Englishman (not a real gentleman - but then the Engish. view of themselves as "gentlemen" etc is quite laughable) looked. at me and said "idiot". And while I was eating. in a streetside restaurant a New York youth started laughing. and said something like, "I cant believe it, hes actually here" - I think that was because I had had an expressed. wish to visit New York for some years before. this, although after this visit I wont be going there again for a. very long time.

Visit to Poland December. 1995/January 1996

In December. 1995 I flew (BA again, unfortunately - every time Ive flown BA one of these incidents has happened, presumably. MI5 is happier setting up harassment on British-domiciled carrier) from Montreal to Berlin. and travelled. on to Poland to visit family. MI5 naturally harassed me in Poland during. my brief stay. They followed me around and got Polish people to take part in the harassment. In. one case two Polish youths talked in front of me saying in English. (with marked Polish accents), "fucked up men, fuck you". There were. also other incidents which I dont remember too clearly since. it was some time ago.

The. return flight connected through Heathrow, and in the transit lounge MI5 again set-up harassment against me. In Poland they. were talking their abuse in English, and in London they set Polish people after me to. speak in Polish; they heard me on the phone. to my father, and said "a wiesz ze to Polski wariat",. in an almost sympathetic, inclusive fashion (translation. "you know hes a Polish nutter"). Once. on the flight to Montreal I was again set. upon by two English youths, one of whom spoke and the other listened. The aggressive "fat bastard". youth said, "if he wants to be a. wanker" (its my fault theyre harassing me, you see), self-justification that "hes a nutter" (so we have to keep on abusing. him, because hes ill), as well as talking about the. town in Poland where I had been staying. He also said, "he doesnt know who we are", but. as already remarked in a previous article, that was. at best a half-denial of my guess expressed in internet newsgroups that the people after me were MI5 -. if anything its a. half-confirmation rather than a half-denial.

These incidents are still going on. You can hear digitised. audio files of abuse on a BA flight to Berlin in 1998 on the Web at. address

On this flight they. were again attacking my mental health; "paranoid, hes paranoid" and "nutter". are discernable. The last "during travel" contact was at Ottawa Airport on 21 July 1998, when "Alan. Holdsworth" the psychopath MI5. agent, dressed as a vagrant, was pacing aggressively in the departure area. In three weeks I will again. be travelling to Europe; we will see what fresh. acts of molestation MI5 perpetrate during this trip.

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4384. M'I.5 Pe rsecution M I5 a re Afrai d to Admit The yre Be hind th e Pe rsecution

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 08:48:32 UTC
From: efefm@gmail.com
Message-ID: <at0711310848292841@4ax.com>
Source record: 30351
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 are Afraid to Admit They're Behind. the Persecution

MI5 have issued. a formal denial of any involvement in my life to the Security Service Tribunal,. as you might expect them to; but, more importantly, the persecutors. have never denied that theyre from the Security Service, despite. several years of accusations from my corner on usenet and in faxed articles. I am not. surprised that the Security Service Tribunal found "no. determination in your favour". I am however a little surprised that. the persecutors have refused to confirm my identification of them; by doing so, they implicitly. admit that my guess was right.

"No determination. in your favour" says the Security Service Tribunal

In 1997, I made a complaint to the Security. Service Tribunal, giving only the bare outlines of my case. I do not think it would. have made very much difference if Id made a much more. detailed complaint, since the Tribunal has no ability to. perform investigatory functions. It can only ask MI5 if they have an interest in a subject, to which MI5. are of course free to be "economical with the truth". A couple of months after my. complaint the Tribunal. replied that;

The Security Service Tribunal have. now investigated your complaint and have asked me to inform you that no determination. in your favour has been made on your. complaint.

Needless to say this reply didnt surprise me in. the slightest. It is a well established fact that the secret service are a den. of liars and the Tribunal a toothless. watchdog, so to see them conforming to these stereotypes. might be disappointing but unsurprising.

It is noteworthy. that the Tribunal never gives the plaintiff information on whether the "no determination in your favour". is because MI5 claims to have no interest in him, or whether they claim their interest. is "justified". In the 1997 report of the Security Service Commissioner. he writes that "The ambiguity of the terms. in which the notification of the Tribunals decision is expressed is intentional", since. a less ambiguous answer would indicate to the plaintiff. whether he were indeed under MI5 surveillance. But. I note that the ambiguity also allows MI5 to get away with. lying to the question of their interest in me; they can claim to the Tribunal that they have no interest, but at a future date,. when it becomes clear. that they did indeed place me under surveillance and harassment, they can claim their interest was "justified". - and the Tribunal will presumably not admit. that in their previous reply MI5 claimed to have no interest.

"He doesnt know who we. are"

In early January 1996 I flew on. a British Airways jet from London to Montreal; also present on the plane, about three or four. rows behind me, were two young. men, one of them fat and voluble, the other silent. It was quite clear that these two had been planted on the aircraft. to "wind me up". The fat youth described. the town in Poland where I had spent Christmas, and. made some unpleasant personal slurs against me. Most interestingly,. he said the words, "he doesnt know who we are".

Now I find this. particular form of words very interesting, because while it is not a clear admission, it is only a. half-hearted attempt at denial of my guess that "they" = "MI5". Had my guess been wrong, the fat. youth would surely have said so more clearly. What he was trying to do. was to half-deny something he knew to be true, and. he was limited to making statements which he knew to be not false; so he made. a lukewarm denial which on. the face of it means nothing, but in fact acts as a confirmation of my guess. of who "they" are.

On one of the. other occasions when I saw the persecutors in person, on the BA flight to. Toronto in June 1993, one of the group of four men said, "if he tries to run away well find him". But the other. three stayed totally quiet and avoided eye contact. They did. so to avoid being apprehended and identified - since if they were identified, their employers would. have been revealed, and it would become known that it. was the secret services who were. behind the persecution.

Why are MI5. So Afraid to admit their involvement?

If you. think about it, what has been going on in Britain for the last nine years is simply. beyond belief. The British declare themselves to be "decent" by definition, so. when they engage in indecent activities such as the persecution of a mentally. ill person, their decency "because were British" is still in the. forefront of their minds, and a process of mental doublethink. kicks in, where their antisocial and indecent activities are blamed on the victim "because its his fault were persecuting. him", and their self-regard and. self-image of decency remains untarnished. As remarked in another article some time ago, this process is basically. the same as a large number of Germans employed fifty. years ago against Slavic "untermenschen" and the Jewish "threat" -. the Germans declared, "Germans are known to be decent and the minorities are at fault for what we. do to them" - so they were able to retain the view of themselves. as being "decent".

Now suppose this entire episode. had happened in some other country. The British have a poor. view of the French, so lets say it had all happened in France. Suppose there was a Frenchman, of. non-French extraction, who was targeted by. the French internal security apparatus, for the dubious amusement of French television newscasters, and tortured for 9. years with various sexual and other verbal abuse and taunts of "suicide".. Suppose this all came out into the open. Naturally, the French. authorities would try hard to place the blame on their victim - and in. their own country, through the same. state-controlled media which the authorities employ as

instruments of. torture, their view might prevail - but what on earth would people overseas make of their actions? Where. would their "decency" be then?

This. is why MI5 are so afraid to admit theyre behind the persecution. Because if they did admit responsibility,. then they would be admitting that. there was an action against me - and if the truth came out, then the walls would come tumbling down.. And if the persecutors were to admit they were from MI5, then you can be sure I. would report the fact;. and the persecutors support would fall away, among the mass media as well as among the general public.. When I started identifying MI5 as the persecutors in 1995 and 1996 there was a sharp reduction. in media harassment, since people read my internet. newsgroup posts and knew I was telling the truth. The persecutors cannot deny. my claim that theyre MI5, because then. I would report their denial and they would be seen as liars - but they cannot admit it. either, as that would puncture their campaign against me. So they are forced to maintain a ridiculous silence on. the issue of. their identity, in the face of vociferous accusations on internet newsgroups. and faxed articles.

Have MI5 lied to the. Home Secretary?

In order for the Security Services to bug my. home, they would either have needed a warrant from. the Home Secretary, or they might have instituted the bugging. without a warrant. Personally I think it is more likely that they didnt apply for a warrant. - I cannot see any Home Secretary giving MI5 authority to bug a residence to allow. television newscasters to satisfy their rather voyeuristic needs. vis-a-vis one of their audience. But. it is possible that the Security Service presented a warrant in some form before a. home secretary at some point in the last nine years, for telephone tapping or surveillance of. my residence, or interception of postal. service.

So the possibility presents itself that a. Home Secretary might have signed a warrant presented to him. based on MI5 lies. Just as MI5 lie to the Security Service Tribunal,. so they might have lied to a Home Secretray himself. MI5 and MI6 are naturally secretive services. former home secretary Roy Jenkins said, they have. a "secretive atmosphere ... secretive. vis-a-vis the government as well as [enemies]". Jenkins also said he "did not form a very. high regard for how they discharged their. duties".

It was only a few years ago that MI5 was brought into. any sot the extraordinary thing is that British media organisations like. the state- and taxpayer-funded. BBC take such an active part in the MI5-inspired campaign of harassment. We have after all heard of. MI5 trying to bribe broadcast journalists; but surely. there must be a substantial number who are not bought or blackmailed by the. Security Services, and who take part in the "abuse by newscasters" of their own volition? The BBC is. supposed to be independent of the government of the day. as well as the Establishment in general. While perhaps it is. childish to think that the BBC. is anything other than effectively state-controlled, the degree of

collusion between the BBC. and the British Secret Police MI5 is something you would not. find in many countries. Individual tele-journalists in other countries would. have enough self-esteem not to allow themselves to be controlled by their. secret police - seemingly, BBC broadcasters like Martyn Lewis and Nicholas Witchell have such a low opinion. of their employing. organisation that they see no wrong in dragging the BBCs no-longer-good name through yet more mud, at the. mere request (whether supported by financial. or other inducements) of the British secret Police, MI5.

And when challenged, these. broadcasters LIE about their involvement, with just as little shame as MI5 themselves. The BBCs Information. dept have said. that;

"I can. assure you that the BBC would never engage in any form of surveillance. activity such as you describe"

which is an out-and-out lie. Buerk and Lewis have. themselves lied to their colleagues in. the BBCs Information department over the "newscaster watching", but unsurprisingly they refuse to put these. denials in writing. Doubtless. if the "newscaster watching" ever comes to light, Buerk and Lewis will then continue to lie by lying about. these denials. So much for the "impartial" BBC, a nest of liars bought and. paid for by the Security. Services!

It is obvious that the persecution is at. the instigation of MI5 themselves - they have read my post, and only they. have the surveillance technology and media/political. access. Yet they have lied outright to the Security Service Tribunal. Similarly, BBC newscasters Michael Buerk. and Martyn Lewis have lied to members of. their own organisation. The continuing harassment indicates they are all petrified of. this business coming out into the open. I will continue to do everything possible. to ensure that their wrongdoing is. exposed.

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4385. M.I 5`Persecution ` No Just ice f or the Vi ctims of MI5

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 09:08:35 UTC
From: vififm@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <of0711310908327483@4ax.com>
Source record: 30352
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 11. June, 1999

Harassment in a pub. in Clapham, Tuesday lunchtime

Once. a month, or once every other month, I meet a Polish friends of mine who lives in Clapham North, and. sometimes we go to a particular pub near where he lives. The. last time was some two months ago; I did not have my minidisc-walkman with me, and. consequently was seriously harassed by people. MI5 had instructed to harass me, in the pub.

This Tuesday, 8 June 1999, we again went. to the same pub for a pre-meal drink. This time I did have my minidisc-walkman with me. As. you can guess, we were followed into the pub by. a couple of young people (Im getting older and older - isnt it funny how the MI5 agents. all look young these days?). They started talking about my situation, in particular some. travel I had booked the previous day. Unfortunately, they were. talking fairly quietly, and my minidisc. didnt pick up their speech.

MI5s schizophrenic reasoning is that simultaneously I. am very important and worthy of their acts of. persecution, and I am also totally unimportant and their abuse of me "doesnt matter". Perhaps they. should test their agents and managers. for obsessive personalities or psychotic features in the same way as employees are drug-tested. MI5 might lose. their "worst cases" employees if some psychological testing. were applied to their recruitment. procedure.

Toothless Watchdogs. What a. Surprise.

Recently I have been engaging in communications with two. watchdogs, the Security Service Tribunal which deals with complaints against. the security service (and always clears MI5 of any wrongdoing), and. the Data Protection Registrar, which. is mandated to investigate misuse of personal data held on. computer.

In a letter to Nick Brooks,. Security Service Tribunal secretary, dated 20 April, I asked. him if the Tribunal, as an allegedly independent body, had the means to investigate complaints against MI5 other. than asking MI5 to themselves. investigate complaints. To my disappointment, his reply two weeks later. answered the question only indirectly, in the negative. Whatever the reader might think of the. merits of the case I have been putting before you in faxed articles this. last year and half, you will surely recognise that it is a significant anomaly. for the Tribunal to have no independent means of investigating. complaints, particularly given the view expressed even by previous home. secretaries that the security

services are. untrustworthy.

MI5. Persecution: No Justice for the Victims of MI5

In a. previous article I detailed the similarities between the current MI5 Persecution in England, and other historical instances. of similar persecution, notably that by the Nazi. Germans in the thirties and forties. The Germans. persecuted first the mentally ill, the epileptics and those suffering. from schizophrenia, then moved on to racial groups; in todays Britain the persecution is again directed. at those with mental illness, which the British in their cowardice. find easier than taking on racial. groups as the Germans did. But just as in Thirties Germany there was no recourse against a malign and omnipotent state, so. the MI5 Secret Police in the modern British. Fascist State allow no justice for their victims.

No Recourse Against. the Security Services Illegal Harassment

It has become apparent to me over. the last nine years just how loaded the dice. are in todays Britain, a fundamentally fascist country which masquerades as a democracy. Britain. is a democracy in name only; the Establishment, the defence and MI5 secret police are always. there, regardless of which party has been voted into power. most recently - and from "New Labours" conduct in office one finds it difficult. to tell them apart from Old Tories, in their crackdowns. on the sick and vulnerable in society.

In thirties Germany the. victims of the Nazi regime had no legal recourse against their State oppressors; and in todays. Fascist British state, the victims of the Establishment. and its MI5 Secret Police similarly have no recourse against the. illegal state-funded and organised oppression. There is supposed to be a mechanism for dealing with MI5. crimes, in the shape of the Security Service Tribunal and Commissioner; yet. these have never found favour of a plaintiff.. One might as well ask the Nazi SS to investigate crimes against epileptics or Jews as ask the. Security Service Tribunal to investigate MI5 crimes against British citizens; it is. quite obvious what the answer is going to be, regardless of what you say. to them, and what evidence you provide. The. Tribunal and Commissioner are a mere formality, a whitewashing body to give the Secret Services. a veneer beneath which they hide their shabby. criminality.

"Institutional Racism" and Bigotry in the Metropolitan. Police

The recent inquiry into the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence found. clear evidence of systematic and deliberate. racism in the Metropolitan Police, which cannot have surprised anyone. Commissioner. Sir Paul Condon accepted a somewhat lukewarm definition of. institutional racism as being "unconscious". In truth,. and this truth must surely be obvious to anyone who has any familiarity or encountered the. great British police, the Met has not just "unconscious" racism,. but very clearly "conscious" and deliberate. racism, of the kind that would have done Thirties Germans proud. And it. is a bastion of such open racism - when many other parts of

society are learning to live. in a multicultural environment, the Met is still living in the past in its attitude to the. minorities.

But in addition to the systematic racism. confirmed by the Lawrence inquiry, there is also something much. more relevant to this case, which is systematic police bigotry. against the physically and mentally disabled, which I personally. have experienced in my dealings with the police over the years. You cannot expect equal treatment if you. are mentally disabled. I tried to make a complaint to the police in 1995. about the harassment I had been subjected to for several years. As soon. as they found out I had mental illness, they refused to even talk to me. I. tried again in March 1999; the. police made various threats to me, while ranting about "your. paranoid rubbish" in reference to the complaints expressed to them.

The police refusal to do the job they are employed and paid to. do is extremely. serious, particularly as this case is highly important, indeed key to the whole issue of British. self-perception at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. Britain has. lost much in the last fifty years -. it has lost an empire, it has lost its self-respect and its identity as a people. If the MI5 persecution finally. makes it into the. light and the Security Services are seen for the rather cheap bullies their. behaviour indicates, it will have a massive and harmful effect on British self-perception in the. new century.

Security Service. Tribunal - Blatant Whitewashing

A few weeks ago I spoke on the. phone to Nick Brooks, the Secretary of the Security Service Tribunal, which is supposed to deal with cases. of MI5 transgression. I asked him if the Tribunal had ever. found in favour of a plaintiff and against the Security Service. He answered that as far as. he knew, it. had not.

I also. asked Mr Brooks if the Tribunal had any means of investigating allegations. of criminal activity by MI5, other than asking MI5 themselves if they had engaged in such activity. His rather circuitous written. reply states that the 1989 Security. Service Act provides that "it shall be the duty of every member of the Service to disclose or give to. the Tribunal such documents or information. as they may require for the purpose of enabling them to carry out their functions under this Act". Which is. a very. round-about way of saying - "No" - the Tribunal has no way of investigating MI5 crimes - None At. All.

Setting up the. S.S. Tribunal, and creating a Security Service Commissioner, was really. an act of falsehood by the government. It is generally recognised. that MI5 are out of reach of the normal criminal justice. system - the police, as we have seen, have no intesot answer to the government; in. a previous article I quoted Roy Jenkins speaking of "a secretive atmosphere.... secretive vis-a-vis the government as well. as [enemies]",. and a "lack of frankness" from MI5.

If the government wanted to, it could reform the secret services. and ensure they acted in conformance with the. laws which have been enacted for them in the last ten years. But apparently. the present government does not see any need to ensure. security service compliance with the law. As noted above, the regulatory machinery. for MI5 is deliberately weak; the Tribunal has no independent. means of investigation, and it is simply a waste of time complaining to the. Tribunal or Commissioner.

Every so often, fresh revelations come to light of. secret service transgressions. We have heard. from Shayler that MI5 bugged Jack Straw and Peter Mandelson; we have heard from Peter Wright that MI5 plotted. to see Wilson ejected from office;. yet so closed is the system of government that the. law is never enforced against MI5 when they "bug and burgle" everyone from politicians. to ordinary citizens.

No Justice from the Legal. System, either

Britain has. a civil and criminal justice system which effectively limits many complaints. from being heard. For a civil complaint to be brought before a. court, you need a solicitor willing to act on your behalf. Supposedly it. is possible to represent yourself as a Litigant-in-Pthe basis of being. "frivolous and vexatious" or "disclosing no cause for action in law". This is exactly. what happened to me in 1997 when I. twice tried to take the BBC to court for spying on me in my living room at home; my case was twice struck out, and on. the second occasion an order was made against. me that I could not bring further civil litigation against the BBC. without leave of the court.

As the reader can guess it is quite impossible for. a person with schizophrenia, who complains. about the secret services and media interfering in his life,. to find a solicitor willing to represent him in legal action against the persecutors. I have quite a. lot of evidence of the continuing persecution which I have. posted on the website, even if the evidence is quite tentative and perhaps open. to varying interpretations. But I have tried several firms of solicitors; some. of them have acted unprofessionally and. abused me; all of them have refused to represent. me. My psychiatrist gave me the name of the firm of Bindman and Partners in central London, and I. have approached them twice. On each occasion they refused to accept my instructions. Plainly the problem. with Bindmans, which they have admitted, is their. bigotry against mentally disabled people; yet this is not just something that. is wrong with Bindmans, it is something that is wrong with. the legal system as a whole, since the legal system necessitates finding a solicitor willing. to represent you in order to bring a. case to court, but it does not have a mechanism for providing a lawyer in the case where no. solicitor is willing to. take on your case. So the British legal system is such as to prevent cases such as mine from ever receiving. an airing in a court.

So much for the civil courts. But the criminal. justice system is no better. Two years ago the Protection from Harassment. Act came into force.. But again, while the Act is all very well on paper, in practice it is unenforceable in my. case, since it would require Police action to see the law implemented, and if the police cannot even be trusted to. conduct a

murder investigation competently (in the Lawrence case),. then what chance is there of. their investigating complaints against the Security Service? Of course, it. would be possible for me to personally issue proceedings. through a private prosecution either against MI5 themselves, or against one or more of their media. tools; but here we see the same problems as with the civil courts, because first. of all I would have to find a lawyer willing to act on my. behalf. Litigants-in-person do exist in the criminal courts, but the Attorney General can bring such a. prosecution to an end by taking it over and entering a plea of "nolle prossequi";. and I suspect that if I were to bring a. private prosecution against either MI5 or one of their. media tools, then this is exactly what would happen.

So much for British justice. But if anything the. wrongs that have been perpetrated on me by the British. justice system are quite mild to what others. have suffered. Others have been wrongly convicted based on police evasions and lies, and spent many years in jail based on false. charges. I should count myself lucky that. despite the best efforts of the MI5 secret police, I have not acquired any. criminal charges or convictions; which shows. that for all their resources and influence, and the clear imperfections in the British legal system, there. are still limits on how much. subversion MI5 can achieve.

The latest in. a long line of injustices

A comment I. heard during the recent scandal of the police mishandling of the Lawrence murder investigation. is that "its not as if the police themselves murdered him".. This is not a particularly wise statement to make about the case, since it. could be argued that the four alleged murderers were aided in their crime by. the expectation that the police would deliberately. botch the investigation - which of course is exactly what the police. did.

But in. my case, this would be a completely inaccurate thing to say - since the MI5 secret-police have expressly been trying to nine years now. to see an end put to my life, either by having me incarcerated and my. liberty ended, or by forcing self-termination on me. It is. exactly as if the secret police "themselves murdered. [me]", since that is what their aim is in their campaign. against me.

The public has heard of instances of. police mishandling of cases, of police manufacturing evidence, lying. in court, extracting false confessions to clear up crimes, et cetera. Various instances. of extra-legal activity by the secret services have. also come to light in the last few years. The unhappy truth. is that what MI5 have been doing to me for the last. nine years is really nothing out of the ordinary for them. To me it seems unbelievable that this sort of systematic campaign. of harassment, which thousands and thousands. of people in this country and abroad are well aware of, could exist for such a long period of time. with the media maintaining "omerta". But. my case is not the first such instance of persecution by the "British secret. police", and judging by the lack of any real controls on MI5,. I very much doubt it will be the last.

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4386. M,I-5'Persecutio n , MI5 Ha ve Systema tically Destroye d My L ife

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 09:31:11 UTC
From: ievfi@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <ij0711310931075455@4ax.com>
Source record: 30353
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Have. Systematically Destroyed My Life

This. is getting depressing. From the feedback Ive received, the recipients of these faxes are tired of. hearing my complaints, and in truth I am tired of sending. them. The reason I havent yet ceased sending faxes is because I cannot think of any other effective means of replying. to MI5s actions against me, and. I feel I have to do something to try to defend myself. Three/four years ago I got the MI5 harassment out of. my system by posting about it on Internet newsgroups, and for a. few months this tactic was quite effective - I received. (and indeed still do today) support from newsgroup regulars, and. felt I could make my voice heard and break the MI5 monopoly on access to the. British media. But that was years ago, and today nobody gives a tinkers cuss about my. internet posts - so I have sought to escalate matters. by communicating directly with the politicians who allegedly say how this country. is supposed to be run.

Of course, its quite expensive to keep up a campaign of. fax messages for many weeks. Each set of faxes takes approx 50 hours. to send over the weekend, and. costs perhaps 35. My phone bill for the last quarter was 350. These figures are naturally insignificant compared. to what MI5 have been spending. against me over a similar period. It also takes a lot of time and energy to create a new article every. week, and try and find new and fresh aspects and viewpoints on MI5s persecution of me.. I am beginning to run out. of both new topics and energy to write these articles.

So I have a. suggestion to put before the MI5 persecutors who have been wrecking my life since 1990. In a few days time. I will be going on holiday to Poland. and Germany, for a couple of weeks. Previously, almost every time I have travelled by plane, or gone anywhere on holiday,. the MI5 "wreckers" have. been most assiduous in destroying these trips. My suggestion is; if MI5 leave me alone on this next trip, I will. cease transmitting these articles. If,. however, there are any clear instances of harassment (and I. am very capable of recognising MI5 harassment when I see it), then I will make public these instances and publish any recordings. I may make of them, and, unwillingly and. unhappily, continue the articles.

Read about the MI5 Persecution on. the Web

Keith. Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my elected representative, as ever refuses to. help.

MI5 Refuse to Allow me to have a Normal. Life

Its kind of difficult to contemplate having a normal existence. when you know your entire house is. bugged from top to bottom, for audio and, very unpleasantly, video; when your employment. is systematically destroyed, over and over again; when every time you leave the country your travel. is disrupted by MI5 plants on the plane yelling. abuse at you..... you get the idea. I would like to have some. semblance of a normal life, like my Polish and English friends do. But MI5 have made this impossible, and they. have leached massive resources from the. taxpayer to institute a life not worthy of the. name on me.

A few years ago MI5 were very. open about their aims in persecuting me. They. were shouting "suicide" at me, both in Canada where I lived at the time, and during my. occasional visits to London. You cant get much clearer than that. There have been. instances as recently as a few weeks ago of this intention being voiced. by their side; on 15 April 1999, a woman at the next ticket counter at the. Royal Festival Hall said;

"it would kill it, you know, it would just be overkill.... they can't stop can. they"

meaning that "they". were trying to "kill it" i.e. me and they "cant stop".. The audio file is at;

I. wonder why they "cant stop". Nobody (who doesnt know already) believes my claims - so what difference would it make, if. they were to "stop". persecuting me? Perhaps what this persons remarks indicates, is the depth of the obsession MI5 have. with this case. They have chosen at random a person from the general population, and done their. worst to ruin my life. What is wrong with these people, that they persecute. a national of the country whose citizens they are supposed. to protect?

No Chance of a. Harassment-Free Job

Since the harassment started in 1990 I have had three jobs, the. first near Guildford, the second in Oxford, and the third overseas. in Canada. All three jobs have been systematically destroyed by. MI5. It is so ironic that MI5 employs a team. of agents, each well compensated for their efforts, to persecute just one person paid a mere fraction of what. they get for their "work". In fact, it is. a joke that MI5 is allocated resources for this sort of effort. If this area of government were run along. commercial lines then MI5 would be very rapidly closed down,. they produce nothing of any value, instead spending their time obsessed. with the bugging and surveillance of their former employees like. Shayler, dangerous subversives like Straw and. Mandelson, and "threats to national security" like yours truly.

Applying for my first post university. job

When I was applying for. my first post-university job in the closing months of 1990, I found at two. or three job interviews that MI5 had got there ahead of me. Interviewers knew what words to repeat from what. had been said at. my home recently; MI5 had supplied them with words to hurt me, and the "British secret police" were trying. to wreck my job search and discourage me from joining the world of work. This and. the continuing

harassment in the media and by the public meant that the. search for a job took very much longer than it would ordinarily. be expected to take for a person with. my qualifications.

With my. first job near Guildford came the knowledge that MI5 were doing everything possible to. make me lose the job. Despite their efforts I managed to stay in. work for ten unhappy months, during which they made very. clear to me that they were bugging my workplace, my accomodation in Woking, my car, my home..... and they also made. clear that they had "got to" my employer. in Guildford.

Employment with. Oxford

I was able to find a new job,. with Oxford Computer Training Services (now ARIS/Oxford), quite. quickly. But it became very clear, very quickly, that MI5. were treating this job the same as the first; they tried to get the other employees and. in particular the managers to attack me. It was plainly. MI5s intention that I be sacked fro this job. But I was not sacked; instead,. after almost a year of abuse from OCTS managers, I was forced to. seek medical help, and had to take two months off for medical leave. OCTS MD Hugh Simpson-Wells was motivated in. keeping me on by the fear that if. he sacked me, then I would take him to court for the treatment OCTS managers had meted out to me. during 1992.

Emigration. to Canada

When I emigrated. to Canada in 1994, I did think that perhaps MI5 would leave me alone, given that I had made the effort to leave the. UK and try to find a new life overseas. I could not see. any reason why they would continue to harass. me over in Canada. But clearly the MI5 agents had their salaries to think. about, since continue to harass me they most certainly did, at my home in. Ottawa, and by getting fellow employees to speak against me, as had happened with. previous jobs in the UK.

MI5 are denying me a. future in work

Former Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall John Alderson had this to. say regarding. MI5's activities;

"MI5 is not under the same restraints as. the police. They infiltrate organisations, people's. jobs and lives. They operate almost like a cancer."

Currently I am on disability, and I can. see that MI5 are denying me a future in work. It. would be an insult to logic for me to return to work and find a job, in the. knowledge that an entire team of MI5 agents, paid in total many times what I would be earning, would. have the objective of seeing me "done down". in the employment, and ejected from the place of work. This situation is completely wrong and nonsensical -. I would very much like to have a job, but MI5. are preventing me from even thinking about returning to work. The culture of secrecy in MI5/MI6 means. there is no objective oversight of their expenditure, when external. oversight and greater transparency might lead to wasteful. and illogical operations such

as that. against me being shelved.

Watched and Harassed at. my Home and Accommodation

As you will know if you have been reading these articles, MI5. have watched and harassed me at my home, and at every. accommodation Ive had since 1990. Theyve also watched me at neighbours. houses in London, and at short-term accommodation such. as hotels and bed-and-breakfasts. They have used the "words" gained from these watching activities against me,. by passing these words on to other people such. as OCTS managers for them to make clear that I am. being watched where I live.

Harassed at. rented rooms in Oxford in 1992

This was at its worst in 1992 in Oxford, where during the week. I lived at rented accommodation in Oxford, and at weekends returned to. my parents home in London. I was being. severely harassed by managers at my place of work, OCTS; and it. was clear from the things they said that they were being supplied by MI5 with details of my home life, that they were. being supplied. with words to repeat at me.

In 1992 I moved house in Oxford many. times, living at a total of five rented accommodations in ten months. In January. I started off living in a rented room at Headington near the ring road. / A40 intersection; then when it became clear that house was being bugged, moved to a rented room. in Botley, some miles away. It was at the house in Botley that I had. an "interactive. watching" experience with Martyn Lewis while he was reading the news; I threw a term. of abuse at him; he first flinched, then gave a gsult. of what I had just said, he was no longer "on my side".

So I moved house again. This time to a place in Cowley, near the. Rover car works, where I stayed for a few weeks. Because of continuing. harassment at work, I soon moved from this accommodation, to. yet another rented room on Iffley Road. By this time I was very ill and being abused continuously. at work. Again, MI5 followed me to the rented room on. Iffley Road, and created new instances of "newscaster. watching". There was a television in the room which I watched, and as you can guess the newscasters got at. me when. I was watching the television. Also once I was assaulted, if thats the word for what happened, on leaving the house; a. youth grabbed me by the coat lapels, roughed me up a bit with various terms of abuse.. I did not report this assault to the police, because what was happening to. me at work was very much worse,. and nobody seemed to think that that was worthy of being reported to the police.. Later that day at work, Alex G, a fellow employee, said "I. heard he was assaulted".... I had not told anyone at work about the incident that morning..... so once. again it was made very clear that MI5 were watching my rented. accommodation and giving information about what was going on there to managers at. work.

So I moved house yet again in late autumn 1992,. this time to a rented room in a large house on Woodstock Road.. I stayed there for several weeks as the situation at work deteriorated due to OCTS managers. abuse, until I was forced to take. sick leave from work for two months and attend hospital as

an outpatient;. at which point I gave notice on the room, and returned to London.

MI5 continued to harass me after. the diagnosis of serious illness was made.. As reported previously, they harassed me on a flight to Spain in December 1992; and in 1993, when I returned to. live and work in Oxford, they again bugged my rooms, as well as my workplace,. although the intensity of the harassment was very. much less than in 1992.

Watched, followed. and harassed in Canada

It dismayed me to find that MI5 would. not leave me alone after I had settled in Canada. In January 1995 I rented an apartment at. the Bayshore complex in Ottawas west end. For. some weeks there was no sign of the "buggers".. But then it started all over again. They first bugged my car, which had a car alarm installed - the alarm went off two. or three times in a single evening, and. the following day gave a signal that the car had been broken into.. Then they bugged my apartment, and in particular they installed bugs on the phone. line in my apartment.

In September 1995 I moved to a new apartment in. Ottawas Bytown Market area, the restaurant. and entertainment heart of Canadas capital. This proved a serious mistake. In the west. end I had been fairly distant from the centre of town where MI5 concentrated their efforts at turning. people against me. In the Market area it was much easier for the persecutors. to motivate people to harass me, and over the next couple of. years there were frequent instances of harassment by the. general public.

From 1995 I had some. Polish friends in Ottawa, and as the reader can guess, MI5 have spent much effort. trying to break up this friendship. They supplied various things about my home life to these friends, for. example where I was living in the Market, directly over the road. were the studios of a music radio station, which you had to "look up" to. see; and MI5 told these. friends that I was "looking up" to see the radio station; so the friends then replayed these words back to me, that I was "looking up".. MI5 have also made various sexual slanders. against me, and these friends also unwittingly replayed some of the words they had been. imprinted with by the MI5. persecutors.

MI5 Will Never Allow Me to. have a Normal Life

I have heard many. excuses as to why MI5 continuously prevent me from having. a normal life. We are told that MI5 are defending the country against a. tere to zero.

When I have travelled abroad, they always put their people on. the flights, on the journeys I undertake, to. continue the harassment, so that I am put off. further overseas travel, and chained to my home in London. Yet even this is. illogical, because when I lived in Canada, they would still put people on flights. back to the UK.... and what possible reason would they have for. doing that? Perhaps the truest words to describe the MI5 persecution. is that reason has nothing to do with their activities - sane people do not behave in the way. the MI5 British Secret Police have been

doing.

Summer 1999 -. more MI5 harassment?

In only a few days time I will. be going to Europe again. This time I have deliberately chosen to travel by a non-UK airline; so we will. see if they put their paid agents on this foreign carrier,. we will see if they try to harass me on this non-British. flight.

If they. do harass me on this trip to Europe, or if they resume the harassment in London after I return home, then I. will continue to report their activities in these faxes. As. I said at the beginning of this article, I would very much like to not. have to send these articles any more, but that is not my decision to make - it is entirely up to MI5. to cease their pointless persecution of me,. once and for all.

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4387. M'I`5,Pers ecution Haras sment t hrough th e Ra dio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 09:54:39 UTC
From: mfmeifime@lycos.com
Message-ID: <el0711310954360033@4ax.com>
Source record: 30354
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Persecution Update:. Friday 9 July, 1999

Harassment in. Poland, July 1999

And still it continues.... in. my last fax I said that provided MI5 made no attempts at harassment during my two-week holiday this summer,. or after I returned to England, then I would discontinue these. faxes. Unfortunately MI5 have continued to harass me, both during the holiday. and after my return to London. I really dont want to continue these. articles, since they take up so much time and effort, not. to mention expense; but the Security Service wont. even let me have a holiday in peace and quiet, so I have to make further efforts to bring their activities out. into the open.

In early July I visited my aunt. and her family in Poland. On Saturday 3 July 1999, I went to a family barbecue. at an allotment outside the city. One of my aunts family has previously shown himself. to be in the "enemy" camp, by saying the Polish equivalent of. "something wrong with him", and various other unprovoked. insults. It is disappointing that one of my family could forsake the usual ties of blood and take part in. the actions against me, but thats the way it is.. This guy turned up at the barbecue, and started making insults against me. In. particular, he started to say something about the video camera which I had brought along on. the trip, and the relevance. of the video-camera to my fight against the persecution. It seemed pretty obvious. to me that my enemies had told him to turn. up to this occasion, and most likely schooled him in precisely what words to say; since hes an unintelligent person. and would not be able to. think for himself what insults to make against me.

Harassment in London, week ending. Friday 9 July 1999

Got back to London Wednesay afternoon.. Two incidents on the Underground returning from the airport. Unfortunately I wasnt recording. because I wasnt expecting trouble, so these slipped. through the net. One of these was verbal sexual abuse, of. the type Ive heard many, many times before these last. three-and-a-half years.

Yesterday, Thursday 8/July/1999, I switched on Heart. FM which had never "got at" me before.... and the. presenter started making jokes about "mad, crazy" etc. Again,. wasnt recording this because Id never had any trouble from this radio. station and wasnt expecting any.

Also yesterday, on a bus (155?) from Balham to Clapham,. a couple of girls started harassing me with taunts of. "crazy". By now I was expecting trouble and recorded an audio file. of this instance of abuse, at web URL;

The cynical reader might think my. demeanour or behaviour had given rise to the. taunts of "crazy" recorded above. But I assure you my behaviour on the bus would not have made. anyone think I was ill; and the taunts the previous day were the same. sexual words as previously; so I'm quite sure that these incidents are either deliberately staged, or. indicative of an overall high level of awareness among the. London public, particularly in the part. of London where I live.

Keith Hill MP (Labour - Streatham), my. elected representative, as ever refuses to. help.

MI5 Persecution: Harassment through. the Radio

One of the aspects. of the MI5 persecution has been harassment through the broadcast and print media; and one of the aspects. of harassment through the broadcast media is being "got. at" by radio presenters. This being "got at" from the radio takes various. forms, the most obvious form being through overt or hidden words and insults.. But there are other, subtler forms. In Canada a couple of years. ago, I used to listen to the local radio stations every morning driving to work, and listened to. the music only, switching between radio station presets rapidly. as soon as a presenters. voice came on, so that I would not be subjected to any verbal harassment by the D.J.s. But they. found a way around this; they kept on playing the same song, every bl**dy morning at the same. time, which had the words "all. coming back to me"; the perceptive reader will remember that. the words "coming back" have special meaning (see the Private Eye cover. at web URL; for the
hidden. meaning).

And thats not the only time theyve allowed the songs themselves to. be used as abuse against me; many years ago Radio-1 in the UK. did exactly the same, and the DJ even made it explicitly clear. by saying, "dont you sometimes feel as if the songs were made. just for you".

"We should be done for attempted manslaughter". says Chris Tarrant

Capital Radio DJs have been "in on it". from the start. One of the first things I heard in the summer of 1990. was from a Capital DJ who said, "If he listens to Capital then he. can't be all bad" (supportive, you see. We're not bastards). Much of what came over. the radio in 1990 is now so far away the. precise details have been obliterated by time. No diary was kept of the details,. and although archives if they exist may give pointers,. the ambiguity of what broadcasters said would leave that open to re-interpretation.

In spring 1994, Chris Tarrant on his Capital morning show. made an aside to someone else in the. studio, about a person he didn't identify. He said, "You know this bloke? He says we're trying to kill him. We should. be done for attempted. manslaughter".

That mirrored something I had said. a day or two before. What Tarrant said was understood by the staff member in the studio he. was saying it to; they said, "Oh no, don't say. that" to Tarrant. If any archives exist of the morning show (probably unlikely) then it could be. found there; what he

said was. so out of context that he would be very hard put to find an explanation. A couple of days later, someone at the site where I. was working repeated the remark although in a different. way; they said there had been people in a computer room when automatic fire extinguishers. went off and those people were. "thinking of suing for attempted manslaughter".

Pirate Radio "gets at". me

In another incident in 1990/91, Id been listening. to a pirate radio station in South London for half. an hour, when there was an audible phone call in the background, then total silence. for a few moments, followed by shrieks of laughter. "So what are we supposed. to say now? Deadly torture? Hes. going to talk to us now, isnt he?" which meant that they could hear. what I would say in my room. Note the word "deadly" - they give away. their purpose.

It constantly surprised me that MI5 are so. easily able to subvert broadcasters, and, in this case. of the pirate station, to do so, so quickly. I think the answer to this question is that they. must have very wide contacts in. the broadcast media; presumably some or in fact many of those contacts are literally. "bought". In the same way as they tried to buy Jon Snow of Channel Four news, they must. have bought many broadcasters and use them both directly to make insults against. me, and promulgate their points of. view; but also, they must use these "bought" broadcasters to influence other television and radio presenters, who might not even. be aware that it was on MI5s behalf that. they were being influenced to "get at". me.

BBC-Radio-1 D.J.s celebrate. my job termination in November 1991

This is another one from the "early years".. At the beginning of November 1991 my employment. in Woking, Surrey was terminated. Chris Tarrant of Capital-FM had already made nasty remarks about both. my work for the company, and the managers of the company themselves. - "so theyre not really a serious company,. well theyd have to be to employ you wouldnt they".

So when I was terminated, as you can expect,. BBC Radio 1 D.J.s celebrated. On the Saturday afternoon (either 9/Nov/1991 or. 16/Nov/1991 - I cannot remember precisely) I. briefly listened to Radio-1 and heard the disc jockeys loudly proclaiming "youre useless,. you should be sacked". On the same day, I went down to the Kwik-Fit in Tooting to get. my cars tyres replaced, and in the office ran into a couple of. their staff, one of them with an Australian. accent, who said "what do you think about it then? Its getting killed on the. radio."

Plainly, if a random car-repair. shop in Tooting knew about the persecution, then many thousands of other people across the capital. and all over the country must have known.. And the phrase "getting killed" shows very clear awareness of what the. MI5 Persecutors intentions towards me were in 1991, and judging by the continuing harassment,. still remain. today.

Recent. Feedback from Virgin-Radio

As readers will know,. from mid-March 1999 for some four months, every weekend, I have. bombarded Westminster MPs with faxes about the terrible, all-encompassing MI5 Persecution. (Jesting aside, it. really is terrible and all-encompassing, in the UK anyway.) In. June 1999, after I'd been at it some three months, I started. getting "covert" feedback from Virgin Radio.

The first feedback I. got was from Danny Baker, on Sunday 13th June. That weekend I was sending an article which contained biting. criticism of the police inaction in. this case. Danny Baker on his Virgin radio show started an angry rant that "he knows. it's rubbish", ie. he was rubbishing what I'd said in that weekend's faxed article.. Unfortunately I wasn't recording this. programme.

The next possible Virgin-Radio feedback was a week. later on 19th June 1999. This is contained in the audio file above, in. which Johnny Boy on his "Wheels of Steel". programme says;

"and if you would like to. put a triple play together, ahhh.... because quite frankly Hipster and me are running. out of ideas...."

He goes. on to counter Hipster's "how dare you" with a protestation that he is "only joking".. You can listen to this incident on my website at URL;

What I reckon is that my article faxed to MPs that. weekend was forwarded by one of. the recipients to Virgin Radio. My article had included the words;

"I am beginning to. run out of both new topics and energy to write these articles."

So what I reckon is that Johnny. Boy read the article.... and rephrased the above line "run. out of ... new topics" to "running out of ideas". I recognise that this is a pretty tenuous inference to make..... but do listen to the audio file, from the "ahhh...." pause in. JB's speech you can guess he is. about to say something "risky" and at someone's expense. Anyway, I listen to the Wheels. of Steel regularly and will continue to do so, recording. it as I always do - so any future funny remarks will. get immortalised on my website! (There was a previous incident from August. 1998 which is preserved at web URL;

but I. am sufficiently uncertain about it that I have not included it in this. article.)

First Ever Radio Reference - Alan Freeman of. BBC-Radio-1

The first time I was ever referred. to on the radio was sometime in May or June of 1990, by Alan Freeman of BBC-Radio-1. Note that. this isnt an "interactive listening" episode,. its different, this was Freeman reading out. a letter from one of my "real life" enemies.

Id acrimoniously broken up. with some former friends in January of 1990, and I think they were still trying to cause me trouble in June of. that

year. Freeman on his rock show read. out a letter from an "Andrew Turner"; one of my acquaintances from January. 1990 had been called Andy Turner,. so I think its the same guy. Freeman quoted Turner as saying various things about me, in particular Freeman said "thats a. hell of a letter. you wrote there Andy", "with a schizophrenic you're never alone", and something about the. "one who wore out his welcome with random precision". (from the words of the Pink Floyd song).

When I. was looking for primary causes of the MI5 persecution, this letter which Freeman had read out on his programme struck me as. being potentially one of the sources of the persecution. I know Turner and various. others in that group. were very bitter at what they saw as their failure and my undeserved success, and they were quite determined to upset. the applecart. Of course several other primary causes are. possible; I do not know why MI5 chose me as opposed. to someone else, and MI5 are hardly likely to. tell me.

"Absolute Obscene" David Hepworth. of GLR

This one Ive assigned a 100% rating on the. website. There are actually two separate incidents, which are linked. through the D.J.s choice of words. The first incident can be heard in computer. audio at web URL;

On 21/Feb/1997, I was listening. to BBC GLR, by stealth. Back in 1990 I used to have Capital blaring out. of the speakers all over the garden ("if he listens to Capital then he can't be all bad",. thanks ever so much). But now I listen on my. walkman on headphones with the volume turned right down. It could not possibly be overheard. by any listening device, no matter how sensitive, because sound does not. carry from the phones.

Yet somehow they are still able. to tell which station I am listening to on the walkman. And last night, I bravely tuned to. GLR 94.9FM at around 8.45pm. Everything. went well for the first half hour or so. Around 9.10pm, Hepworth. said the following after the song "Come Around" by the Muttonbirds.

"coming up after this, we got the. rock-and-roll A-level, we have, I assume,. Brian do we have an embarrassment of prizes in there, we do, don't we, absolute obscene amounts of prizes,. there will no doubt be a riot at the. back door, and that's, er, A-level coming up after this"

The key phrases in what he said are,. "EMBARRASSMENT of prizes", and what he himself emphasized verbally, "ABSOLUTE OBSCENE amount. of prizes". It is my belief (based. on content and tone of voice) that when he spoke these phrases he. knew I was listening, and that the phrases refer directly to my situation. The "EMBARRASSMENT" is the embarrassment. he and other media people would. feel at having their wrongdoing exposed; the "ABSOLUTE OBSCENE" (which. he verbally emphasized) described the disgusting sexual abuse which the harassers have been throwing. at me.

There was a second incident, on 9/May/1997, which. may be found on the web (with. computer audio) at URL;

This incident again contains the words. "absolute embarrassment of prizes", with the same emphasis as the first instance, and laughter. following the phrase. So theyre aware. of the complaint I made on Usenet after the first incident; and they are so arrogant that they do. exactly the same again. They are so arrogant, they know they are being. recorded and that what they say will be. published on the web, but they dont care. What corrupt media, and what a corrupt country to have such corruption in. its media.

7349

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
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4388. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 10:06:01 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <ulfhn3588vc5ram941jptnpk4mclslqa3n@4ax.com>
Source record: 30355

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 23:55:45 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com> wrote:

>......
> He does noy use a normal 'newsreader'
>like most usenet vets are using.
>
And if he doesn't, we (at least I) can live with that.

w.

4389. M I-5,Pers ecution , Three Yea rs of M I5 Pers ecution Faxe s

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 10:20:03 UTC
From: vfimevi@bigfoot.com
Message-ID: <yd0711311019594061@4ax.com>
Source record: 30356
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

Three Years of "MI5 Persecution". Faxes

Ten Thousand Faxes,. and Still No Breakthrough

In the last three years I. have sent at least 5,301 faxes directly from my computer,. and 4,478 faxes through Demons extremely useful TPC.INT service, to politicians and the. media, in the subject of the "MI5 Persecution". This has. obviously cost me quite a lot of money, not to mention time and effort. The aim of all this communication has been to. try to put discussion of the "MI5 persecution". into the public arena; unfortunately,. this aim has not been achieved, yet.

This fax will be. my last transmission for the time being, since the summer recess is almost upon us. Depending on what the persecutors do between. now and the autumn, I may or may not resume faxing later. this year. In the article dated 18/6/99 I said Id stop the articles if. MI5 left me alone; but they seem to have. no fear of these articles, since they kept pursuing me in Poland and after my return to the. UK. Again, if they leave me alone this summer. then I wont have to resume the articles in the autumn; but I think its fairly obvious that MI5. have nothing better to do with their time than to go after. me, and its almost pointless to make this offer when I know they wont cease harassing. me.

TPC.INT 1996,. 1997, 1998.....

Three years ago I was. living in Canada, and the only economic way of sending. faxes to the UK was through the international email-to-fax gateway TPC.INT. This highly useful and totally free service converts. emails (which. may have Postscript-formatted attachments) into faxes which it delivers to any number within the UK. Using. the telephone book, I constructed a computer. database of M.P.s fax numbers, and used this database to deliver copies of. the "FAQ - frequently asked questions" article which Id. written some time earlier.

This service. is still operational, but given that I have resided in London for. the last year, I do not need to use Demons service when I can send articles directly from my own computer using its fax/modem, which. is what I. have been doing since 1998. However, instead of just sending the FAQ article, Ive been composing. articles on various aspects of MI5s treatment of me. Since their activities have been going. on for nine years now, and there have been various aspects to their actions; they have harassed me. at work, at. home, through the media, etc; I have so far not run out of things to say,. particularly since their harassment of me is still ongoing, and I have been able to record. the actual words used by their paid agents on my

minidisc-walkman. Since mid-March 1999 I have been sending these. articles pretty much. every weekend.

Anyway, as mentioned. above, I intend this to be the final transmission before the summer recess,. and it would be nice not to have to continue these. articles in the autumn. But thats something that depends on them, not me, and their attitude. is unfortunately clear.

Why am I sending these. articles?

Because I want the harassment to stop.. The cynical reader might think from these articles that I "thrive on adversity" and would be lost without. the harassment to complain about; but that is not the. case. In a perfect world I would like to return to work, in a job unsullied by MI5s attempts. to ruin it; I would. like to live in a house which wasnt bugged, with my words being repeated at. me wherever I go; I would like a normal life. I do not particularly thrive on adversity; I am beaten. down by adversity; the purpose of these faxes. is to try to bring the whole matter out into the public arena, where the rights and wrongs would be visible to. all, and once that were to happen, the adversity might. cease. I have had something approaching a normal life. a couple of times in the last nine years, but always, in the end, MI5 turn up and ruin it. I just want these people. out of my life, permanently, and the only. way of doing that is to kick this business into the public arena, and shame MI5 so that they are. incapable of. doing me further damage.

Having. said that, unfortunately it seems fairly obvious by now that these faxed articles are. not going to achieve that aim. Some of the recipients know what I am saying is true; but they choose. to stay quiet - wisely, because if they were to admit the truth. of these articles, then they would bring the wrath of MI5 down on their heads. Presumably. most recipients do not know these articles are. true; their reaction to me is the same as my reaction to. the other apparently deluded people who have sent me email after reading my webpage to. tell me it happened to them too; the reaction being, "leave me alone, I dont want to. know". Its sad that many M.P.s have given me this reaction, because my case genuinely is. different; I genuinely am telling the truth, and the harassment genuinely is. happening to me, and some recipients of this fax know. this to be true.

"Write to. your own M.P."

My local M.P. is. Mr Keith Hill, Labour-Streatham. He refuses to have anything to do with me. He. refuses to represent me, he refuses to talk to me, he has told. me not to communicate with him. He has done absolutely nothing to help me,. and he has told me he will do absolutely nothing to help. me.

Other M.P.s, recipients of these faxes, have for quite some. time been telling me, "write. to your own M.P.". On 23 March 1998, Paul Burstow M.P. wrote to me; "Whilst I. take the issues that you raise seriously, there is a strict Parliamentary convention that. one Member of Parliament does. not take up anothers casework. Can I suggest that you write to your

own M.P. at the House. of Commons?" Hopefully the above paragraph will make clear that I have written. to my own M.P. and he has proved unhelpful.

Other M.P.s have told me the same thing. On 21. May 1998, John McFall M.P. told me, "... there is a parliamentary. convention that M.P.s do not take up cases of people not in. their constituency..... therefore can I suggest that you write to your local M.P. who. will be better able to assist you." And on 8 June. 1998, Michael Foster M.P. wrote to me that "M.P.s are inundated with. unsolicited faxes .... M.P.s have a considerable amount of constituent work to. deal with, thus other M.P.s constituents cease to be of. concern in so far as they should have a voice and representation".

Simon Hughes. M.P. wrote to me on 5 November 1998, "There is a strict parliamentary convention which states. that I am not able to represent individuals who are not constituents of mine. My advice. is that you find out who your. own Member of Parliament is rather than circulating your story to all M.P.s.". To my suggestion that Keith Hill M.P.. was doing nothing to help me, George Foulkes M.P. sent the following. faxed response;. "If Keith Hill your own M.P. cannot help no-one else in the House of Commons can.". But it is clearly not a case of "cannot" help, but "will not" help. I have detailed in letters to. Mr Hill specific ways in which he could help me, first of all by finding a lawyer. to represent me. It is Mr. Hills job as a Member of Parliament to represent his constituents; if he chooses not to do so, then. it reflects badly on him.

Kate Hoey Sympathises, but says, "Write to your own. M.P."

Here is. part of a letter Ms Hoey sent to me on 15 June 1999.

I appreciate that you have concerns about. the persecution and harassment that you feel you are experiencing but I note that. your MP is in fact Keith Hill. There is a very strict Parliamentary. code which means that M.P.s can only take action on matters that relate to. their own constituents.. I am aware that you are not happy with the fact that you do not feel Mr Hill will assist. you but I am afraid that I cannot take any action. on your behalf.

Ms Hoey plainly belongs in the. camp of people who do not know about the reality of the "MI5 Persecution". She doubts its existence;. "the harassment you. feel you are experiencing". She urges me to see Mr Hills assistance, as have other M.P.s. detailed above.

Really, the fact that I am unable to. obtain assistance from any other M.P., if my own alleged. "representative" Mr Hill chooses not to represent me, is a very. basic weakness in the Parliamentary system. Beinggmainly events at my former employers in Oxford. during 1992, when I was harassed constantly by manager Steve Mitchell for most of. 1992, and was forced to begin attending hospital as an outpatient as a result. This. harassment was obviously of Mitchells own volition, since I observed. him harass similarly another new worker. two years later; but it was also at MI5s instigation, since they kept providing him. with words from my home life which he then

proceeded to abuse me with. Yet this. is not the only employment that MI5 have destroyed; the MI5 persecution has. lasted from the end of my student days until. the present time, during which I have had three jobs, all of which have. been in various ways destroyed by MI5s deliberate actions.

In March 1999 I decided to. try to force the issue once and for all. Ever weekend for the last four months, apart from two. weeks when I was on holiday, I have. sent original articles by fax directly from my computer to Westminster politicians. Here. is a summary of the articles of the last four. months;

How to. Identify the Persecutors

Their use of Schizophrenia to discredit my. claims
Comparing the MI5 Persecution with German "Final. Solution"
MI5 are Plainly. Trying to Kill Me
MI5 Waste Taxpayer Millions. on Pointless Hate-Campaign
Four Years of. "MI5 Persecution" Posts on Internet Newsgroups
MI5 Agents are Clinical. Psychopaths
BBC Newscasters Lior the Victims. of MI5
MI5 Have Systematically Destroyed. My Life
Harassment through the. Radio

To my deep worry. these fourteen faxed articles have still not achieved the objective of kicking the matter. out into the public arena and forcing an admission either from the persecutors,. or from those "in the know", which includes. some M.P.s.

I dont really know what else to do to try to bring. the "MI5 persecution" out into the open. I would have expected. that these weekly faxed articles would have had some. effect, but the only result has been M.P.s telling me to contact my own. representative Mr Hill who refuses to talk to me. I. understand the convention that M.P.s deal with their own constituents and not those of other M.P.s, but there seems to. be a gap in the process since it allows your own M.P. to refuse. to deal with you, and then you are. totally denied any representation at all.

Conclusion

The only conclusion I can inform the readership of these articles of,. is that there. is no conclusion to this matter, yet! Three years of intermittent articles, and four months of faxes every weekend, have. been absorbed by some of the most powerful people in the country, to no. effect.

Whether these articles continue in the Autumn is entirely. up to the "opposition". I offered them a cessation. of complaints if they would leave me alone on holiday in June/July, and they went right. ahead and harassed me anyway, on holiday and after I. returned to London. If MI5 cease their activities now, then I wont have to continue these. faxes in the autumn; but I suspect they wont cease, which means. youre in for more articles later. this year. "There will be no conclusion."

9011

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDem

4390. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 10:36:14 UTC
From: ml <m@di.net>
Message-ID: <m-4138B5.05360831122007@news.verizon.net>
Source record: 30357

In article <kerfn3dhhioqgeetvug2fs5vtbfbcu58no@4ax.com>,
Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net> wrote:

> On Thu, 27 Dec 2007 11:53:49 GMT, ml <m@di.net> wrote:
>
> >I've been using a dipole antenna about 30ft each side connected to a
> >sgc tuner with about 5ft of ladderline . this is mounted on my roof's
> >elevator shack.
>
> Hi Myles,
>
> You first need to differentiate between radiated noise and conducted
> noise - you obviously know where the source is.
>
> To conducted noise:
>
> Does the SGC share the same ground as the switching loads for the
> elevator? If so, you want to find another ground. ANOTHER ground? A
> jillion floors above earth? What does ground mean in that context?
>
> The path for the motors' heavy current is through a wire. That wire
> has resistance (however small). The current through that resistance
> elevates "ground" above the normally placid and noiseless ground with
> a hash of voltage noise that goes right into anything SHARING that
> path (and also having alternative paths to the same ground - it is
> quite common).
>
> Finding another ground can be approached through two ways: randomly,
> or analytically. Analytically can be masked by failures due to what
> is perceived to be ground (that is how this all began). Randomly
> dooms you to useless repetition in the guise of a new choice being a
> different choice (often quite rare). Random has the benefit of being
> quick and luck may come your way suddenly (it can also vanish just as
> fast when something changes - this how all this began).
>
> Analytically: Where do you ground things on top of the elevator shed?
> Move that to wire it to a more remote point. If you don't ground
> anywhere on the roof, then we move on:
>
> To consider radiated noise:
>
> This is the same noise being coupled through the air. If you don't
> ground at the roof, then you might have long conductors that run in
> close proximity to the heavy current burdened wires of the motors. If

> so, then you will want to choke your wires going down to your shack.
> ALL OF THE WIRES GOING TO YOUR SHACK. You may need to do this
> repeatedly along their length. You are going to get an education in
> Ferrites if this proves to be the solution.
>
> As an aside:
> >the new stuff i ckt
> >boards inside of metal boxes
> If you can, closely examine those boxes to see if they have a separate
> ground wire. Follow it where ever it might go. This might identify a
> quiet ground, or a noisy ground point for you to try to tie into as
> part of your experimentation. Similarly, If you can, closely examine
> those motors to see if they have a separate ground wire. See if they
> go anywhere you can use, or avoid as the conditions of experimentation
> reveals.
>
> 73's
> Richard Clark, KB7QHC

Dear Rich

Thanks very much!! Gave me a lot of things to study n try

Happy new years

I didn't have any roof ground options did in my apt, my first
experiment was to put the antenna on a test rig(817) by itself on
battery same exact problem

disconnecting the ant at roof kills the noise so i presume most if
it is picked up via antenna not sure if this was scientific seems
true thou

Getting inside that room thou or once inside the cabnets might prove
difficult the building considers the new work up there as sacrade
grounds now they didn't even paint the room, and can't figure this
one out, took out the 120v outlet that used to be on the wall for
service not even sure thats legal (code) but certainly inconvient

so what i saw from looking in the window didn't tell me anything about
grounds but an execellent idea i overlooked, i can see their
cabinets are connected via metal conduit so i presume there is some
ground made couldn't tell of the motors the wires are in a conduit
that seems to go tothe motor so i can't see any actual connections

i was always guessing it wasn't the motor since the noise will occur
even if the motor isn't turning however i understand now that it could
be either an antenna or energized during it's still moments

the motors are closest to my antena and the cabinets are furthest and
at right angles perp however the entire room is only 15x15

i just can't figure why the noise isn't constant thou or exactly
intermittant ie it can be on 3 off 2 on 4 off 7

thanks very much Rich!!

4391. M'I.5 Pers ecution ' MI5 Want Me to S end Y ou t hese Fax es

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 11:04:21 UTC
From: mfefefev@gmail.com
Message-ID: <hm0711311104178522@4ax.com>
Source record: 30358
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Want Me. to Send You these Faxes

MI5 seem to Want to Spin this Business. out for as Long as Possible

The MI5 persecution. has now been going on, starting from June 1990, for well over nine years. If I knew how to put an end to it then I would. do so. Of course MI5 have indicated how they wish. to finish the matter, by finishing me off; they indicated this very clearly years ago when. they were shouting "suicide". at me.

But a deeper truth is that the MI5 agents carrying out the. persecution rely on it for their income and their livelihood.. They have absolutely no interest in anything other than spinning. out the whole business, because that is how. they will maximise their earnings from their employer for the "work" they do against. me.

A vital part of the fantasy structure MI5 have created about me is. that I am somehow a worthwhile target. If you bother to read these faxes,. if you browse my website, or perhaps read my. posts on the uk.misc newsgroup, you will have by now twigged that I am. a totally insignificant person who in a proper dictatorship like. East Germany would not merit five minutes of Stasi time.. But Britain is improper in the methods of its corruption, and the Security Service seeks to present me as. being a an evil fascist, an evil communist, an evil something-else, and even a. "national institution".

It. occurs to me that to some extent I am playing into their hands, into their scheme. of things, by writing these articles and sending these faxes. By doing these things, I elevate. my profile, and fuel MI5s paranoid obsession with me. But to stop sending faxes would be to give. up the only hope. I have of seeing their campaign "outed" and justice done. Certainly there is. no point going to the police again; and as remarked in a previous article,. the Security Service Tribunal routinely whitewashes every complaint that is. placed before it.

So although MI5 seems to want me to continue. sending these faxes, doing this is the only real chance. of getting this business out into the open. And so Ill continue. trying to kick down their house of cards. At least. my situation is less serious than that of some other victims of the secret services; unlike Shayler I. am not broke and exiled; unlike Fayed I have not lost a son to the posited activities of the secret. services. All I have lost is some of my health, some of my life, and some of. my possible career.

MI5s Abuse of me is without Cause or. Reason

It constantly puzzles. me that MI5 refuse to leave me alone, wherever I go and whatever. I do, or rather, whatever I dont do, since Im not a very socially or otherwise. active person. When I am in England, they chase me all. over the place, and once theyve found me, they pay people to shout rude words at me. When I am in Europe, they. again chase me all over the place, and as usual pay people. to shout obscenities at me. When I am in Canada or visiting the States, they faithfully chase me all. over the place, and when they find me, pay people to shout obscenities at. me.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that these. MI5 operatives who chase me are total lunatics. You will remember from a previous articles. the assessment "MI5 Agents. are Clinical Psychopaths". They have tried to blame me for what they do and what they say; yet their lies have. been wafer-thin,. and are clearly seen to be oiled by the money which they acquire from. the Government, and ultimately from the taxpayer.

They have tried various lies to put the. blame on me; "we have to abuse him because hes a nutter", as if there werent many tens. of thousands of other people with schizophrenia in the United Kingdom. Their choice. of abuse words is telling; subconsciously perhaps they realise. that it is they who are the "nutters", and they try to. project their own illness onto their target.

MI5 Operatives have Nothing Else to. Do With Their Time

Ive seen the same "Alan Holdsworth" person three or. four times over a period of several years. I saw him at the Civic Hospital in. Ottawa in the Emergency Ward, where he falsely declared his. name to be "Tad"; at Ottawa airport in. summer 1998; and on board another flight in 1995.

So what we see from the. above paragraph is, the same people are delegated to watch me for many years. Without me, they wouldnt. have a job. They literally have. nothing else to do with their time, except indulge their voyeurism against me. With. this observation, we come to the core of MI5s campaign against. me; these people are not fit for any job other than the exercise of voyeurism against. me, and if sanity were to land on MI5 then they would be out of a job.. If sanity were truly to land then these people and their employers would be prosecuted. for offences under the Protection from Harassment legislation, which. they are clearly breaking.

It is one of the ironies. of their campaign that MI5 have been trying to make me an object of ridicule for. completely trivial things I have done, while MI5 themselves have simply not mentioned how ridiculous is their. own behaviour and that of broadcast media journalists, in spying on me. while they read the news for example. If the. whole truth of this business is ever. exposed, and despite all my efforts it still seems there is a block on its exposure in Britain,. then the rights and wrongs will be clear to all, and no amount of MI5 lies will be able to change that.. MI5 presumably do realise just how damaging such a revelation would. be both to themselves, and to broadcast media such as. the BBC and ITN, because there has not. been even the slightest chink in the armour, despite four and a half. years of my complaints on internet newsgroups and by fax to politicians. and the media.

MI5s Final Kick. in the Teeth to the British State

For someone like myself born in the late. sixties it seems peculiar to think that Great Britain once used to have a. say in the destiny of foreign peoples in far-off sections of the globe. Modern. Britons tacitly accept the lowering of their country to a. third-rate power reliant on the United States for what little say it has in the world. A third-rate. power, now "reverse-colonised". by third world peoples it once ruled and riven with internal problems so severe. the government hardly dares acknowledge them.

To this third-rate power. the MI5 secret police are delivering the final kick in the teeth through a campaign of persecution which is guaranteed. to hold. the state up to ridicule throughout the world when it is finally exposed. As a "thought experiment" suppose. the French or the Spanish security service had done to one of their own born citizens what MI5. has done. in this country. Suppose say the Spanish had planted hidden cameras in his home, for the perverted pleasure. of their state television newscasters, just. as hidden cameras have been placed in my home for the perverted pleasure of Martyn Lewis,. Nicholas Witchell et al. Suppose the Spanish service had for. nine years been trying to force suicide on their target; at times, so blatantly that they. shouted the word "suicide".

Now suppose. they were caught.

Of course, as long as MI5 arent caught, theyre laughing. The. psychopathic security service agents. gets their kicks from shouting abuse at me; the newscasters,. Lewis, Witchell etc get their jollies, "it was so funny", we were watching this bloke and he. couldnt do anything about it.

But once theyre caught, the sky falls. in. Of course, the "patriotic" MI5-funded media in. Britain will try to put the best spin on the. MI5/media activities; it was the targets fault, of course. But most of the world bears no allegiance to. Britain. If this business is ever exposed then a weakened. Britain will become the laughing-stock of the world. And I promise you, the security services persecution of me will be exposed.. MI5 has. delivered a final kick in the teeth to the British state, and I will do everything I can to ensure the world hears. about what they have done.

Metropolitan Police Refuse to. Investigate the MI5 persecution

I have on a. couple of occasions tried to motivate the police to investigate MI5s actions against me. On each occasion. they have refused to do. so. In 1995 I went to my local police station and spoke to an officer there;. he refused to accept my complaint, and seemed interested only in seeing me leave the. station as quickly as possible.

Earlier this year I. had some communications with Det.Sgt.Richards of Charing Cross. police. Again I asked him to deal with MI5s actions against me. Unfortunately DS Richards conformed. to the negative stereotype of the bigoted, ignorant "copper"; he. said, "I have read your various bits on the internet.. I'm afraid there is no substance or credence to it. It's an absolute load of rubbish. I don't investigate. rubbish. I can't be more blunt or to the point. than that."

You have to wonder at the state. of law enforcement in Britain. If the victim of a murder. is black, as happened in the Lawrence case, the police deliberately botch the investigation. If. the victim of a crime is mentally ill, and the perpetrators are the secret services, as. in my case, then the police refuse to even begin to investigate the. crimes committed. Politically Britain is a third-rate country,. but from the point of view of obtaining justice, Britain. ranks down there with third-world countries. You almost. feel that MI5 and their media buddies would not even have any shame if. their activities against me were exposed; after all, why should they? they have the. money, they have the control, OK so perhaps theyve broken a few dozen laws, but doesnt the. fact that the police are too corrupt to investigate these crimes, doesnt that prove that in. fact no crimes. have been committed?

I. should say again what I have said earlier in this article. My losses over the last nine years have. not been as great as those of other victims of British Secret Police malefaction. Fayed lost. his son to their murderous activities; in my. occasional communications with former MI5/MI6 employees I have been informed that a. "permanent solution" is not uncommon for opponents of the. British secret police. I have lost health and financially, but am obviously well enough to keep fighting my. case. Others have lost much more than I. If the joke which is British. "law enforcement" refuses. to enforce laws against the security services then that. is something that is recognised in other countries and Britains stock correspondingly falls. Not. that it has very far to fall; the days when England had. any say in the world are long gone.

MI5 Want These Faxes. to Continue

Before the holiday, I said that. if MI5s harassment of me stopped, then I would cease. my complaints. They have known very well that if they continued to harass me then I would resume the fax campaign in. the autumn. Yet they. have not stopped persecuting me. Recently a woman outside my domicile screamed her head off. with abuse in the direction of my window; and on. Saturday 2 October, when I was shopping at a nearby supermarket, a man shouted the particularly vile sexual swear. word which I have heard many times before over the last few. years.

MI5s attitude. shows complete arrogance. Yet it also shows that they want the faxes to. continue and deliberately try to provoke me into sending further faxes. The reasons. for this are given in the first paragraphs of this article; the MI5 operatives. who persecute me have nothing else to do with their time; to make their campaign, against. an apparently unreacting target, have some value, they have to force me to. react in some way against their actions; and by reacting in this way,. by bringing their campaign to the attention of. British politicians, I play into their hands, by giving their campaign the attention and importance which they. feel it deserves.

In the short term, by sending these. faxes, perhaps I am doing something they want me to do, but in the. longer term it is undoubtedly more in my interest than theirs for their. activities to be exposed. If their operatives. truly do wish to see these faxes continued then they are

committing a serious mistake, because. it significantly increases the risk if M.P.s (some of whom already know about MI5s activities against me). are advised of my. side of the story.

I will continue to monitor and record the secret services. activities against me over the next few weeks. If they diminish and cease, as. I hope they will, then I may be able to call a halt to these faxes; but that. it something which is entirely up to them; recently. their continued harassment makes clear that they do wish the. faxes to continue, and in all sincerity I do think. they will continue their activities and make it impossible for me to cease these faxes. It may trouble you to. receive these articles, but it troubles me much more to. be on the receiving end of a national persecution campaign; and while Britain does not have. free speech provisions as does Canada in the. Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and the US in the first amendment to the constitution,. in practice I do not think anyone. is going to try to have me locked up for speaking the truth. I. still cherish the hope that the veracity I express will be shown for what it is, and that the truth will prevail and make. me free.

Removing the Mask of. Anonymity from the MI5 Operatives

Undoubtedly. one factor encouraging the MI5 agents actions against me has been the fact that they can shelter behind. a mask of anonymity while they carry out their abuse. This. is both a sign of their realisation that their actions are criminal; for crimes are harder to. pin down and make a coherent complaint about when their perpetrators are unknown;. and it is a sign of their cowardice, since they lack the backbone to say. things to my face themselves; instead they almost. always rely on third parties to carry out the actual acts of. abuse.

On a few occasions I have seen the perpetrators, but on each. occasion they have managed to preserve their anonymity. They travelled. on the same British Airways flight as me in 1994; but BA have ever since. refused to give up the passenger. list for the flight, and the police and lawyers have proved useless in obtaining their identities from the list.. Also one of them followed. me into A&E department of Ottawas Civic Hospital a couple of years ago, and. gave his name as (if I heard correctly) "Alan Holdsworth"; but the doctor refused to give out. his identity when I later tried. to speak to him.

If only we knew the identities. of the individual operatives, then it would be possible to find out. the identity of their employing organisation. But I think. we know the latter already, since I have been accusing them on internet newsgroups for four and a half years now,. and they have never denied my guess. Indeed, when I. was travelling in January 1996 back to Ottawa, two. youths on the (British Airways again, unfortunately) flight made a lot of noise at me, one of them saying to. the other that I "didnt know who we are". That is a wafer-thin denial;. I had been saying for a year that they were MI5, so a stronger denial would be necessary if. my guess were truly mistaken. I think the. lukewarm denial was worse than no denial at all, since. it confirmed my guess that the employing agency was indeed. MI5.

Conclusion

It has been suggested. to me that by sending these faxes I could be making trouble for myself; but. I dont think so. My psychiatrist knows what I am doing; indeed I have given him. a couple of these articles for him to cast an. eye over.

I dont want to have to send faxes for the next year,. or the year after that. But that is entirely up to MI5. If they continue to persecute. me then I am forced into defending myself. The ball is in their court, and. it is entirely up to. them what they do. If as I suspect it is their intention that these faxes continue,. if that is what they insist will happen then so be. it.

10673

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDem

4392. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 11:16:43 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <c1ec7c8e-bcfc-4184-9e9a-7659bf627b2b@j20g2000hsi.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30359

On Dec 31, 12:43 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > A voltage source has two sides? Explain!
>
> All of my references illustrate that voltage source
> with two leads. Please pass a TV signal through it
> to prove it is a zero impedance.

Oh that is what you meant. So an amplifier has 4 sides?

Anyway, examples of what you are looking for exist
in most amplifiers. They are often called blocking
capacitors. They charge to the DC voltage but pass
the signal. They are not particularly good voltage
sources, but that is their role in the circuit, and
they do it admirably well.

...Keith

4393. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 11:20:17 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <15267d0b-3ec1-47c5-b1b2-6d806b455a21@r60g2000hsc.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30360

On Dec 31, 1:32 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil Moore wrote:
> >> Your model doesn't even require the
> >> EM waves to obey the laws of physics. It's a lot
> >> like my mother's model which requires only God.
>
> > Are you saying that charge can not be used to
> > understand circuit behaviour? Are all the books
> > wrong? Please expand.
>
> Your EM waves reflect when there is no reflective media.
> That is a violation of the laws of physics. Please
> demonstrate two light waves reflecting off of each other
> in free space.

Do you ever answer a direct question?

4394. M-I 5`Per secution ` MI 5 Ins ist that th ese Faxes mus t Cont inue

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 11:50:06 UTC
From: fiemi@hotmail.com
Message-ID: <lk0711311150031112@4ax.com>
Source record: 30361
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 31. March, 2000

22,544. Faxes Delivered in Three Years, and Still No Breakthrough

In the last three years I have sent at least 22,544 faxes to. recipients in the UK, of which at least 13,974 have. gone to Westminster. Last weekend alone I sent 832 completed faxes. to politicians, the media and various others, on. the subject of MI5s mistreatment of me these last ten years.

I believe some of the recipients know of MI5s. actions against me in the last decade; yet. they maintain strict "omerta" in fear of the security services persecution. actions being made public.

MI5 Insist that these Faxes must. Continue

Between September 1999 and mid-January 2000, the persecutors, whoever. they might be, mostly left. me alone. I counted only three incidents in almost five months - which is a lower rate than at any time since June 1990,. when this business. started.

By leaving me. alone for several months, the "oppressors" were making an implicit assurance that they. would continue to leave me alone in the future. On 11 January I posted to an internet. newsgroup accepting what I saw as their assurance. of no further harassment, stating that I would cease sending these. faxes - which is the only thing I do in my defence - if they continued to leave me alone. And for two. weeks I did indeed refrain. from distributing these articles.

But MI5 acted in bad faith. From the last week. of January until the beginning of March, they resumed. their hate campaign against me with a vengeance. They even put people in my road. three times in February, one instance of which. I recorded. They resumed their normal behaviour of bugging my phone and house, listening to where I would. go, and then placing people in that location to. "aggravate and annoy" me.

What MI5 did in. February is plainly a contravention of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, since. it has caused me "alarm and distress" as specified in the Act. But it. is a waste of time going to the police with a complaint, since the police have done, and will. do, absolutely nothing. I complained to the Metropolitan Police in 1995, and they refused to take. my complaint. When I complained again in 1999,. the detective sergeant laughed at my complaint, with the words, "It's an absolute load. of rubbish. I don't investigate rubbish.. I can't be more blunt or to the point than that." It is useful to remember that. the Met also treated Stephen Lawrences parents with similar discourtesy;. police prejudices are similar

in. my case, so I can take some comfort from that case and hope that one day I will get a. fair hearing.

MI5 acted in bad. faith, but they also acted with arrogance. They do not care if I send 800 faxes every. weekend, since they know I cannot prove my claims, and the recent Shayler case shows. how weak external oversight is of the secret services. But they. acted with more than arrogance - the MI5 agents actually want my faxes to. continue, they insist that these faxes continue, since my communications give them an. excuse to continue their activities, and continue. in the paid employ of the secret service. Despite their use of. diverse proxies over the last ten years, it is the same MI5 officers behind the campaign all the time - I have seen one of them. on three occasions in Canada over a period of years, and it is a. safe belief that that same person continues to be paid. for his "work" in harassing me in London now. The average cost. of an MI5 employee is some 75,000 per annum, so one may infer that their officers. are amply compensated; their insistence that "hostilities" are maintained. is understandable when placed in this. light.

12335

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDem

4395. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 12:04:20 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <4ada2c00-cb15-41b0-b8e0-dc60615df00c@i3g2000hsf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30362

On Dec 31, 12:36 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> >> They engaged in typical author-speak.
>
> > I think not.
>
> You are welcome to your opinion. Authors always
> couch their assertions in probabilities by
> never uttering an absolute lest they be proved
> wrong by one esoteric example.

Of course. That is writing with precision, as I said.

> > Well, there is no energy flowing through the '+' points.
>
> I proved that energy is flowing through the '+' points
> before the line is cut.

Unfortunately, this has not being proved as yet, but
merely assumed.

> Superposition proves that there
> is energy flowing through those points.

I thought that you had previously agreed that it was
not appropriate to superpose power. This can be
revisited if you have changed your mind.

> > And I have no issue if you wish to claim that there
> > are reflections at these points, though I might use
> > 'bouncing' to differentiate from reflections occuring
> > at points with non-zero reflection coefficients.
>
> So bouncing is what happens at points with zero reflection
> coefficients. You seem to have invented a new religion.

No. I was merely offering an alternate term tht you might
use when claiming that they reflect, since reflect causes
you such grief.

> > No energy is flowing (q.v. IEEE definition of
> > instantaneous power), and yet you want energy
> > to be flowing.
>
> Lots of energy is flowing in both directions.
> Only the *NET* energy flow is zero.

Back to superposing power.

> >> Although many have tried to prove that the output (source)
> >> impedance is the impedance encountered by the reflected waves,
> >> all of those numerous experiments have failed.
>
> > You, Cecil, are the only one who believes this. Any good
> > book on transmission lines will tell you otherwise.
>
> I am not surprised that you are ignorant of the raging
> arguments that have been going on primarily between
> Bruene and Maxwell and their respective supporters.
> I believe it continued to rage in the 2007 letters to
> the QEX editors.

That argument was more about whether the output impedance
of an amateur transmitter was well defined. In my encounters
with the arguments I don't recall any claim that if it
was well defined and equal to the line impedance, then
there would be a reflection. If this claim was made,
then someone needed to revisit the books.

> > Web references and Spice models which agree that "the
> > output (source) impedance is the impedance encountered
> > by the reflected waves" have been previously provided,
> > but you refused to explore them.
>
> No, I asked you to measure the reflection coefficients
> and report the results. You refused to do so.

Exactly. You refused to check your textbooks. You refused to
review the web references. You refused to examine the
spice models. Instead you ask me to measure something and
expect me to believe that some measurement I make will
convince you. Just another way to delay.

> If the issue
> had ever been resolved, it would be common knowledge and
> we wouldn't be arguing about it.

There is only one place that this is being argued. If you
would review your textbooks, if you would look at the web
references, or if you would examine the spice models, you
would learn that the argument was settled long ago.
(Actually, there probably never was an argument, except
on r.r.a.a.)

...Keith

4396. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 12:09:35 UTC
From: Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
Message-ID: <6537187e-a354-4a3a-832c-200690d665a1@q77g2000hsh.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30363

On Dec 31, 5:06 am, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@ .- --- -. DOT .- t> wrote:
> On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 23:55:45 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> >......
> > > He does noy use a normal 'newsreader'
> > >like most usenet vets are using.
>
> And if he doesn't, we (at least I) can live with that.
>
> w.

So that means we need to filter him....

denny

4397. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 12:09:43 UTC
From: Keith Dysart <Keith.Dysart@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <dac5379d-1cb1-4660-ba05-3c83778fbfb1@i72g2000hsd.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30364

On Dec 31, 1:27 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
> Keith Dysart wrote:
> > And a Thevenin source can be transformed into an
> > equivalent Norton source. Example...
>
> > A 100 V ideal voltage source in series with 50 ohms
> > has exactly the same output characteristics as a
> > 2 amp ideal current source in parallel with a 50 ohm
> > resistor. Test using any load impedance: open, short,
> > any resistance value.
>
> Indeed, take a look at the internal power dissipation
> for an open and short and tell us again why those
> sources are identical.

Are you saying that there output characteristics are
different because of differing internal power dissipations?

And are you not the lad who mentioned that one should
never examine the internal power dissipation of a Norton
or Thevenin equivalent circuit because, in general, it
bears no relation to the dissipation in the real
circuit? Or have you changed your view?

...Keith

4398. M.I'5`Persecutio n - 22,544 + 837 = 23,381

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 12:10:06 UTC
From: fmfeifvm@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <wd0711311210017601@4ax.com>
Source record: 30365
Cross-posted to:
rec.crafts.textiles.sewing,rec.outdoors.fishing.fly.tying,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,dk.snak.mudderkastning,it.comp.giochi

MI5 Persecution Update: Friday 7. April, 2000

22,544 +. 837 = 23,381

Last weekend I. delivered another 837 faxes to politicians and the media on the subject of the security service. conspiracy which has destroyed my life. This brings the total in the last three. years to at least 23,381. These. totals do not include partially delivered faxes.

Some of the recipients of these faxes must know. that what I say is true; and I hope to motivate those people. to acknowledge the reality of the harassment which has. followed me for ten years. It takes much time to transmit these articles, but as OCG MD Simpson-Wells said to. me in 1992, you have. to be a good communicator if you are to succeeed.

Harassment. in February 2000

Following a quiet period of almost five. months, the persecution resumed with a vengeance. in late January/February 2000. At this time I was at home in Clapham, London and was a relatively easy target. for the persecutors. They have my. house bugged, for audio and I believe video in some rooms as well; so. they can find out easily where I will be going on a particular day, and place people in that location to mouth. words of abuse at me. (I know the last sentence. sounds like classic paranoia, but it happens to be true,. and some of the people reading this know it to be true.)

On Friday 11 February 2000 I went shopping in. Croydon, to buy a watch at H. Samuels jewellers in the Whitgift Centre. While I was. there two youths came into the shop, one of them quietly. uttered an obscenity at me, and they immediately. walked out. They showed no interest in the shop.

That Sunday I met with a friend in Clapham, who started. needling me about "do you know. anything about the CIA and FBI?". Rather unsubtle, and worrying considering Ive. known this guy for 20 years. From the words and demeanour of this "friend". and others in February, I saw that the persecutors. have again been trying to separate from me what remains of my social. life.

Incidents in my. Road in February

MI5 very rarely place people in my home road to harass me,. but such was their persecutory fervour in. February that they did so on three separate occasions. On the first such occasion, I was met my. two youths who, grinning, said a deeply offensive sexual obscenity. at me - at which I

coughed at them, so. they called me a "wanker". This incident is safely recorded on minidisc-walkman, but because. of the offensive nature of their abuse the recording. will not be made public.

Another incident very early in. the morning of Sunday 20/Feb/2000 occurred outside my home, following an evening. in Croydon with some schoolfriends. Again there were two youths - for some. reason the persecutors always travel in twos or. threes, very rarely is there just one of them. - perhaps they need a group to bolster their courage, perhaps just one of them wouldnt have the guts to say. something unpleasant. One of the youths said quietly, and bitterly, "shitty,. very shitty".

Anyway, in. March there were no further incidents near my house in in my road, and our neighbours. are very well disposed towards us, so let us hope that the current quiet. continues.

13997

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Posted via NewsDemon.com - Premium Uncensored Newsgroup Service
------->>>>>>http://www.NewsDem

4399. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 12:44:32 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <gq4n45-op6.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 30366

Actually you do and you are getting tiresome.

You made the statement in the subject line no less, that asserted that DV would solve BPL issues.. All you have spouted so far is that DV works and it is available. That is not at issue here. Most of us know of its existence and roughly how it works. Most of us also know that in low S/N conditions it DOESN'T work.

You referenced websites that contain no information about the noisefloor handling limitations or how (measured) it works. Even the AOR website doesnt even list the Eb/No spec which would automatically make me not even consider buying it! Listening to recovered audio (quality) is NOT a measure of your claim in the subject line UNLESS it contains someone talking about the Eb/No measurements they had taken. This is why I asked you to provide data from your own experiences. This would have provided useful information to those reading this NG and would have been great interest to many.

If you arent intersted in providing your own or some relevent external data on your published subject there is no point continuing this thread. You can of course issue a retraction and apology for going off your own topic..

Bob VK2YQA

John Smith wrote:
>
>
> I don't have to provide anything,

4400. Data over Romex, big deal, go away.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 13:24:25 UTC
From: Christopher Cox <chrisTOPHERcOX@coboxincORORATED.com>
Message-ID: <4778ecab$0$16727$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
Source record: 30367

While I think sending data over Romex is not a very bright idea, as long as BPL does not radiate in a radio band where it would propagate, I could care less.

I have kept from feeding the troll for a while now, but he keeps coming back.

Make him go away please.

Thank you.

4401. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 13:31:08 UTC
From: "Helmut Wabnig"
Message-ID: <omrhn313c5i87r0botesmsisc3l6uttpg6@4ax.com>
Source record: 30368

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 04:09:35 -0800 (PST), Denny <k8do@mailblocks.com>
wrote:

>On Dec 31, 5:06ï¿½am, Helmut Wabnig <hwabnig@ .- --- -. DOT .- t> wrote:
>> On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 23:55:45 -0500, "AI4QJ" <nos...@yahoo.com> wrote:
>> >......
>> > He does noy use a normal 'newsreader'
>> >like most usenet vets are using.
>>
>> And if he doesn't, we (at least I) can live with that.
>>
>> w.
>
>So that means we need to filter him....
>
Well, it means that it is useless to complain about uselessnet,
aka usenet.
w.

4402. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 13:42:16 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <w92dnfXr-_4qbOXanZ2dnUVZ_oOnnZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30369

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> I won't repeat that posting here, but please comment.
>
> Will this source satisfy your needs? It is linear
> and it prohibits reflected energy from reaching
> the source making tracking energy rather simple.
> I usually define it as a 50 ohm device but other
> impedances could be chosen.
>
> 100w--1---2--
> \ /
> 3
> |
> R

Thanks for alerting me to this device, which is real.

Thanks also for pointing out (in another posting) that the Norton source is a constant current source.

But no, this will not do. The problem is that "We want to investigate a 1/2 wave length of transmission line, excited at one end. How soon is stability reached?"

No doubt, past postings have not so clearly stated the scope of investigation.

Unstated, and perhaps confusing, is the the power level must be limited to some real value.

Also unstated, but reasonably assumed, is the understanding that the exciting source would not be part of the circuit except as needed to provide the excitation.

This last assumption was never achieved because the responders all insisted that the source must be part of the investigation. It was further insisted that the source invert the reflected waves with a -1 reflection factor. Had a +1 factor been acceptable, which is equivalent to the reflection factor of an open circuit, the assumption would have been realized.

Several responders discussed the Norton or Thï¿½venin equivalent circuits. These circuits assume steady state conditions, and are intended to be replacements for groups of components. A very useful concept, but not appropriate for startup excitation of a transmission line unless the intent was to investigate the source AND transmission line as a system.

More later. I as still thinking about the "perfect power source".

73, Roger, W7WKB

4403. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:01:32 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <%C6ej.3497$lo5.238@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30370

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Anyway, examples of what you are looking for exist
> in most amplifiers. They are often called blocking
> capacitors. They charge to the DC voltage but pass
> the signal. They are not particularly good voltage
> sources, but that is their role in the circuit, and
> they do it admirably well.

Sorry, no modifications allowed. I simply want you
to prove that the voltage source impedance minus
the series resistor is zero ohms as you say.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4404. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:04:37 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <UF6ej.3498$lo5.727@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30371

Keith Dysart wrote:
> Do you ever answer a direct question?

No answer needed or expected for irrelevant rhetorical
questions.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4405. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:39:28 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <za7ej.35347$Pv2.24000@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30372

Roger wrote:
> The problem is that "We want to investigate a
> 1/2 wave length of transmission line, excited at one end. How soon is
> stability reached?"

I guess the answer depends upon your definition of
"stability" above.

You might start with a loaded version:

http://www.w5dxp.com/1secsgat.gif
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4406. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:46:04 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Lg7ej.35349$Pv2.19494@newssvr23.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30373

Keith Dysart wrote:
> No. I was merely offering an alternate term tht you might
> use when claiming that they reflect, since reflect causes
> you such grief.

When your alternative involves something supernatural
happening when the reflection coefficient is zero,
I think I will pass.

> Back to superposing power.

Power can certainly be added using the power density
equations but scalars cannot be superposed.

> ... the argument was settled long ago.

Absolutely false since the argument is still raging.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4407. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:50:26 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Sk7ej.33220$ID6.20462@newssvr27.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30374

Keith Dysart wrote:
> On Dec 31, 1:27 am, Cecil Moore <nos...@w5dxp.com> wrote:
>> Indeed, take a look at the internal power dissipation
>> for an open and short and tell us again why those
>> sources are identical.
>
> Are you saying that there output characteristics are
> different because of differing internal power dissipations?

No, I'm saying what all the references say - that power
dissipation inside an equivalent source is irrelevant.
Yet you seem convinced that you know the internal power
reflection coefficient. You are contradicting the
references.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4408. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:51:43 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <3m7ej.94330$MJ6.4371@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30375

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> Lots of energy is flowing in both directions.
> Only the *NET* energy flow is zero.
>

Cecil,

I guess you still have not gone back to the books to try to understand what electromagnetic energy is all about. A good review of the Poynting theorem would help to minimize the sort of nonsense you spouted above.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

4409. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 14:56:05 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <9q7ej.94339$MJ6.30558@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30376

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> Maybe we should be considering a perfect POWER source, which could
>> only emit power, never absorb it. The power out would be defined by
>> load impedance, just as it is for the perfect voltage source.
>
> I have been using such a source as an example for years.
> I call it the SGCL, signal generator equipped with a
> circulator and load resistor. Here's the diagram.
>
>
> 100wSG---1---2----
> \ /
> 3
> |
> R
>
> No reflections incident upon the source because they
> are all dissipated in the resistor R. It's a great
> way to simplify examples.

Cecil,

It is interesting that you ridicule zero impedance ideal sources, and then you provide an example with a circulator. Do you really think a circulator is more ideal than a good voltage source?

73,
Gene
W4SZ

4410. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 15:14:35 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <fs0in3pkh1oec9hgfe03teofgvb2s579o5@4ax.com>
Source record: 30377

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 05:42:16 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>Several responders discussed the Norton or Thï¿½venin equivalent circuits.
> These circuits assume steady state conditions, and are intended to be
>replacements for groups of components. A very useful concept, but not
>appropriate for startup excitation of a transmission line unless the
>intent was to investigate the source AND transmission line as a system.

Hi Roger,

Quite a bizarre stance. Do you regularly come to these points of view
without further thought, elaboration, or analysis? It seems you have
assigned some remarkable characteristics to the Norton and Thevenin
source and you don't offer us anything substantive beyond what would
be called "Arthur's proposition."

To cut to the chase, Norton and Thevenin sources are appropriate to
network analysis irrespective of your perception. You should look
closer at your issues of difficulty because it does not reside in
their classic application to classic situations.

>More later. I as still thinking about the "perfect power source".

That's fine, but it is now turning into a mantra rather than a
productive examination. You would do well to spill your guts as to
why you commit so much of the calendar to this thought. Alone, it is
as meaningful as announcing that one is thinking about "cold fusion."

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4411. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 15:30:38 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <xW7ej.2256$pr6.1229@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30378

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Lots of energy is flowing in both directions.
>> Only the *NET* energy flow is zero.
>
> I guess you still have not gone back to the books to try to understand
> what electromagnetic energy is all about. A good review of the Poynting
> theorem would help to minimize the sort of nonsense you spouted above.

You mean like Ramo & Whinnery in "Fields and Waves ..."
2nd edition, page 291? (begin quote)

In such problems we are often most interested in the ratio
of power in the reflected wave to that in the incident wave,
and this ratio is given by the square of the magnitude of
[rho], as can be shown by considering the Poynting vectors:

Pz-/Pz+ = |rho|^2

end quote.

Pz+ is the forward power Poynting vector. Pz- is the reflected
power Poynting vector. The *NET* Poynting vector is the
difference between those two Poynting vectors.

If Pz+ = Pz-, then the net Poynting vector is zero but
the component Poynting vectors still exist. If you disagree,
please take it up with Ramo & Whinnery.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4412. Re: downward noise reducing ant?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 15:36:37 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <802in3dena0v1mhhjos4quunt4qvo2a4cp@4ax.com>
Source record: 30380

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 10:36:14 GMT, ml <m@di.net> wrote:

>Dear Rich
>
>Thanks very much!! Gave me a lot of things to study n try
>
>Happy new years
>
>
>I didn't have any roof ground options did in my apt, my first
>experiment was to put the antenna on a test rig(817) by itself on
>battery same exact problem

Hi Myles,

Good. I would still implore you to consider that ground can arrive on the rig through numerous side paths. You say it was on battery power, but is that battery served with a floating charger? Possible path to ground there. Do you use an external keyer with an external power supply (wall wart)? Possible path to ground there. Is your rig connected to your computer for any reason? Possible path to ground there. And so on....

>disconnecting the ant at roof kills the noise so i presume most if
>it is picked up via antenna not sure if this was scientific seems
>true thou

No problem with "scientific method" here, none at all. Unlike the armchair theorists busily pounding conventional thinking into the dust of other threads, you pursuits are vastly more informing.

Now, when you say you disconnect that antenna, that means only the two wires of the dipole and no other connection? If so, replace those two wires with a dummy load to judge how well the path for transmission remains (do a SWR test).

Replace the wires of the dipole with a small (18 inch diameter) recieve loop. How does that perform, noise-wise?

Try using a small portable radio in the vicinity of the elevator shed and do a noise survey, making a map to see if you can find a hot spot.

>Getting inside that room thou or once inside the cabnets might prove
>difficult the building considers the new work up there as sacrade
>grounds now they didn't even paint the room, and can't figure this
>one out, took out the 120v outlet that used to be on the wall for
>service not even sure thats legal (code) but certainly inconvient

>so what i saw from looking in the window didn't tell me anything about
>grounds but an execellent idea i overlooked, i can see their
>cabinets are connected via metal conduit so i presume there is some
>ground made couldn't tell of the motors the wires are in a conduit
>that seems to go tothe motor so i can't see any actual connections

Take a look inside each time you visit. Perhaps in time it will
become more familiar and the solution will leap out at you.

>i was always guessing it wasn't the motor since the noise will occur
>even if the motor isn't turning however i understand now that it could
>be either an antenna or energized during it's still moments

Good observations. Think about this in the context of my suggestion
above about the portable radio.

>the motors are closest to my antena and the cabinets are furthest and
>at right angles perp however the entire room is only 15x15
>
>
>i just can't figure why the noise isn't constant thou or exactly
>intermittant ie it can be on 3 off 2 on 4 off 7

This may take more time with you on the roof during high traffic
periods. In the shack, you might want to make a detail log of time of
occurence to see if it correlates to some particular activity.
Obviously this implies the typical morning, lunch, and evening traffic
of the building, but analysis might show a constant noise field.
>
>thanks very much Rich!!

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4413. dloyd Lavies...Speak no truth, Hear no truth, See no truth

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 15:36:46 UTC
From: an_old_friend <konstans@hotmail.com>
Message-ID: <8e384e9d-618e-4164-a30d-46afa94898ed@e4g2000hsg.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30379
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.amateur.antenna, alt.usenet.kooks, alt.autos.mini

On Dec 30, 4:47 pm, Not Kb9rqz <Not_Kb9...@live.com> wrote:
> You really should cut back on your posts. This time you have made
> clear threats. Its not too late for you to stop. Your actions could
> land you in court this time.
>
> It's just not worth it.

in total honesty i am shocked they have not landed in court long ago i
guess seve and dloyd have not managed to find bad enough to take
their money for a false and frivouslous suit

4414. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 15:40:48 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <348ej.2257$pr6.1424@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30381

Gene Fuller wrote:
> It is interesting that you ridicule zero impedance ideal sources, and
> then you provide an example with a circulator. Do you really think a
> circulator is more ideal than a good voltage source?

If models alleviate ignorance, they are good.
If models promote ignorance, they are bad.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4415. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 15:48:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <Wa8ej.85672$YL5.74820@newssvr29.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30382

Richard Clark wrote:
> To cut to the chase, Norton and Thevenin sources are appropriate to
> network analysis irrespective of your perception.

All my references indicate that those sources are only
appropriate for *steady-state* use. Roger is searching
for a transient state source.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4416. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:02:21 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfni4kd.1sbi.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 30383

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 01:55:25 GMT, Ken Fowler wrote:
> I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to post
> to the newsgroup. But the content on the thread about travelling waves
> versus standing waves has become so dominated by one person that there is
> no way to end it except by filtering all messages to
> rec.radio.amateur.antennas to eliminate the dominant poster. So I have not
> only blocked articles from his web site, I am blocking any article which
> contains his name.

> So if you reply to him, I am sorry but I will not be
> able to see your remarks.

And, _that_ would be a Great Loss .... how?

Using a Real Newsreader, you could block by Subject: (as well as by
poster.) I find that even before I read a new troll posting, it is
easily identifiable by both Subject: content and poster id. I mark it
for killing (by Subject:) for nn days and never have to encounter
anything in that thread again. Some logic if the poster is killfiled
here and I don't see the Subject: until the first followup to the troll.

Sigh. Over the years this Once Great ng covering antennas has been
slowly overtaken by a handful of twits.

Jonesy
--
Marvin L Jones | jonz | W3DHJ | linux
38.24N 104.55W | @ config.com | Jonesy | OS/2
*** Killfiling google posts: <http://jonz.net/ng.htm>

4417. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:08:49 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <5uKdnV2IbvuNieTanZ2dnUVZ_tyknZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30384

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Roger wrote:
>> The problem is that "We want to investigate a 1/2 wave length of
>> transmission line, excited at one end. How soon is stability reached?"
>
> I guess the answer depends upon your definition of
> "stability" above.
>
> You might start with a loaded version:
>
> http://www.w5dxp.com/1secsgat.gif

Yes, this is the idea, exactly.

The loaded version is much more complicated than the unloaded version.

Stability is always reached provided power input contains a maximum.

73, Roger, W7WKB

4418. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:11:49 UTC
From: Roger <rsparks@elltel.net>
Message-ID: <5uKdnVyIbvtZieTanZ2dnUVZ_tzinZ2d@neonova.net>
Source record: 30385

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Richard Clark wrote:
>> To cut to the chase, Norton and Thevenin sources are appropriate to
>> network analysis irrespective of your perception.
>
> All my references indicate that those sources are only
> appropriate for *steady-state* use. Roger is searching
> for a transient state source.

Right!

73, Roger, W7WKB

4419. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:15:54 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <ZA8ej.2261$pr6.1579@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30386

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Lots of energy is flowing in both directions.
>> Only the *NET* energy flow is zero.
>
> I guess you still have not gone back to the books to try to understand
> what electromagnetic energy is all about. A good review of the Poynting
> theorem would help to minimize the sort of nonsense you spouted above.

Another example from HP's AN 95-1

b1 = s11*a1 + s12*a2 b2 = s21*a1 + s22*a2

```
Z01 Z02
-------------+-------------
Pfor1-->|-->Pfor2
Pref1<--|<--Pref2
```

|a1|^2 = Pfor1 |b2|^2 = Pfor2
|b1|^2 = Pref1 |a2|^2 = Pref2
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4420. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:18:36 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <uD8ej.2262$pr6.1398@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30387

Roger wrote:
> The loaded version is much more complicated than the unloaded version.

The problem is that with the unloaded version, an ideal
autotuner might have trouble achieving a 50 ohm match
to an infinite impedance. :-)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4421. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:25:52 UTC
From: John Smith <assemblywizard@gmail.com>
Message-ID: <flb56h$n4m$1@news.albasani.net>
Source record: 30388

Bob Bob wrote:
> Actually you do and you are getting tiresome.
>
> You made the statement in the subject line no less, that asserted that
> DV would solve BPL issues..

BPL is only data packets containing different CRC sums, since DV are data packets containing similar CRCs', and further, since these data packets contain an identifying number, so the system they are meant for will recognize them, how do you think they will cause any trouble.

If it is the "interfering harmonics", or even the center freqs of the data packets you are referring to, how would you think this interference would be any different than a bunch of p*ss*ed off hams attempting to "jam" DV hams ...

Do you ever do any original thought for yourself?

But then again, those pages contain calls and addresses of hams which are "frequent fliers" on DV, why not go to the "horses mouth--directly?" That is how I first got acquainted with implementing DV ... these guys express the true spirit of amateur--they support experimentation and it is my experience, offer advise/help freely ...

Some software works better than others, make sure you try a few. I should point out some has open source, you and others can freely modify the source code/error corrections routings at will. If you are really savvy, you can download the firmware code from patented modems and implement in the freeware--if you OWN such a device--I don't see where you world be making any infringements on the institutions' rights/patents.

You will find people at all levels here ... beginners to those which have been here for, literally, decades ...

Regards,
JS

4422. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 16:55:54 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <ua9ej.94588$MJ6.5758@bgtnsc05-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30389

Cecil Moore wrote:
> Gene Fuller wrote:
>> Cecil Moore wrote:
>>> Lots of energy is flowing in both directions.
>>> Only the *NET* energy flow is zero.
>>
>> I guess you still have not gone back to the books to try to understand
>> what electromagnetic energy is all about. A good review of the
>> Poynting theorem would help to minimize the sort of nonsense you
>> spouted above.
>
> You mean like Ramo & Whinnery in "Fields and Waves ..."
> 2nd edition, page 291? (begin quote)
>
> In such problems we are often most interested in the ratio
> of power in the reflected wave to that in the incident wave,
> and this ratio is given by the square of the magnitude of
> [rho], as can be shown by considering the Poynting vectors:
>
> Pz-/Pz+ = |rho|^2
>
> end quote.
>
> Pz+ is the forward power Poynting vector. Pz- is the reflected
> power Poynting vector. The *NET* Poynting vector is the
> difference between those two Poynting vectors.
>
> If Pz+ = Pz-, then the net Poynting vector is zero but
> the component Poynting vectors still exist. If you disagree,
> please take it up with Ramo & Whinnery.

Cecil,

As usual, you have taken something generally accepted as true, and then you have added your own special spin. You might have noticed that Ramo & Whinnery did not go into all of the "net" baloney, and neither did HP in AN-95. That stuff is only in your imagination.

The last I heard, energy is a scalar quantity. In the cases we are considering, energy is only positive or zero, not negative. How do two non-negative scalar quantities "flow" past each other, adding up to a "net" of zero, unless the initial quantities themselves are zero?

I agree that the concepts included in R&W and in AN-95 are widely used. However, they were never intended to be distorted into your dream world.

The bouncing traveling wave model is an extremely useful mathematical device. It does not trump physical reality.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

4423. Re: 20/40meter 1/4 Dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 17:47:54 UTC
From: TSnCS <nobody@home.com>
Message-ID: <Nrednd4NNLactuTanZ2dnUVZ_g6dnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30390

Bill,

The AH4 tuner is spec'd to tune 3.5 MHz to 54 MHz with as little as 23 feet of wire. With the AH4 tuner, you should be able to work it. What I would do is mount the tuner at the base of the mast. Get enough twin lead to reach the top of the mast and then enough wire to reach from the top of the mast to whatever tie off points you have for the lower part of the inverted vee. You can build your own twin lead with wire and spacers or buy some. Connect one side of the twin lead to the signal post and the other to the ground post of the tuner. Solder the wires to the opposite end of the twin lead and attach that to a strain relief that you could hoist up the mast. Tie off the loose wire ends and see what happens. If you end up with un-equal lengths of wire to tie off, connect the longer side to the ground end of the tuner.

There are a few lengths that that the tuner can't tune (look at the manual as I don't have mine handy). Remember, the vertical (twinlead) portion of the antenna is part of the wire length so make sure to take that into account.

Tom - AC9TS

"William Longyard" <longyard@ix.netcom.com> wrote in message
news:13nb1rg2l4qnl4f@corp.supernews.com...
> I've got a newbie question, and will appreciate any suggestions.
>
> I've got a very small sailboat that I want to put my Icom706MkIIG into.
> I've got the Icom AH-4 tuner, too. What I need is a small inverted "V"
> dipole antenna that I can hoist up the mast, which would work with both 20
> and 40 meters. I'm thinking that the poles would be about about 8 feet
> each on a 1/4 wave.
>
> So...
> 1. What should the poles actually be, lengthwise?
> 2. Can I get 20 and 40 out of a single antenna (with tuner)?
> 3. Do I need to create a copper ground plane in the hull if I use a
> dipole?
> 4. Will a 1/4 wave antenna let me use the maximum power of the
> radio?(100watts).
>
> Thanks,
> Bill
>

4424. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 17:53:06 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <60aej.81910$Um6.29726@newssvr12.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30391

Gene Fuller wrote:
> As usual, you have taken something generally accepted as true, and then
> you have added your own special spin. You might have noticed that Ramo &
> Whinnery did not go into all of the "net" baloney, and neither did HP in
> AN-95. That stuff is only in your imagination.

Translation: I don't have the balls to argue with
Ramo & Whinnery and HP over issues that are more than
obvious to any casual initiated observer.

> The last I heard, energy is a scalar quantity. In the cases we are
> considering, energy is only positive or zero, not negative.

As you well know, the convention is to apply a negative
sign to positive energy flowing in the opposite direction
from the "forward" energy which is arbitrarily assigned
a plus sign. When Ramo & Whinnery say, using Poynting
vectors, that Pz(net) = Pz+ - Pz-, they are not implying
negative power. They are just using the Poynting vector
convention of direction of energy flow in a transmission
line. We are saying the same thing when we say:

P(load) = P(forward) - P(reflected) = P(net)

Transmission lines have the advantage of having only two
directions so '+' can be assigned to one direction and
'-' assigned to the other. It is completely arbitrary -
the signs can be swapped and the results remain the same.

> I agree that the concepts included in R&W and in AN-95 are widely used.
> However, they were never intended to be distorted into your dream world.

See "Translation" above.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4425. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 18:32:52 UTC
From: Gene Fuller <W4SZzzzzzz@att.net>
Message-ID: <oBaej.352669$kj1.135396@bgtnsc04-news.ops.worldnet.att.net>
Source record: 30392

Cecil Moore wrote:

>
> As you well know, the convention is to apply a negative
> sign to positive energy flowing in the opposite direction
> from the "forward" energy which is arbitrarily assigned
> a plus sign.

Still using that vivid imagination, I see.

Let's see even one reference that mentions explicitly the concept of applying a negative sign to positive energy. Not power, not voltage, not current, not waves, but energy.

73,
Gene
W4SZ

4426. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 19:26:12 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <onbej.3540$lo5.53@newssvr19.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30393

Gene Fuller wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> As you well know, the convention is to apply a negative
>> sign to positive energy flowing in the opposite direction
>> from the "forward" energy which is arbitrarily assigned
>> a plus sign.
>
> Let's see even one reference that mentions explicitly the concept of
> applying a negative sign to positive energy. Not power, not voltage, not
> current, not waves, but energy.

If you keep feigning ignorance like that Gene, you are
going to lose all respect. If the Poynting vector has
a negative sign, as used by Ramo & Whinnery, that sign
is an indication of the *direction of energy flow*,
see quote below.

From Ramo & Whinnery:

The Poynting vector is "the vector giving *direction* and
magnitude of *energy flow*". When Ramo & Whinnery hang a
sign on a Poynting vector in a transmission line, it is
an indication of the direction of energy flow.

For pure standing waves,
"The average [NET] value of Poynting vector is zero
at every cross-sectional plane; this emphasizes the
fact that on the average as much energy is carried
away by the reflected wave as is brought by the
incident wave."

What? Reflected waves "carrying" energy? Shame on
Ramo & Whinnery for contradicting the rraa gurus.

It is impossible to satisfy you, Gene. When I quote
reference after reference about reflected power, you
say power doesn't reflect. When I change it to reflected
energy, you ask for a reference.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4427. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 19:41:46 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <epgin3pl41gl0dht5jdrn9gumtn6ghmipa@4ax.com>
Source record: 30394

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 08:11:49 -0800, Roger <rsparks@elltel.net> wrote:

>Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Richard Clark wrote:
>>> To cut to the chase, Norton and Thevenin sources are appropriate to
>>> network analysis irrespective of your perception.
>>
>> All my references indicate that those sources are only
>> appropriate for *steady-state* use. Roger is searching
>> for a transient state source.
>
>Right!

Really, the wail and torment of your two's grief is no more
sophisticated than: the dog ate my homework. This is a noble quest in
search of a "free lunch."

In the end, it serves absolutely no purpose in trying to resolve the
"confusion" of why a traveling wave antenna has standing wave energy
where the purpose of this thread was strangled in the crib by Cecil
when I dropped that one. ;-)

73's
Richard Clark, KB7QHC

4428. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 19:56:40 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <YPbej.33038$JD.22247@newssvr21.news.prodigy.net>
Source record: 30395

Richard Clark wrote:
> Really, the wail and torment of your two's grief is no more
> sophisticated than: the dog ate my homework.

Nope, it's more like the gurus ate reality.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4429. Re: : cease and desist your harrassment dloyd Lavies.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 19:59:53 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <622in3tfh6fru098k3qkt56fvkmsi9bopd@4ax.com>
Source record: 30396
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,alt.usenet.kooks,alt.autos.mini

On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 22:54:51 -0800 (PST), Anti-Keyclown
<keyklownzrnutjobs@yahoo.com> wrote:

>On Dec 30, 7:55ï¿½pm, Socks <sock...@shaw.ca> wrote:
>> Why the fuck don't you shut the fuck up?
>>
>>
>>
>> On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 16:49:28 -0500, kb9...@yahool.com wrote:
>> >On Sun, 30 Dec 2007 13:47:18 -0800 (PST), Not Kb9rqz
>> ><Not_Kb9...@live.com> wrote:
>>
>> >>. Your actions could
>> >>land you in court this time.
>> >\
>> >I could be sued yes sure not that the suit can go anywhere
>>
>> >stop the harrasment
>>
>> >"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
>> >adams
>>
>> >woger you are a Congress all in your own head
>>
>> >http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
>> >altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
>> >nor is Konst...@hotmail.com ever
>> >btw i can be found at
>> >17366 N River Rd
>> >Chassel Mi
>>
>> >but the cowards asking lack the gut to act- Hide quoted text -
>>
>> - Show quoted text -
>
>because he isnt a mopeyfag like you

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ

nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
btw i can be found at
17366 N River Rd
Chassel Mi

but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4430. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 20:03:41 UTC
From: Roy Lewallen <w7el@eznec.com>
Message-ID: <13niip1158i2g35@corp.supernews.com>
Source record: 30397

Roger wrote:
> Cecil Moore wrote:
>> Roger wrote:
>>> The problem is that "We want to investigate a 1/2 wave length of
>>> transmission line, excited at one end. How soon is stability reached?"
>>
>> I guess the answer depends upon your definition of
>> "stability" above.
>>
>> You might start with a loaded version:
>>
>> http://www.w5dxp.com/1secsgat.gif
>
> Yes, this is the idea, exactly.
>
> The loaded version is much more complicated than the unloaded version.
>
> Stability is always reached provided power input contains a maximum.
>
> 73, Roger, W7WKB

If "stability" means steady state, a transmission line with any resistance at either end or both ends is less complicated to analyze than the particularly difficult lossless case I used for my analysis which never reaches a true steady state. The presence of resistance allows the system to settle to steady state, and that process can easily and quantifiably be shown. And in two special cases, the process from turn-on to steady state is trivially simple -- If the line is terminated with Z0 (technically, its conjugate, but the two are the same for a lossless line since Z0 is purely resistive), steady state is reached just as soon as the initial forward wave arrives at the far end of the line. No reflections at all are present or needed for the analysis. The second simple case is when the source impedance equals Z0, resulting in a source reflection coefficient of zero. In that case, there is a single reflection from the far end (assuming it's not also terminated with Z0), but no re-reflection from the source, and steady state is reached as soon as the first reflected wave arrives at the source.

Roy Lewallen, W7EL

4431. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 20:13:43 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <X3cej.2305$pr6.583@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30298

Roy Lewallen wrote:
> In that case, there is a single
> reflection from the far end (assuming it's not also terminated with Z0),
> but no re-reflection from the source, and steady state is reached as
> soon as the first reflected wave arrives at the source.

Assuming that reflection cannot exist without energy,
where does the ExH*t energy in the reflected wave go?

(OK now, everyone hold their breath for an answer.)
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4432. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 20:23:05 UTC
From: Richard Clark <kb7qhc@comcast.net>
Message-ID: <tnjin3dg3607aajgmvja65khr9djoakjii@4ax.com>
Source record: 30299

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 14:13:43 -0600, Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
wrote:

You've got a battery in one pocket, and a mouse in the other. Where
did the energy go?

>(OK now, everyone hold their breath for an answer.)

4433. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 20:30:55 UTC
From: Cecil Moore <nospam@w5dxp.com>
Message-ID: <2kcej.2306$pr6.1524@nlpi070.nbdc.sbc.com>
Source record: 30300

Richard Clark wrote:
> You've got a battery in one pocket, and a mouse in the other. Where
> did the energy go?

Unfortunately for your argument, neither a mouse nor
a battery exists inside a transmission line. Outside
of usually minor heat losses, nothing exists besides
EM waves traveling at the speed of light.
--
73, Cecil http://www.w5dxp.com

4434. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 21:12:16 UTC
From: Ken Fowler <ko6no@yahoo.com>
Message-ID: <3M6dnaFPzaSsxuTanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30301

```
> Path:
> border1.nntp.dca.giganews.com!nntp.giganews.com!nx02.iad01.newshosting.com!newshosting.c
om!post02.iad01!roadrunner.com!not-for-mail
> From: "AI4QJ" <nospam@yahoo.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
> References: <q6SdnU9Ov8-Q0eXanZ2dnUVZ_oKhnZ2d@comcast.com>
> <1199072840_15295@sp12lax.superfeed.net>
> Subject: Re: Enough
> Date: Sun, 30 Dec 2007 23:55:45 -0500
> X-Priority: 3
> X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
> X-Newsreader: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2900.3138
> X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2900.3198
> X-RFC2646: Format=Flowed; Response
> Lines: 46
> Message-ID: <47787652$0$7149$4c368faf@roadrunner.com>
> Organization: Road Runner High Speed Online http://www.rr.com
> NNTP-Posting-Host: 75.177.185.137
> X-Complaints-To: abuse@rr.com
> Bytes: 2937
> Xref: number1.nntp.dca.giganews.com rec.radio.amateur.antenna:291842
>
>
> "Chuck" <no.spam@no.spam.at.all> wrote in message
> news:1199072840_15295@sp12lax.superfeed.net...
> > Ken Fowler wrote:
> >> I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to
snip
>
> > Hello Ken,
> >
> > From your comment, it appears that you are seeing all new posts to the
> > group in chronological order. That can be very frustrating.
> >
snip
> > You may not be aware that most newsreaders will sort messages by thread
snip
> > You can't control which threads are posted to the newsgroup, but you
> > can
> > make it easier to read only those that interest you.
>
> It appears that his source is http://www.giganews.com which is web based.
>
> They probably have options for sorting by date, thread etc. I think you
```

> are
> correct. He should structure his viewing on giganews in such as a way as
> to
> only view the threads of interest. He does noy use a normal 'newsreader'
> like most usenet vets are using.

For what it's worth, I use NewsRover to read news. GigaNews is only the source. I' not sure what is a "normal newsreader". *nix people have their favorites and google news people have no contro. I know how to use Outlook but NewsRover gives me much more control. I can filter on header content or message content in a variety of Boolean ways. I can also block senders if the sender doesn't fake his post address.

If you don't know the capabilities of News Rover you can check it out on SandH.com. It is as perfect at retrieving threads as a newsreader can be. And yes, I can kill threads by subject if the authors don't keep messing around with the Subject. In this case, the newsgroup was so dominated by a single poster that blocking made more sense to me. So yes, I am structuring my viewing so as to only see the threads of interest.

Now back to discussions about antennas. 73 and Happy New Year.

Ken

4435. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 21:14:38 UTC
From: HankG <hank@invalid.com>
Message-ID: <XdudnWhuIM0nxuTanZ2dnUVZ_vmlnZ2d@comcast.com>
Source record: 30302

Sorry to top post (just wanted to get your attention), but while you're at it, can you do anything about this M I-5 (& variations thereof). I've been putting in message rules but they don't seem to work. Talk about abuse.

HankG
"Ken Fowler" <ko6no@yahoo.com> wrote in message news:q6SdnU9Ov8-Q0eXanZ2dnUVZ_oKhnZ2d@comcast.com...
> I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to post
> to the newsgroup. But the content on the thread about travelling waves
> versus standing waves has become so dominated by one person that there is
> no way to end it except by filtering all messages to
> rec.radio.amateur.antennas to eliminate the dominant poster. So I have not
> only blocked articles from his web site, I am blocking any article which
> contains his name. So if you reply to him, I am sorry but I will not be
> able to see your remarks. I know that no one is likely to lose any sleep
> about my actions. From now on, I hope there will be articles about antenna
> construction and modelling because that will probably be all that I am able
> to read. 73.
>
> Ken Fowler, KO6NO

4436. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:01 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <hakin3pocl748lvctnepl7rcor03pdhtgc@4ax.com>
Source record: 30303
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sun, 4 Nov 2007 09:31:49 -0500, "Gavrielah Hojnacki"
<gh@genderbender.com> wrote:

>
>"John Doe" <hgorden@adelphia.net> wrote in message
>news:3dSdnb7AVZrscbHanZ2dnUVZ_tSknZ2d@adelphia.com...
>> If you can't contribute anything positive to this question, then stay out
>> of
>> it, with your trash!
>>
>> I have a 10m base loaded mag mount antenna, that I had to put a piece of
>> felt over the magnet as not to scratch a new vehicle.
>>
>> When I did this I apparently changed the capacitance between the mag mount
>> and the roof of the vehicle. Someone suggested that I might want to
>> replace
>> the felt with either a large balloon or a large prophylactic as it is
>> thinner and the capacitance would then return to almost where it should
>> be.
>>
>> Positive comments only!
>>
>>
>My bisexual pagan better half wants to put foil under this antenna he claims
>it will improve the angle of radiation.
>
>Is he as stupid as he looks?
>
>http://i4.tinypic.com/4letj83.jpg
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

http://kb9rqz.bravejournal.com/
altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
btw i can be found at
17366 N River Rd
Chassel Mi

but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4437. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <hqkin3d38rsj6giu498amu4emn5f06dgie@4ax.com>
Source record: 30304
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 13:13:12 -0500, "Gavrielah of the Hojnacki"
<Gavrielah69@yahoo.com> wrote:

>
>"Policy Ham" <DJH45@mol.com> wrote in message
>news:477403e3$0$26121$88260bb3@free.teranews.com...
>> Dave Heil wrote:
>>> Dave Heil wrote:
>>>> Mark shows every indication of finishing this year with a flood of
>>>> mindless material posted to r.r.a.p. and often crossposted to other
>>>> newsgroups. I have little doubt that he'll begin the new year by doing
>>>> the same thing.
>>>>
>>>> His Hughes provider will likely take no action against his abuse unless
>>>> and until each of you who'd like to see this and other newsgroups
>>>> cleaned up, begin forwarding each and every one of his posts, header
>>>> intact, to the Hughes abuse address.
>>>
>>> [correction below]
>>>
>>>> If enough repeatedly complain of his moronic post and repeats of old
>>>> material, this plague of stupidity can be ended.
>>>
>>> Dave K8MN
>> Thank you Dave. Yet another FB post from you.
>> 73, sir.
>>
>>
>Poor poor pitiful marqueer.
>
> Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com
>

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

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--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4438. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:02 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <8tkin35d7k3j66esopokkvvqv1ieait76p@4ax.com>
Source record: 30305
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna

On Sat, 29 Dec 2007 22:34:44 -0600, GalBoiGav
<mymangav@galboionline.net> wrote:

>John Smith wrote:
>> 1) Download Thunderbird and install it.
>>
>> 2) Get the addon "Right Click Ignore."
>>
>> 3) Right click on the perverts attempts at creating a thread and pick
>> "ignore", poof, it is gone."
>>
>> 4) In Thunderbird, when viewing one of the perverts messages, pick
>> "Message" (from the toolbar--above in the window), then "Create Filter
>> From Message", then click "OK" ... this will automatically delete
>> messages from the person holding the email address, in the perverts
>> future posts ...
>>
>> Now, these fools keep shuffling their email addys in an attack on you,
>> just keep deleting 'em with the above ... hate them with a passion, and
>> if you ever run into them in REAL LIFE--DO US ALL A BIG FAVOR ;-)
>>
>> Regards,
>> JS
>Good.Now I can plonk your silly ass.Now go play with your little but
>buttie morkie.You're dismissed.

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4439. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <h8lin3lgnsdgufi0i8kdlk4bvp3p2ga9tt@4ax.com>
Source record: 30306
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Wed, 31 Oct 2007 16:56:42 -0400, "kb9rqz" <kornstains@homail.com>
wrote:

> tis time the tiolet blow up real bad so anoter day of shitting in back yard
>behind teh trash piles I dont have a camra so i draw pic of it see four you
> http://www.angelfire.com/sc3/swinston/images/Mar11ToiletExplode.bmp

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

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but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4440. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:03 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <u8lin3pb8t02ag1ov6sm6k4av57cjmb6k4@4ax.com>
Source record: 30307
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.scanner

On Thu, 22 Nov 2007 11:06:33 -0500, "Marqueer Mark Morgan"
<mrakmrogan@hotmale.com> wrote:

> tis time the tiolet blow up real bad so anoter day of shitting in back yard
>behind teh trash piles.
>
>sho na to va

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

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nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
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--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4441. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:05 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <62min3l1ntgmovp76mnjprfimpb6jbfqs6@4ax.com>
Source record: 30308
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Sun, 2 Dec 2007 11:17:00 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqueer@homale.com>
wrote:

> with the punce gotcha he wonder why I simple don't bother to ty impoving my
>spelling do u hav anyting cognet two say?

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4442. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:05 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <d2min3ll85hb6mpgjs2lrv97df7a5epae4@4ax.com>
Source record: 30309
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.equipment,rec.radio.scanner,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf

On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:38:57 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
wrote:

> ok I back four anoter tuff day on the news grupes it my job tis tis waht I
>do so bringit on you loosers

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

woger you are a Congress all in your own head

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but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4443. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:05 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <u1min3tsog3kqs18ppsr99i5jteb6qj0he@4ax.com>
Source record: 30310
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.scanner

On Fri, 9 Nov 2007 14:35:51 -0500, "kb9rqz" <kb9rqz@homomale.net>
wrote:

>
> with the punce gotcha he wonder why I simple don't bother to ty impoving my
>spelling do u hav anyting cognet two say?

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
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but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4444. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:10 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <oonin31ofs29ar5ai1gvcu78ra0pa9vneg@4ax.com>
Source record: 30312
Cross-posted to: alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,soc.men

On Fri, 23 Nov 2007 11:00:39 -0500, "Marqueer Mark Morgan"
<mrakmrogan@hotmale.com> wrote:

>
>"kb9rqz" <kornstains@hotmail.com> wrote in message news:...
>>
>> "an old fiend" <kb9queer@puncegotcha.com> wrote in message news:...
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Gavrielah Hojnacki" <gav@he-she.com> wrote in message
>>>
>>> 1) I was draft into the US Army.
>>> 2) I is a member of the Chemcal Cops
>>> 3) The military wont let me retire.
>>> 4) I dosn't serve under the name 'Mark Morgan but that's okay cuz theFBI,
>>> DOD, and CIA have al todl me I candodit.
>>> 5) I is on-the-lam from stalking former marines and fatal
>>> atraction four ex-shemale wife almoney
>>> 6) I was recenty, paying $5/hr. to acess my ISP
>>> 7) I has a 248 IQ, but cant figre out how touse a spel checker.
>>> 8) I is a bi-sexual Pagan male ham who like to be spanked.
>>> 9) I can't find any action on the military base in Central IL, so I hav
>>> to
>>> ask the peple on th USNET.
>>> http://www.marksspamblog.blogspot.com/
>>> 10) I punce gotcha
>>>
>> You have been fooled and hoodwinked into to follow the trail breadcrumbs
>> of a gruop of vile net stalkers I welcome to this site recovered largely
>> as result of that rotteneighboor.com posting just gott this sit back uner
>> my
>> control you will soon find find link two my other blog that explore
>> bisexal ham radio and the peoples in it.
>>
>> http://ipunce.blogspot.com/index.html
>>
>> Shalom
>>
>> Shalom
>>
>>
>INDEED!!!

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

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altopia is never used by KB9RQZ
nor is Konstans@hotmail.com ever
btw i can be found at
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but the cowards asking lack the gut to act

--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4445. forgery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:04:12 UTC
From: kb9rqz@yahoo.com
Message-ID: <n8oin315sf6aavfm4h6j5ie5fq6dchh1lb@4ax.com>
Source record: 30313
Cross-posted to:
rec.radio.amateur.equipment,alt.ham-radio.marketplace,alt.ham-radio.vhf-uhf,rec.radio.amateur.antenna,rec.radio.amateur.policy

On Thu, 29 Nov 2007 12:25:29 -0500, "mark mrogan"
<kb9rqueer@hotmale.com> wrote:

>
>"Ted" <nobody@pseudo.borked.net> wrote in message
>news:c0daf03508876d541475d10ea0de7261@pseudo.borked.net...
>> In article <7ef8607cffbdf4b8547b616452466190@pseudo.borked.net>
>> Ted <nob...@pseudo.borked.net> wrote:
>>>
>>> http://snipr.com/YaesuFT1000D
>>
>> Sorry, bad link. Try http://301url.com/YaesuFT1000D
>>
>>
>Radiomart blows goats

"one useless man is disgrace 2 become a law firm 3 or more become a congress"
adams

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--
Posted via a free Usenet account from http://www.teranews.com

4446. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:13:53 UTC
From: Allodoxaphobia <bit-bucket@config.com>
Message-ID: <slrnfniqd1.m9n.bit-bucket@shell.config.com>
Source record: 30311

On Mon, 31 Dec 2007 16:14:38 -0500, HankG wrote:
> Sorry to top post (just wanted to get your attention), but while you're at
> it, can you do anything about this M I-5 (& variations thereof). I've been
> putting in message rules but they don't seem to work. Talk about abuse.

individual.net

The crap from _that particular_ slimeball rarely appears on their spools.

Ditto for the hipcrime slimeball, and numerous others.

Jonesy

4447. Re: Go digital voice, BPL becomes NO problem!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:38:03 UTC
From: Bob Bob <bob3bob3@suddenlink.net>
Message-ID: <cj7o45-bi8.ln1@p400bob.personal.cox.net>
Source record: 30315

John

Digital systems dont work like that. You can't normally have two system existing in the same bandwidth/frequency and expect that they wont interfere with each other. The DV RX system doesnt want to expend effort decoding the BPL packets at all. Yes it is OFDM but the carrier spacing will be very different from DV. It will just be noise... The only situations where this will work well is if there are periods of no TXing of one station that can be exploited by the other. For all intents and purposes a BPL system transmits 100% of the time even if just sending hardware/sync frames with no data. In other words it just looks like "noise" to the competing system as per my previous posts. The BPL signal WILL "cause trouble".

Depending on the interferring signal makeup it *may* be possible to "fit" one digital signal into the frequency domain gaps of the other, but that would be very difficult to code well. You have to know a lot about the interfering signal and even assume that the BPL developers left effective gaps to exploit. I dont think it is do-able but I'll listen to anyone that can solve it! Hey if I came up with the code I'd make it available under GPL!

You treat the interferring signal as the (new) noise floor and ensure that you are at least the Eb/No margin above that.

A digital signal is very different from a plain SSB voice signal. A digital signal is pretty well a constant amplitude across the RF bandwidth. There are certainly individual carriers but spectrum wise it will just look kind of like it fills the SSB filter response. An SSB voice signal comes and goes depending on speech. The SSB information is in the amplitude domain and in the AOR case DV is in the frequency domain (QPSK). You cant compare interfering signals of both these types unless you think in terms of the filter wide band noise power of each over some fixed time period. SSB voice will tend to have a lower power average than a DV signal of the same peak amplitude. I dont know the figure off hand but I would guess that an obnoxious overcompressed SSB station might be 6-12dB down on the equivalent peak amplitude DV signal. I am sure someone will correct me here.

Also keep in mind that a transitted DV signal probably also employ some time diversity in its forward error correction. The net result of this is that the same part of a section of speech is sent over a number of time periods. (MT63 and some other keyboard modes does this as well) This makes recovery of the data much easier if there is asynchronous pulse noise on the same frequency. Someone jamming a DV signal with an SSB TX for example will do better just to TX wide band noise rather than

just plain talking or whistling. They tend to be seen as pulse like events. The time diversity as mentioned above will make any async interference a non event or at least have minimal impact.

There is also the redundacy of (in the AOR case) the multiple OFDM carriers. I dont remember the number of hand but in the older DigTRX/HDSSTV/Wyman encoding you could afford to lose 3 of the 8 carriers and still get the data through. This would seem then to get past any single tone whistling or CW interference. Of course this time and frequency diversity/redundancy impacts on the data throughout. There will always be some trade-off to make a DV system work universally.

Realizing the above supports you comment that DV gets very little interference from voice SSB stations, but competing with another digital signal of the same bandwidth though is an entirely different story. Think noise bandwidth power.

You might be interested to know that some DVB consortium (US) wanted to tax all A/D and D/A converters sales to support the video/TV industry in light of the newer DSP/PC based "radios" now coming about. It is now possible to create 3 and 4 chip systems that can do most of the donkey work in preprocessing RF signals then feeding it into your regular PC for decoding and decrypting the copy protection they use. If you are interested in such hardware have a look at the gnuradio project. One of the boxes mentioned has the capability of RX and TX of EVERY amateur mode available on HF. It will also do WiFi and a whole lot of other stuff with a suitable RF converter.

I wont bother answering the rest of your post.

John Smith wrote:

> BPL is only data packets containing different CRC sums, since DV are
> data packets containing similar CRCs', and further, since these data
> packets contain an identifying number, so the system they are meant for
> will recognize them, how do you think they will cause any trouble.
>
> If it is the "interfering harmonics", or even the center freqs of the
> data packets you are referring to, how would you think this interference
> would be any different than a bunch of p*ss*ed off hams attempting to
> "jam" DV hams ...

4448. Re: Standing-Wave Current vs Traveling-Wave Current

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 22:49:49 UTC
From: richardharrison@webtv.net
Message-ID: <28730-4779720D-1644@storefull-3251.bay.webtv.net>
Source record: 30314

Cecil, W5DXP wrote:
"In such problems we are often most interested in the ratio of power in the reflected wave to that in the incident wave, and the ratio is given by the square of the magnitude of [rho] as can be shown by considering the Poynting vectors:"

Terman agrees. On page 98 of his 1955 opus, Terman shows the value of [rho] vs. SWR.

On page 97 Terman writes:
"This definition of standing-wave ratio is sometimes called the voltage standing-wave ratio (VSWR) to distinguish it from the standing-wave ratio expressed as a power ratio which is (Emax/Emin)squared."

Best regards, Richard Harrison, KB5WZI

4449. Re: Enough

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.antenna
Date: 2007-12-31 23:27:49 UTC
From: art <aunwin@insightbb.com>
Message-ID: <769f6465-64de-4ea3-9d29-0153fadef349@e23g2000prf.googlegroups.com>
Source record: 30316

On Dec 30, 5:55 pm, "Ken Fowler" <ko...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> I hate to totally block people who arguably have some useful things to post
> to the newsgroup. But the content on the thread about travelling waves
> versus standing waves has become so dominated by one person that there is
> no way to end it except by filtering all messages to
> rec.radio.amateur.antennas to eliminate the dominant poster. So I have not
> only blocked articles from his web site, I am blocking any article which
> contains his name. So if you reply to him, I am sorry but I will not be
> able to see your remarks. I know that no one is likely to lose any sleep
> about my actions. From now on, I hope there will be articles about antenna
> construction and modelling because that will probably be all that I am able
> to read. 73.
>
> Ken Fowler, KO6NO

Ken
You have a direct line with Yahoo who aids and abets kb9...
If they don't care who they support then drop them.
Yahoo is probably happy with what their customers are doing
on the net. Ofcourse if MI5 can't get the other guy write
a letter to the CIA they would know what to do.
Art